Fifth Series, No. 18

Thursday, March 13, 1975
Phalguna 22, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Thirteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi
Price- Rs 2.00

CONTENTS

No. 18 Thursday, March 13, 1975/Phalguna 22, 1896 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions:	
*Starred Questions Nos. 325, 326, 330, 332, 333, 339 and 340.	1—29
Written Answers to Questions	
Starred Questions Nos. 324, 327, 328, 329, 331, 334 to 338 and 341 to 343	29—44
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3136 to 3147, 3150 to 3169, 3171 to 3197, 3199 to 3212, 3214, 3216 to 3238, 3240 to 3260, 3262 to 3272 and 3274 to 3303.	44—172
Re. Question of Privilege against AIR	172—75
Papers Laid on the Table	175—76
Calling Attention to matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported death of 40 Pilgrims near Junagarh.	177—92
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Fifty-second Report	193—94
Statement *Re* Submission of Interim Reports of National Commission on Agriculture—	
Shri Prabhudas Patel	194—201
Matter Under Rule 377—	
Alleged impropriety in announcement made outside the House about exemption from payment of the new one per cent Excise Duty in certain cases	201—203
General Budget, 1975-76—General Discussion	203—382
Shri Darbara Singh	203—13
Shri P G Mavala kar	214—21
Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha	222—30
Shri C H Mohmed Koya	230—34
Shri Jagannath Rao	234—40

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

	Columns
Shri Hari Krishore Singh	240—44
Shri Dhamankar	244—48
Shri M. S. Sanjeevi Rao,	248—51
Shri Somnath Chatterjee	251—56
Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee	256—68
Shri Ram Hedaoo	268—73
Shri D. D. Desai	274—77
Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja Rao	278—88
Shri Samar Guha	288—96
Shri P. Gangadeb	296—99
Shri C. K. Chandrappan	299—302
Shri R. S. Pandey	302—308
Shri E. R Krishnan	308—12
Dr. H. P. Sharma	313—17
Shri Janeshwar Mishra	317—21
Shri Ismail Hossain Khan	321—24
Shri G. C. Dixit	324—28
Dr. Kailas	328—31
Shri Banamali Babu	331—35
Shri S. M. Banerjee	335—39
Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyyia	339—43
Shri M. Sudarsanam	343—46
Shri Sangliana	346—49
Shri K. S. Chavda	349—52
Shri Achal Singh	352—53
Shri Biswanarayan Shastri	354—56
Shri D. N. Tiwary	356—59
Shri Y. S. Mahajan	359—61
Shri Nageshwar Dwivedi	362—65
Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi	365—67
Shri B. V. Naik	367—72
Shri R. N. Barman	372—77
Shri Sham Sunder Mohapatra	377—81

LOK SABHA

Thursday March 13, 1975/Phalguna 22, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Increase in Heart Disease in the country

*325. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of heart disease are increasing in the country; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in this connection by the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Diseases of the heart are not registerable and, as such, there are no authentic figures as to the incidence of heart diseases in India or of their progressive increase. However, there are reasons to believe that due to increasing stress and strain of modern life the incidence is on the increase.

(b) Facilities for treatment of heart diseases are available in Medical College Hospitals, other large hospitals and most of the District Hospitals. These facilities are being augmented.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I would like to know from the hon. Minister if the Indian Council of Medical Research or any other organization has conducted a study or survey of these cases and if so, what are the findings of that survey?

Then, apart from the incidence, with regard to the causes of the disease, what are the main causes as a result of which this disease occurs?

And, finally, has there been any special research done with regard to this disease to cure its symptoms and what do the Government propose to do about it?

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The Indian Council of Medical Research initiated a collaborative study into cardiac diseases and the study was made at Agra, Alleppey, Bombay, Hyderabad and New Delhi. The objectives of the study were to determine the prevalence of rheumatic heart diseases in school children in various parts of the country, to study the natural history and pattern of the disease with reference to any special local features in India. The ICMR is planning to initiate a study on prophylaxis of rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart diseases in the near future,

SHRI H. K. L. BHABAT: The Minister has not said what is the conclusion of the study with reference to the incidence of these cases. They have studied in various towns but what is the conclusion and what is the observation?

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: This is not a noticeable disease and we don't have authentic figures with regard to that. But then, as I have said, the incidence is on the increase.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: An article has recently appeared in Time Magazine under the caption of 'The Quiet Killer' which has described the hyper-tension as its cause. how it is

to be cured and all that As they are paying proper attention to family planning programmes, are they prepared to pay due attention to such diseases and for the proper publicity of this, will they consider encouraging documentary films showing the causes of the heart diseases etc, and ow these are to be cured?

SHRI A K M ISHAQUE As the House is aware, hyper-tension is one of the reasons which lead to heart failure or heart disease

SHRI R. S PANDEY I would like to draw his attention to the statement which was made by Dr Henry Macintosh who happened to be the President of World Cardiology Association who has said that very eminent doctors are available in the country but so far as research is concerned there are not sophisticated and modern equipments available in the country There should not be any deficiency in this regard because these equipments are very essential because it is a matter of hyper-tension May I know whether you are going to take steps to get these modern and sophisticated equipments which are very essential for research in these heart diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR KARAN SINGH) On this question of research we have undertaken in this country quite a number of research on different diseases We are however trying to give priority now to certain special fields such as the communicable diseases and reproductive biology Sir, billions and billions of dollars are being spent on cardiological research in other parts of the world A few minutes ago I was escorting the President of Afghanistan to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and I was showing him the equipments we have been having for treatment of heart diseases As far as heart surgery is concerned we have all testing facilities today almost as good as anywhere in the world But I would say that research into cardiology is not at present one of our priorities While certain amount of research is being carried on in some institutes like the All India Institute of Medical Sciences there is no very large programme of cardiological research

MR. SPEAKER Is there any research on Parliamentary hypertension?

DR KARAN SINGH It is a suggestion for action, Sir

MR SPEAKER If I will die, I will die of that

SHRI H K. L BHAGAT: Is there any special arrnagement made for the Speaker in this country?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER I want to know from the hon. Minister—you also wanted to know something from him—what are the reasons for the heart diseases among the politicians, specially among the Congress party Members and amongst the Miniters

DR KARAN SINGH One of the reasons is the fact that our hon friends, Opposite, have a very strong lung power

MR. SPEAKER There is so much tension on their lung—long tension

SHRI DHAMANKAR I would like to know from the hon Minister whether along with allopathy, Government have tried ayurveda and homoeopathic medicines for the cure of heart diseases and whether any research in these two branches of medicines has been done?

DR KARAN SINGH He means Ayurveda I presume In regard to blood pressure, in particular, ayurveda, unani as well as homoeopathy have claimed that they can cure hypertension As has been pointed out by my colleague, this is one of the things which ultimately may lead to heart problems We are looking into the hyper-tension aspects in ayurveda as well as in homoeopathy.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The hon. Minister just now said that very valuable equipments are available in the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences but, the fact remains that they are not available to the common people due to different reasons. Also I am afraid that this affects the rich people or the big politicians—M.Ps. or Ministers. I would therefore like to know from him what are the proposals he has before him to make these equipments available to those patients who are in dying conditions as they are more useful? What does he propose to do in this regard?

DR. KARAN SINGH: It is true that this is very expensive. I am afraid that one valve may cost about Rs. 5,000. And if you go to some of the private hospitals for the heart operation a valve may cost about Rs. 40,000 and 50,000. Valves used to be imported We are trying to develop that within the country, We hope to do that and they will slightly be cheaper too in the forseeable future. It is true that with the sophisticated equipments, even if we do the operation, they are necessarily an expensive operation

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: Sir, the hon. Minister gave us some of the main reasons for heart disease in our country, Well, sir, this heart disease is a world phenomenon. Different countries in their medical bulletins have given out the causes for the heart disease pertaining to their country and their neighbouring countries So, I would like to know from him as to what is the main cause for the heart diseases being prevalent to a larger extent in the urban areas than in rural areas

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Originally we believed that heart disease is an exclusive property of the European countries and Western countries. Now the incidence of the disease is also found in this country as in the European countries. The main reason for this disease is due to modern living.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not worry about this disease. We now pass on to the next question.

Night-blindness in Gujarat

+

*326 SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND AFMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of night-blindness cases which have come to the notice of Administration in the scarcity area of Gujarat State, District-wise, during the last one year;

(b) the reason therefor; and

(c) the remedy of such disease?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

A rapid screening of the population in the scarcity areas of Gujarat conducted by the State Health Staff has revealed the following figures of cases of night-blindness:

i.	Jamnagar	1419
ii	Kajra	18
iii.	Surendranagar	96
iv.	Junagadh	15
v	Kutch	1583
vi.	Broach	23
vii.	Banaskantha	569
viii	Rajkot	1115
ix.	Sabarkantha	4

2 Deficiency of Vitamin 'A' in the diet leads to night-blindness. The main reasons for the occurrence of Vitamin 'A' deficiency in India are inadequate intake and availability of Vitamin 'A' rich foods due to poverty,

ignorance and faulty feeding habits These factors are further aggravated during natural calamities like flood and drought, resulting in the increase of the prevalence of Vitamin 'A' deficiency

3 The most important measure for combating this disease is ensure adequate availability and intake of foods rich in Vitamin 'A' in the daily diets of people As a short term measure the problem can be remedied by the administration of a large dose of Vitamin 'A' in oil by mouth periodically to children

SHRI D P JADEJA From the statement it is very clear that those areas which are chronically drought affected are affected more by night-blindness than other areas I would like to know from Government whether the whole district has been affected or only the drought-prone areas have been affected and, in those areas, whether it is affecting the upper class of the society only or whether the lower classes of society are also affected by night-blindness? Sir I would draw the attention of the Government that the night-blindness cases relate not only to this year, but we have been experiencing this year after year in this particular area What permanent steps Government are taking to see that this does not occur in these areas again?

SHRI A K M ISHQUE Sir Vitamin 'A' deficiency is one of the reasons which causes night-blindness and this Vitamin 'A' deficiency is also prevalent in that area We are taking steps to supply Vitamin 'A' to the children of both the pre-school age group and school age group and we hope that when this is completed the incidence in night-blindness or for that matter blindness will come down

SHRI D P JADEJA I asked about the permanent cure What is the permanent remedy for this?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR KARAN SINGH): Sir, the real permanent remedy for night-blindness is an improvement in the living standards of the people there and the input in their diet of more nutritious food, general protein food plus food specially rich in Vitamin 'A Until such time as the general improvement takes place, there are special Vitamin A' feeding programmes for the children of 0—5 age group as my colleague pointed out and this, we hope, will go a long way in preventing night-blindness which is a somewhat less serious phenomenon than blindness which is the most serious phenomenon which I was talking about last week

SHRI K S CHAVDA Sir, in the statement it has been mentioned

'As a short term measure, the problem can be remedied by the Administration of a large dose of Vitamin 'A' in oil by mouth periodically to children

Now Sir persons other than children are affected by this disease, night-blindness disease May I know, what steps what short term measures Government intend to take in respect of persons other than children?

DR KARAN SINGH Sir the other category apart from children are pregnant and lactating mothers They are particularly prone to night-blindness because in pregnancy whatever Vitamins are there they are largely drawn away by the foetus and the mother, therefore, suffers from night-blindness Our programme of Vitamin 'A' includes pregnant mothers and lactating mothers That is the second category which we are trying to cover As far as general public is concerned it is as I said, a broader question of nutritional inputs

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI Sir, are we to understand from the answer given by the hon Minister that Gujarat needs big doses of Vitamin 'A' and they propose to administer this during the President's Rule?

DR KARAN SINGH Sir, Gujarat is only mentioned particularly because it is a drought-prone area and as a

result of drought, there has been very serious and widespread distress in Gujarat and this night-blindness is only one of the symptoms of the general distress due to drought and it is in that context we are answering it Certainly, inputs will have to be given whether in President's Rule or otherwise.

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR Sir, the Minister in his statement has given certain figures for the districts in Gujarat for one year But they are only figures which the Administration has been able to locate and collect The incidence of night-blindness is much more than what has been outlined here May I know as to what concrete steps Government are taking, particularly in regard to the drought affected areas, for example Kutch, Jamnagar Rajkot and so on not only in regard to this particular year but over a period of years? The actual figures will show that the incidence is much larger Now, when these areas are continuously affected by this unfortunate situation what are the special programmes and what are the concrete steps which the Government are taking not only as the Central Government but in regard to getting help from WHO and other international agencies as well? I am sorry to say that in the last para the answer has been given almost like the answer given in an examination They say that this can be done and so on But what is being done is not mentioned,

DR KARAN SINGH Sir, what we have said here pertains to what in fact, is being done under the programme Particularly, under the programme there is a special group as far as health aspect is concerned We have made it very clear to the agencies looking after the drought programme that this Vitamin A should be a part of the general programme I may in a broader context say that wherever there is drought in this country and where anti-drought measures are taken, my Ministry has advised that the special nutritional needs, in particular, of children and pregnant and lactating mothers must be given the highest priority So, what we are trying to do is to inject into the drought relief programme this aspect of health input In this regard we are also in close touch with UNICEF which has helped in a very considerable way in drought relief programmes, as well as the WHO. Further details with regard to the actual drought relief programme will be available, of course with the Ministry of Agriculture I am concerned with the health input of it

SHRI H M PATEL Arising from the reply just given, it is not clear whether he keeps track of the advice he gives in regard to the steps to be taken in the areas where drought actually prevails. In Gujarat there are 9,000 villages declared scarcity villages In all these areas to what extent has the programme of administering Vitamin 'A' and other programmes to the women and children been actually pursued? Does he follow it up or not? What is the responsibility of the Health Ministry in this respect when drought and scarcity prevails to a large extent in certain areas of the country?

DR KARAN SINGH Our responsibility is, first, provision of Vitamin 'A' As you know, we have now developed a highly concentrated Vitamin 'A' syrup, one spoonful of which contains 2,00,000 IU This is the first time we have been able to do that Availability of supplies of this Vitamin 'A' is the Health Ministry's responsibility We make this available to those areas where it is needed. But the actual implementation and administration is very largely through the State Government's health agencies, the primary health centres, sub-centres etc. We do not directly do it, but go through the State apparatus

SHRI H M PATEL I am only asking whether you follow it up to see whether the State health agencies are doing whatever they are required to do.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Yes, we get periodical reports from various areas, particularly drought areas We do keep an eye on the progress.

Construction of Road between Panemangalore and Ullal

*330. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a road is being constructed between Panemangalore and Ullal in South Kanara District, Karnataka with central assistance;

(b) whether the work on this road has been stopped for a long time; and

(c) the steps taken to resume the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M. TRIVEDI): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c). The road between Panemangalore and Ullal in South Kanara District, Karnataka, being a State road, is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. However, the Government of India agreed, on 19th July, 1961 to sanction a grant-in-aid of Rs. 25 lakhs or 50 per cent of actual cost of construction, whichever is less, the balance of the cost having to be met by the State Government from their own resources. During execution, the State Government found that the cost of the work had, for various reasons, increased considerably. Due to acute paucity of funds for meeting its share of the cost the State Government could not go ahead with the work which (reportedly) came more or less, to a stop sometime in 1966 In October, 1973, the State Government requested for a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs from their C.R.F. Allocations to complete the balance work. This has since been sanctioned. According to the latest report received from the State Government the work has been put to tender and construction is likely to be resumed shortly.

SHRI P. R SHENOY: What is the estimated cost of the road and the amount already spent in its construction? Also, what is the amount already paid to the State Government out of the total of Rs. 55 lakhs?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: The latest estimate of the cost indicated by the State Government is Rs. 67.19 lakhs. As far as the Central Government are concerned, we have sanctioned, and the funds have already been allocated, Rs. 25 lakhs by way of grant-in-aid for State roads of inter-State and economic importance. Rs. 30 lakhs have been realsed from the Central Road Fund allocation because there was a balance available. The balance of the funds will have to be found by the State

SHRI P. R SHENOY: The road was sanctioned in 1961, but it has not yet been completed. Since the Central Government is giving a grant, may I know whether the Central Government has laid down any condition as to the time by which the road has to be completed?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: The Central Government, as far back as 1961, sanctioned an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs or 50 per cent of the cost of construction, whichever is less, by way of grant-in-aid Unfortunately, owing to scarcity of funds with the State Government construction of the road practically came to a stand-still in 1966. Since then it has not been taken up. I believe that the latest information is that the State Government has invited tenders and proposes to commence the work.

Repair Works on National Highways in Orissa

*332. SHRI ARJUN SETHI. Will THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state·

(a) the amount allotted for repair works on the National Highways in the State of Orissa during the current financial year; and

(b) the features regarding its programme during the Fifth Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI) (a) Rs. 84·96 lakhs.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(b) No Five-Year Programme as such is drawn up for the maintenance and repairs as it is dependent upon a number of factors (e.g., intensity and volume of traffic; cost of material; labour wages; climatic and topographical conditions, length of roads, width of pavements, etc) which may differ from year to year and place to place. Allotments for maintenance and repairs, are therefore, determined from year to year keeping in view the available resources, requirements projected by States and the extent of their admissibility after scrutiny

SHRI ARJUN SETHI· I would like to know from the hon Minister the details of the work that are likely to be undertaken under the amount allotted for the current financial year.

SHRI H M TRIVEDI· The allocation for repairs and maintenance is done from year to year, and the major heads under which this allocation is spent are· ordinary repairs, renewals, special repairs, special repairs (new), flood damage etc. After the allocation of the amount, it is up to the State Government to submit estimates etc., as far as the national highways are concerned, for scrutiny by the Central Government, and as and when the work has to be undertaken, the Central Government proceeds with it

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: To have a direct link with Calcutta, a bridge has to be undertaken over the river Subarnarekha, but that bridge has remained incompleted due to shortage of funds and the State Government has already requested the Centre to release funds so that this much-needed bridge can be completed at the earliest, so that Calcutta can be directly connected, and one can travel direct even from Madras to Calcutta I would like to know whether the Government has considered the proposal of the State Government or not.

SHRI H. M TRIVEDI. This question really does not arise out of this.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI· t is in these repair works, and also for the current financial year

MR. SPEAKER: You have just asked an abstract question as to the amount allocated for repair work.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI· The amount budgeted for the current year includes the repair of this bridge which connects Calcutta and Bhuvaneshwar.

MR SPEAKER I have not been able to follow it

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI The amount allocated to each of the States firstly depends on the availability of funds, and secondly as I said, on the particular type of repairs, required on a particular national highway.

SHRI CHINTMANI PANIGRAHI: May I know the actual assessment for the current financial year which the State Government submitted to the Central Government, and whether this Rs 84 lakhs which you have sanctioned is going to meet the needs of the State Government as submitted by them

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI It is possible that this Rs. 84.96 lakhs may not meet all the requirements as projected by the State Government, but as I said, it depends upon the availability of funds for repairs and maintenance.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: What was the assessment that the State Government submitted to the Central Government for the current financial year, Why don't you tell us that?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: I can submit the figures later, now not.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Money for national highways is given by the Centre and the work is carried out by the State Government. May I know whether the Centre has got any organisation to see whether the money given is fully utilised and the roads are made according to specifications and no bad materials are used?

SHRI H. M TRIVEDI: As far as national highways are concerned, the State Government is the executing agency. We supervise the State P.W.Ds. and moniter the construction to see that they are built according to specifications. At the State level there is a small field organisation for that.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Is it the policy of the Government to keep the national highways all over the country in good shape or is it the policy to ignore national highways of some regions? I am asking this in view of the fact that you have not done anything to the national highways connecting the North-East region with the rest of the country.

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: For maintenance and repairs of national highways, amounts are allocated year by year. It depends stricty on the availability of funds. So far as the allocation from the Central Government is concerned, there is equitable distribution for all the national highways. Referring particularly to Orissa. ....

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: I sked about the North-East region.

MR. SPEAKER: The main question was specifically about Orissa.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: He is prepared to answer.

MR. SPEAKER: That is my problem. They answer questions which are sometimes not relevant and involve themselves into so much difficulty. Next question.

Isolating Human Hepatitis virus by Haffkine Institute

+

*333 SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haffkine Institute has succeeded in isolating human hepatitis virus;

(b) if so, whether its claim has been assessed by the Government; and

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to give any recognition to the work of the scientists of the institute?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The scientists of Haffkine Institute, Bombay, are reported to have isolated the virus which causes jaundice. They have grown the human virus in new-born domestic rabbits.

(b) and (c). Further scientific studies are necessary before a definitive view can be taken.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: In view of the fact that the number of cases

of virus hepatitis is increasing fast due to contaminated water and food taken by the poor communities, I want to know how much time is likely to be taken to develop this vaccine and to have practical trials made on human beings?

DR. KARAN SINGH: The development of the vaccine is a much later development. The reported isolation of the virus is indeed of great significance. If it is finally proved, it will be a major global breakthrough in the field of medicine. It is too early to give any time limit. A very brilliant group of scientists including Dr. Shirodkar are working in the Haffkine Institute, which has a very distinguished service record. The plague vaccine was developed there. They are now working on this. All our good wishes are with them. This is perhaps as important as our nuclear technology breakthrough. If we succeed in this, it will be of tremendous advantage not only to India but the entire world. I cannot give a time-limit in regard to a scientific development which has got to develop as and when the scientists proceed with their work.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: Once this vaccine is found out for human use, most of the people will be saved from some chronic diseases. Therefore, may I further ask whethre the Indian scientists who have been working for the isolation and cultivation of this virus hepatitis have had any coordination with their counterparts in other parts of the world and what is the reaction of the Government in this regard?

DR. KARAN SINGH: As far as I am aware, the team of scientists working in Haffkine is an independent Indian team. Of course, some of the scientists have been educated abroad. But this particular breakthrough has been done by Indian scientists. I presume technically and technologically they are in touch with some research work in other parts of the world.

DR. KAILAS: I thank the Minister for congratulating Dr. Shirodkar and his team of workers, who are working in the Hakkiu Institute and doing original research work. But, many times we have experienced that funds are not available to the scientists. May I know from him whether funds are available from the State Exchequer, or from the Central Government, or from the ICMR? Because, if funds are not available to them, I am sure things will not progress as we want them to go ahead with their research work.

DR. KARAN SINGH: The Haffkine Institute, as you know, is run and financed by the Maharashtra Government. There is no shortage of funds for this particular project. I can assure the House that if for a project of this importance further funds are required, we will go out of our way to make those funds available.

DR RANEN SEN: May I know whether it is a fact that this research that is going on in the Haffkine Institute is starved of funds? In order to help those scientists who are trying to make a break-through in a very important subject, may I know whether the Government of India, of its own, *suo motu* help the Haffkine Institute and see that it has got some encouragement not only in the matter of funds but from various angles?

DR. KARAN SINGH: The research work done by the Haffkine Institute is of very great national significance and there is no question of our not giving any help *suo motu*. It is run by the Maharashtra Government and we are sociated with it. The Director and some of the senior officials of the Haffkine Institute were here last month for a meeting with us. We are in close touch with them. Whenever they require money from the Government of India, we will provide them assistance. We will posibility respond to that demand. We are in very close touch with them.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: It is well known that in the case of virus diseases allopathy has been completely helpless so far. Of course, the whole House would willingly join the Health Minister in sending good wishes to the brilliant scientists for their effort to make a break-through and find a treatment for virus diseases. The entire humanity will be indebted to these brilliant scientists for that. But may I know from the Minister whether he is aware that for certain virus diseases like herpes the unani system of medicine has been found to be exceedingly efficacious? If so, may I know whether any endeavour has been made by his Ministry to encourage research in the indigenous systems of medicine for virus diseases also?

DR. KARAN SINGH: The hon. Member is no doubt speaking from personal experience, because he went through a very painful attack of herpes. As far as we are concerned, apart from allopathy which is being encouraged any way, we are actively encouraging research in not only unani but also in ayurveda, naturopathy, homoeopathy and yoga. All the systems of medicine are being encouraged and if any one of them comes up with a cure for some disease, which is not available in allopathy, we will not only welcome it but we will positively encourage it also.

Rational Port Utilisation

*339. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite considerable investment on major Indian ports during the Fourth Five Year Plan for modernisation and increasing the handling capacities, congestion in ports, bunching of ships, increasing delays in turn-round-time and slow loading and unloading continue unabated; and

(b) if so, what immediate steps are taken/proposed in the matter to ensure rational port utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

As a result of considerable investment made during the Fourth Five year Plan for the development of major ports the handling capacity of dry cargo increased in Bombay, Cochin and Kandla ports. The results of investments made at other major ports would be available when the projects are completed during the Fifth Plan period.

2. In terms of the total cargo handled by the major ports the volume increased from 54.36 million tonnes in 1969-70 to nearly 64 million tonnes in 1973-74.

3. In Bombay, against the additional handling capacity created of about 1·15 million tonnes per annum, the additional dry cargo handled in 1973-74 was 0.75 million tonnes as compared to 1969-70. In the case of Kandla the volume of dry cargo handled in 1973-74 was about 4 lakh tonnes more than in 1969-70 against the additional capacity created of about 2 lakh tonnes per annum. In both the ports there was some deterioration in respect of detention of ships, turn-round-time etc. caused mainly by heavy import of food grains and fertilisers, among other reasons.

4. In Cochin the main addition to the berthing capacity was the commissioning of the Q-9 open berth and its extension. The tonnage of dry cargo handled by the port in 1973-74 was reoughly the same as in 1969-70. While there were only marginal fluctuations in the average detention and turn-round-time of general cargo vessels, there were increases in respect of vessels carrying food grains and fertilisers in 1973-74.

5. The new major ports of New Mangalore and New tuticorin have already started receiving some ships although cargo handling facilities will

be completed late duing the Fifth Plan. Similarly facilities will be completed in Haldia Dock, Visakhapatnam Outer Harbour, Mormugao Development Project, Madras Outer Harbour, and the General Cargo Berth at Paradip in the Fifth Plan. The Bhava Sheva Project is also being processed. The Fifth Plan proposals also include augmentation of Cargo and ship handling facilities at different ports, including the provision of mechanical unloading facilities for fertilisers at Haldia, Kandla and Bombay. The question of removing bottle necks in the unloading of food grains is being actively persued with the Food Corporation of India.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Although the hon. Minister has tried to give a detailed reply about various difficulties and arrangements that are being made in various ports, both existing and the new ports that they are trying to develop, I find, at the end of the statement, a very interesting information. It says:

> "The question of removing bottlenecks in the unloading of foodgrains is being actively pursued with the Food Corporation of India."

This is what the hon, Minister has said in the statement.

My question was that even today, in spite of modernisation and other means that are being adopted, the bottlenecks prevail and slow loading and unloading continue unabated in the harbours and this particularly happens with the ships that bring food. When this happens, it causes a great distress, I would like to know what is the difficulty that you have with the Food Corporation of India specifically in this task.

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: The handling of foodgrains vessels is primarily the responsibility of the Food Corporation of India. As far as the ports are concerned, they come in only for providing necessary facilities in terms of berths, cranes, etc. I could not really cover the answer in all its details However I can give you an idea about it.

The foodgrains are imported in two different kinds of vessels, firstly, in large tankers which can only be handled by mechanical means—the discharge has to be by mechanical means—and, secondly, in bulk carriers which can be manually handled. There is an advantage, as far as tankers are concerned, in the freight element. Therefore, is a certain preference exercised by the Food Corporation in chartering tankers. To some extent, the limitation on the availability of capacity of mechanical means for handling a tanker or more than one tanker at a time in a port is one of the bottlenecks.

Then, after the discharge, the availability of truck transport at each of the ports varies. Therefore, the removal from transit shed to a town or to a railway yard also presents certain difficulties.

In regard to distribution of foodgrains also, although the Food Corporation may want to distribute it in a particular manner, there are only three major ports, namely, Bombay, Madras and Kandla and partly Calcutta where we can handle by mechanical means foodgrains vessels. Diversion to other ports is not possible. It results in diversion from what you might otherwise consider to be the shortest lead in the supply of foodgrains to a particular State or a particular area. That is another difficulty.

There is also the question of availability of wagons to carry the stuff from the ports to the areas to which it has to be sent.

These are the kinds of bottlenecks, But these bottlenecks, I would submit, are not necessarily related to the available port facilities.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There was a complaint in the newspapers that because of the shortage of the facility particularly for mechanical handling of vessels, as the hon. Minister just now said it is available only at three

ports, when the tankers come, it results in bunching of ships. Therefore, there are increasing delays in turn-round time. This is responsible for slow loading and unloading. I would like to know in this context whether this has also been responsible for causing damage to the foodgrain—their lying there for a long time causing deterioration.

SHRI H M TRIVEDI I would not be able to answer that because only the Food Corporation would know about the extent of damage, if any, suffered So far as port delay is concerned, I would imagine that there is no real damage involved as far as foodgrains are concerned The damage possibly occurs if they lie on the shore for a long time or if there are unseasonal rains or something the that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE On the ships, is there adequate arrangement for protection?

SHRI H. M TRIVEDI Grains are imported in bulk. As far as the loading port is concerned, there is a survey carried out so that the grains are loaded properly and remain safe.

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA: From my personal experience to some of the ports on the shores of the Bay of Bengal, Rameshwaram, Tutirorin, Paradeep, etc, I have found that these ports are not fully utilised even 50 per cent of the capacity is not utilised. It is my considered opinion that, unless coastal shipping is improved, proper utilisation of the ports cannot be done I want to know from the hon Minister what steps are being taken to improve coastal shipping and what is the number of ships that are being acquired or made in this country to improve coastal shipping

SHRI H M. TRIVEDI This does not arise from this Question.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: As the Minister is aware, there is a bottleneck in the Calcutta Port for want of proper dredging it requires 40,000 cusecs of water to clear the silt of the Calcutta Port from the Farakka Barrage. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether proper dredging and 40,000 cusecs of water in the lean period could be guaranteed to remove the bottleneck in the Calcutta Port. I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister.

SHRI H M TRIVEDI. So far as maintenance of certain drafts in the river Hooghly by continuous dredging is concerned, we are carrying it out. There are dredging works carried out in Hooghly which would enable maintenance of certain drafts. As as far as the release of 40,000 cusecs of water is concerned, I hope the hon Member already knows the background.

SHRI B V. NAIK I want to know whether a comparative study in regard to the major and minor ports about utilisation of the handling capacity has been made and if so, whether the findings do not confirm that utilisation of the minor ports is much more efficient with reference to that capacity and if so what are the steps being taken to develop the excellent minor ports like Karwar by linking it up with the railway and providing other infra-structural facilities.

SHRI H M TRIVEDI The responsility of the Central Government is only for the development of major ports But, so far as the minor ports are concerned, we already have a National Harbour Board which meets periodically and the hon Member must be aware that during the Fourth Five Year Plan period one minor port in each maritime State was selected for development as a centrally sponsored scheme. Karwar was one of them. But, unfortunately, the scheme did not progress during the Plan.

Raw Deal with Agricultural Labour

*340. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the statement of the President of the

World Bank that the agricultural labour in this country is having a raw deal in comparison to all other classes; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The Ministry of Labour, as yet, has no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I have asked not for any information about a statement made by the President of the World Bank. The question was about the Government's awareness of the statement and awareness is not the information. The question says:

> "Whether he is aware of the statement of the President of the World Bank that the agricultural labour in this country is having a raw deal in comparison to all other classes."

I thought a very compassionate view was required, particularly, if the Ministry or the Minister had read the Indian Express dated 7th February 1975. The heading was: 'Mc Namara blames governments for neglect.' (Interruptions). I have no inhibitions about any persons—Americans or no Americans. Then, Hindustan Times—'Mc Namara Aid cuts will kill millions.' He is reported to have said·

> 'Mc Namara was critical of what he called the neglect of landless pool by the governments of the developing countries. The general income distribution in these countries is much worse than in the richer nations.'

Of course, he has made specific remarks, but I have no time to go into them now. Then, Tribune says—'Mc Namara criticises cut in aid by donor nations.'....

MR. SPEAKER: Now, after hearing you, he is quite aware now.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The question is not to bring in any name. The question is: does the Ministry of Labour concede the fact that the landless labour in this country is having an extremely raw deal and if it concedes that, what steps have they taken for the amelioration of the distress of these people? (*Interruptions*). Do we commit any sin by referring to an eminent American?

SHRI PILOO MODY: You should have referred to the name of Mr. Brezhnev and everybody will be in smiles.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: He is referring to some of the observations which Mr Mc Namara has made. They are general in nature and they have got reference to the developing countries without any specific reference to India.

In that statement he has talked about the unequal income distribution in these developing countries with reference to the landless poor. This is true. But the Government of India is aware of the fact that the condition of the agricultural labour is not satisfactory and, for that purpose, they have set up a Standing Committee on Agricultural Labour. It has held its meeting on the 17th November 1973 and it has taken a decision and two of its members have been requested to undertake studies on minimum wage legislation in different States and the effect of mechanisation on agricultural labour. Information regarding the conditions of agricultural labour is also being collected from the State Governments.

SHRI B V. NAIK: Since the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that labour legislation is a concurrent subject, why is it that at least in those areas like Gujarat or in those areas where there is a President's rule, whenever we have reason to believe that the local governments are drag-

ging their feet in making applicable the Minimum Wages Act for agricultural labour, you do not come to this august House and legislate for the benefit of the agricultural labour and fix up like the State of Kerala—I think this would please my friend, Mr Sathe—a minimum wage for agricultural labour?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) Government as a whole, especially the Ministry of Labour are very well aware of the conditions of agricultural labour in this country We do not want to learn from Mc Nemara of the conditions in India because we are aware of the conditions in India With regard to this issue apart from the Minimum Wages Act of 1948 that exists there are other enactments which apply to agricultural labourers also We are aware of the legislation passed by the Kerala Assembly with regard to these conditions and remuneration and regulating the conditions in regard to agricultural labour We are quite happy about the legislation passed by the Kerala Assembly We are looking into this aspect and we are also considering in what manner Kerala legislation can be thought of in this House

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR The conditions of agricultural labour is extremely bad In your own State, Punjab Mr Speaker, Sir where maximum irrigation facilities are available the labourers do not get work beyond 140 days in the year You can very well imagine the conditions of agricultural labourers in other parts of the country They have nothing to work, they have nothing to earn for themselves and for their families In view of this I want to know whether they have any scheme to provide work for the agricultural labourers for the whole year I want to know whether agricultural labourers will be covered by the Minimum Wages Act Recently the Kisan Sabha has demanded this They have represented that either work should be provided for these agricultural labourers throughout the year or they should be given one kilo of rice or of wheat for every person per day What steps are the Government of India taking in this regard?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY I have not been able to recollect the demand made by the Kisan Sabha and the recommendations But there are already in the field of legislation various enactments like the Minimum Wages Act of 1948, the Trade Union Act, the Payment of Wages Act to agricultural farms run on commercial lines, the Industrial Disputes Act, the Employees Provident Fund Act etc. The workers employed in factories using mechanical power are also covered by Workmen's Compensation Act

SHRI LINEN BHATTACHARYYA: He asked about Minimum Wages Act for Agricultural labourers But the Minister is talking about so many other things this and that

MR SPEAKER Order order The question is about Minimum wages

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is applicable to the agricultural labour and the same is being applied to the agricultural labour here In addition to it the Kerala Assembly has also passed a legislation with regard to the conditions of service for the agricultural workers which is better than the Minimum Wages Act and we are examining this Act for the purpose of seeing whether we can also undertake such a legislation We have also referred this to the various State Governments for their opinion

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि 1973 में एक स्टैंडिंग कमेटी का गठन किया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों से यह आंकड़े मंगाये हैं कि विभिन्न राज्यों में एग्रीकल्चर

का काम करने वाले मजदूरों को मन्थली क्या मजदूरी दी जाती है ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि आज भी देश में जो मजदूर किसानों के यहां काम करते है, चूंकि वे पीढ़ियों तक उन का पैसा नहीं चुका पाते है, इसलिए उन को किसानों के यहां बेच दिया जाता है, और इस तरह आज भी देश में खेतिहार मजदूरों की गुलामी की प्रथा को चल रहे है यदि हां तो इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या सक्रिया कदम उठाये है, ताकि एग्रीकल्चर में काम करने वाले गरीब मजदूरों को कुछ राहत मिल सके ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Sir, with regard to the bonded labour also Government is considering to introduce a legislation for the purpose of abolition of bonded labour.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: *rose.*

MR SPEAKER: I am sorry. The time is not helping although this is on an important subject.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up of a new Konkan Coastal Steamer Service

*324. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move to set up a new Konkan coastal steamer passenger service on cooperative basis;

(b) if so, when the service is likely to commence; and

(c) whether the passenger steamer service will be conducted with fares considerably lower than those of the steamer service run by the Moghul lines?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shortage of Medicines at Gole Market (New Delhi) Dispensary

*327. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the medicines prescribed by specialists and Dispensary Doctors are not supplied to patients in the C.G.H.S. Dispensary at Gole Market, New Delhi for weeks together;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints from the patients and the Welfare Officer attached with this Dispensary during the last six months;

(c) if so, what action has been taken on those complaints;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure regular supply of medicines in time; and

(e) whether any surprise visits have been made by Senior Officers of D.G.H.S. to remove on the spot grievances of the patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR KARAN SINGH): (a) It is not a fact that most of the medicines are not available in the C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Gole Market, New Delhi. At times, some items of medicines have gone short because of prevailing difficult supply position of medicines and escalation in prices.

(b) Five complaints, one from the Area Welfare Officer and four from beneficiaries of this dispensary were received.

(c) The complaints were enquired into. It transpired that due to the general country-wide shortage of medicines, the Medical Store Depots had not supplied a few items in ade-

quate quantity. The Medical Officer-in-Charge was immediately advised to arrange supply from Super Bazar Chemists, failing which patients were authorised to purchase the medicines locally and get the bill re-imbursed. The complainants actually did so.

(d) More medicines have been purchased for supply to the dispensary and some are in the process of being procured.

(e) Surprise visits are regularly made by Senior Officers, but no patient had complained to them on the spot during these visits regarding shortage of medicines in the dispensary.

Royalty on Minor Minerals by Gujarat

*328. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat State Government have raised royalty on the minor minerals;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether most of the Government based mineral units have been closed due to this step; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir; with effect from 1st December, 1974.

(b) A copy of the State Government notification is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9169/75]. The earlier rates of royalty on minerals were fixed on 1-4-66 when the Gujarat Minor Mineral Rules came into effect. There has been a steep increase in the market value of minerals since the royalty rates were fixed in early 1966 and in the interest of State revenue, the State Government considered it necessary to bring the royalty rates more in line with the present market prices.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Premature Retirement of Defence Officers

*329. SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA:
SHRI R. R. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of those Army, Navy and Air Force Officers, who have retired premature during the last three years because of supersession and other reasons; and

(b) the steps being taken to reduce this number?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A Statement of Army, Navy and Air Force officers who have been allowed to retire prematurely during this period is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9170/75]. Premature retirements are approved by Government in individual cases, provided an officer makes a request on such grounds as family or personal problems or supersession, and provided this does not in any way affect the manpower position or operational requirements.

Non-payment of Provident Fund Claims to Nominee in Rajasthan

*331. SHRI N. K SANGHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether except the nomination form i.e. form No. 2, no other record of nomination is kept in the Regional Provident Fund offices and no acknowledgement is sent to the employers of having received the nomination form;

(b) whether in the case of nomination form missing from the P. F. Offices, the claims are not paid to the nominees but they are asked to complete time consuming formalities, thus defeating the very purpose of nomination;

(c) if so, the number of such cases in Rajasthan and the amount involved, and

(d) whether Government would consider the desirability of introducing a procedure for such an acknowledgement or to accept a certificate from the employer to expedite payment of dues to the nominee of a deceased employee?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Claims in death cases are settled on the basis of the nomination form. Where no such nomination subsists, settlement is effected on the basis of the procedure prescribed in the Scheme.

(c) While the chances of missing forms cannot be ruled out especially in view of the fact that there are over 71 lakh subscribers, no specific study has been undertaken to reveal the cases in which nomination forms are not available

(d) The matter is receiving consideration of the Government.

Iron Ore Reserve

*334. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated iron-ore reserve in the country;

(b) whether the requirements of steel plants or export are not matched by exploitation of the reserves; and

(c) if so, whether Government will chalk out a comprehensive plan of exploitation of iron-ore reserves?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) In its report submitted in February, 1973, the Planning Group of the Task Force on Ferrous Minerals had estimated the total reserve of Hematite ore, having Fe. content of plus 55 per cent, to be of the order of 8.621 million tonnes. The reserved of magnetite ore (containing less than 40 per cent Fe.) were estimated at 3,056 million tonnes. The figures include the estimated reserves in all the three categories, namely, measured, indicated and inferred.

(b) The requirements of steel plants as well as exports have been adequately met, except in the case of exports from Bailadila to Japan under the long-term contract Steps have been taken to make up the short fall in respect of Bailadila.

(c) The Iron Ore Board is already engaged in drawing up integrated plans for the development of iron ore mines in different geographical regions of the country.

Asansol Aluminium Factory

*335. SHRI KUMAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state·

(a) whether the aluminium factory near Asansol in West Bengal has been closed down;

(b) whether he has been approached for the resumption of the working in the factory; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Aluminium Corporation of India whose plant is located near Asansol in West Bengal, has been closed since September 15, 1973, follow-

ing the declaration of a lock-out. In order to make an investigation into the affairs of this Company, a Committee was constituted under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, on 18th May, 1974. The report of the Committee is under consideration of Government.

समुद्री सीमाओं के बारे में तटवर्ती देशों के साथ समझौते

*336. **श्री माधव राव सिन्धिया :**

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंगाल की खाड़ी, हिन्द महासागर और अरब सागर के तटवर्ती पड़ौसी देशों के साथ समुद्री सीमाओं संबंधी समझौते न होने के कारण विवाद उत्पन्न होने की सम्भावनाएं है, और

(ख) तत्संबधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बिपिनपाल दास) : (क) हमें नहीं लगता कि बंगाल की खाड़ी, हिन्द महासागर और अरब सागर के पड़ौसी राज्यों के बीच कोई झगड़ा उत्पन्न होगा। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून और राज्य प्रथा के स्थिर सिद्धांतों के अनुसार, ऐसे राज्यों के बीच जिनके तट आमने सामने है अथवा एक दूसरे से मिले हुये हैं, उनके बीच की जल सीमा समझौते के द्वारा तय होती है। समझौता न होने की स्थिति में, सम्बद्ध राज्यों के बीच की जल सीमा या तो एक मध्य रेखा द्वारा परिसीमन की जाती है अथवा एक ऐसी समदूरस्थ रेखा द्वारा जो सम्बद्ध राज्यों का प्रादेशिक जल क्षेत्र नापे जाने वाली आधारभूत रेखाओं के अनुसार खींची गई हो ।

(ख) अभी तक, सिंगापुर और सुमात्रा के बीच की जल सीमा भारत और इंडोनेशिया के बीच एक समझौते द्वारा तय की जा चुकी है जो दिसम्बर 1974 में लागू हो गया है । जून 1974 में भारत और श्रीलंका के बीच एक समझौता हुआ जिसके अनुसार पाक जलडमरुमध्य के बीच ऐतिहासिक समुद्र में जल सीमा परिसीमित की गई । बंगलादेश के साथ भी दोनों देशों के बीच जल सीमा परिसीमित करने के लिए बातचीत चल रही है । भारत सरकार इस क्षेत्र के अन्य पड़ौसी देशों अर्थात्, बर्मा, पाकिस्तान, थाईलैंड और मालद व गणराज्य के साथ भी सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों में जल सीमा परिसीमित करने के लिए बातचीत करेगी ।

Payment of "Flying Pay" to Pilots and Navigators

*337. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the pilots and navigators are recruited in the Indian Air Force to perform flying duties:

(b) if so, whether the salary paid to them is in respect of such flying duties;

(c) whether in addition to the salary, they are also given "flying pay" irrespective of whether they perform "flying duties"; and

(d) if so, what is the justification for payment of such "flying pay" to them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Pilots and Navigators are recruited not only for flying duties but also to man the executive Cadre of IAF requiring flying background.

(b) The salary paid to the Pilots and Navigators is not only for the

flying duties but also for administrative and technical duties performed by them.

(c) Flying pay is paid to the Pilots and Navigators on the fulfilment of certain conditions whether or not they are employed on active flying duty. These officers however, should be capable of undertaking flying duties even during the period when they are not engaged on active flying duty.

(d) Fying pay is granted to cover the special risks involved in flying as also to attract the right calibre of persons.

Manufacture of Spares for Steel Plants

*333. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Expert Committee of the Steel Authority of India has since submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has recommended for setting up a workshop for manufacturing such spare parts which are common to the Steel Plants;

(c) the other recommendations made by the Committee and whether the recommendations have since been considered by Government; and

(d) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) The Steel Authority of India Limited constituted a Committee in April, 1973, consisting of members drawn from Steel Plants, to study the problem of supply of spare parts to steel plants. The Committee submitted its report to SAIL in October, 1973 for their consideration.

(b) The Committee has recommended the setting up of a Central Workshop for the manufacture of certain important, medium and heavy range of vital spares common to all steel plants.

(c) and (d). The other recommendations made by the Committee are as under:

(i) Creation of additional facilities in the Engineering shops of the steel plants;

(ii) Strong design and standardisation section attached to the proposed Central Workshop;

(iii) A close liaison between the indentors, Head of the maintenance, organisation and design offices of each plant, to channelise the limited resources of design offices;

(iv) To avoid difficulties in maintenance and repairs, making it obligatory on the part of indigenous equipment manufacturers/suppliers to furnish detailed drawings;

(v) Creation of a Central Agency for Steel Industry to harness such of the widely scattered resources as are capable of being channelised to manufacturing and supplying spares for Steel Plants;

(vi) Setting up of a procedure, which ensures prompt supply of steel to the engineering industry, exclusively for the manufacture of spares and components for Steel Plants;

(vii) Expeditious action for inplant and inter-plant standardisation in Steel Industry;

(viii) Introduction of suitable systems in the maintenance organisation for taking 'make' or 'buy' dicisions, where they do not exist, to secure the best utilisation of internal and external resources. Off-loading of simple items from the engineering shops of the Plant, in preference to developmental and complicated items;

(ix) Certain modifications and simplifications in the procedure of ordering on small scale indus-

try to maximise utilisation of these resources to the best advantage of the Steel Plants; and

(x) Re-organisation of Inspection Wings of Steel Plants for ensuring supply of quality spares.

As the Committee was set up by the Steel Authority of India Limited, the recommendations of the Committee were examined by SAIL and they have commissioned the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd., a subsidiary of SAIL, for the preparation of a Detailed Feasibility Report for the setting up of a Central Workshop which, *inter-alia*, will also cover the question of creation of additional facilities in the engineering shops of the Steel Plants and the setting up of a Design and Standardisation Section with the proposed Central Workshop

Responsibility for Assault on Indian Mission to U.N. by a Zionist Organisation

*341 SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI K MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Zionist Organisation, Betar, on the 14th January, 1975 claimed responsibility for an assault on the Indian Mission to the United Nations and for damage to the Air India Offices on the Fifth Avenue; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Indian Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). The responsibility for the assault on the Indian Mission to the United Nations and for damage to the Air India Offices on the Fifth Avenue on the 13th January, 1975 was claimed by a Jewish Organisation named 'BETAR'. However, police investigations have so far not been able to conclusively establish this. Investigations are continuing.

The facts of the incidents are as follows:

(i) On the 13th January, 1975, at 1740 hours, immediately after closing hours, three young men, believed to be Jewish activists, entered India House—Headquarters of the Indian Mission to the United Nations and the Consulate General of India, under the pretext of seeking some information on educational matters. While the Security Guard on duty was trying to contact the Counsellor (Education), the three youths spread themselves in the foyer, overturned furniture and scattered consular forms and publicity material that were lying on the open racks. The Security Guard caught hold of one of the boys but the two others forcibly released him. One of them then threw an object, looking like a hand grenade, towards the Library which smashed the glass window pane. Examination revealed that the grenade was a hollow dummy The three youths then ran out of the building. The whole incident was over within a few minutes.

(ii) The same day at 1945 hours a brick was thrown at a glass window of the Air India Booking office on the Fifth Avenue.

Both these incidents were apparently protests by Jewish sympathisers against our decision to allow the P. L. O. to open their office in Delhi.

The local security authorities are investigating the matter and have strengthened police protection. Government is

against all such violent activities. Government naturally regret this unwarranted and irresponsible acts of intrusion and destruction and have taken steps to maintain extra vigilance against such recurrence.

भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसधान परिषद् द्वारा नई नीति का अपनाया जाना

*342. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंग कि .

(क) क्या भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसधान परिषद् ने अनुसधान कार्य के लिए नई नीति अपनाई है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसमे क्या क्या परिवर्तन किये गये है ; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसधान परिषद् ने कितने अनुसंधान किये है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया है ।

(ग) 1972–73 . 585

1973–74 . 250

1974–75 . 174

विवरण

जीव चिकित्सा तथा जन स्वास्थ्य अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में तात्कालिक राष्ट्रीय महत्व के क्या क्या विषय है उनका पता लगाना इस परिषद् का भविष्य मे मुख्य काम होगा । इन विषयों का पता लगाने के बाद यह परिषद् की ड्यूटी होगी कि वह राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अनुसंधान परियोजनाओ की रूप रेखा बनाये ताकि इन समस्याओ का व्यवहारिक और उचित समाधान हो सके । राष्ट्रीय संस्थानों में किये जा रहे मौलिक पहलुओ पर बुनियादी अनुसधान कार्यों को कुछ हद तक सहायता दी जायेगी । इसी प्रकार भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा दी जाने वाली अनुसंधान शिक्षावृत्तियो मे से कुछेक ही स्वास्थ्य सबंधी बुनियादी अध्ययनो के लिए होगी ।

उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र :

1. चिकित्सा अनुसधान के क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय महत्व के जो कुछेक विषय है वे हैं—मलेरिया, हैजा, कुष्ठ और फाइलेरिया ।

2. सतति निरोध सबधी अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र मे भारत मे होने वाली अरबी (यान्स) से खाने के रूप मे सेवन की जाने वाली गर्भरोधक दवा तैयार करने, कमजोर महिलाओ के लिए ऐसी गर्भरोधक दवाओ की सही मात्रा निर्धारित करने और पोषण तथा जनन क्षमता के बीच परस्पर सम्बन्ध की समस्या के अध्ययन पर बल दिया जाएगा ।

3. कुपोषण अभी भी लोगो के स्वास्थ्य को प्रभावित करने वाला एक प्रमुख कारण बना ही हुआ है । इससे सबधित समस्याओ पर ध्यान दिया जाएगा ।

4 चिकित्सा सुविधाएं देने की प्रणालियो पर अनुसधान करने की आवश्यकता है ।

5. औषधि परीक्षण और औषधि विषविज्ञान तथा औषधि जैव अन्वेषण मे सुधार करने संबंधी योजनाएं चलाई जाएंगी ।

परियोजनाएं तैयार करना :

इन कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करते समय इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखा गया है कि बुनियादी अनुसंधान कार्यों की भी उपेक्षा न हो और देश की स्वास्थ्य संबंधी मुख्य समस्याओं का व्यावहारिक और उचित समाधान खोज निकालने पर बल दिया जाए।

मेडिकल कालेजों में अनुसंधान :

इस परिषद् ने अनेक मेडिकल कालेजों को चिकित्सा अनुसंधान के मुख्य कार्य में एक-जुट होकर काम करने के लिये प्रोत्साहन देने की दिशाओं में बहुत से कदम उठाये हैं।

अन्य वैज्ञानिक एजेन्सियों के साथ मिल कर कार्य करना :

भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् और भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद्, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् आदि जैसी अन्य सरकारी एजेंसियों के बीच संयुक्त सलाहकार समितियां बनाने का विचार है ताकि उनके कामों में समन्वय स्थापित किया जा सके और उनके साधनों का अधिक से अधिक उपयोग हो सके।

Outlay of Bokaro Steel Plant

*343. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has been asked by the Planning Commission to effect a cut in the 1975-76 Projected Outlay of the Bokaro Steel Plant Annual Plan;

(b) if so, the nature of such directive and the reason therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) to (c). The Department of Steel had proposed an outlay of Rs. 155 crores for Bokaro Steel Plant for 1975-76. As is generally the practice, the details of this proposal were fully discussed with the Planning Commission and other Government agencies concerned for finalising the annual plan for 1975-76. In the context of the difficult resource position in the coming year and after due deliberations, the consensus was that an outlay of Rs. 135 crores for Bokaro Steel Plant would be adequate for 1975-76. The updated schedule of commissioning of the Plant will be adhered to.

Indo-Bangladesh Friendship and Cultural Ties

3136. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether India proposes to intensify friendship movement and cultural ties with Bangladesh in an organised way to better the relations through our Embassies or by opening cultural houses to keep alive the memories of war of liberation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): It is Government's policy to take all appropriate measures to strengthen and expand Indo-Bangladesh relations in the cultural and other fields.

Construction of office building and staff quarters for Employees Provident Fund Organisation, Trivandrum

3137. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the construction of the separate office building and staff quarters for the Employees Provident Fund Organisation at Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is expected to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident

Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) Construction of Regional Office building and Staff quarters of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation at Trivandrum was entrusted to a contractor towards the end of May, 1974 stipulating a time limit of 2 years for completion. Work is progressing as per schedule.

(b) The buildings are expected to be ready by May, 1976.

Guidelines for allocation of Dispensaries

3138. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down for the allocation of CGHS Dispensaries to its beneficiaries; if so, what,

(b) whether no consideration is being shown in the matter of allocation of a Dispensary located in proximity of the residence of a subscriber to the Scheme; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a Dispensary is allocated in an arbitrary manner—area-wise unmindful of the proximity factor by the DGHS; if so, why; and

(d) the number of cases in which representations were made for allocation of Dispensaries to retired personnel in proximity of their residences during 1974 and how they were dealt with?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes. C.G.H.S. Dispensaries are opened to serve a population of 10,000 beneficiaries comprising 2000—2500 families. Normally they serve an area within a radius of 3 KMs. Mobile Dispensaries cater to the requirements of far flung areas.

(b) and (c). Allotment of a dispensary is always done on the basis of the residence of the majority of beneficiaries in a particular locality since it is not always possible to locate a dispensary in the centre of a locality for want of suitable accommodation.

(d) During 1974, two representations were received and rejected.

Revival of Commuted Army Pension

3139 SHRIMATI GANGA DEVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) why the Commuted Army Pension should not be revived after 10/12 years; and

(b) why should there be wide gap between the Army Pensions of Specialist and other Regulars when the pay is identical?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The Army Officers and personnel at the time of retirement have an option to draw either their full quantum of monthly pension for the rest of life or commute a portion thereof and draw the same in a lump sum amount. While exercising option for commutation of pension, they undertake to forego the commuted portion of pension. If they live beyond the period for which commutation is assessed, the portion commuted is not revived and similarly Government also undertakes a risk in as much as no recovery is effected if the pensioner dies early. In other words it is a contract between the Government and the pensioner whereby the commutation is done for life and not for any specific period. The question of revival therefore, does not arise.

(b) Presumably the Hon. Member is referring to the pensions of Special List Officers and General Duty Officers The Special List cadre is primarily meant for promotion of JCOs/ORs to officer rank and their pension is depressed in comparison to the

General Duty Officers for the following reasons —

(i) The pension of General Duty Officer is higher because it includes an extra element on account of the fact that they retire very much earlier and also because they are liable to re call

(ii) The Special List Officers are not eligible to hold all appointments in the Army and

(iii) Although the pay scales of Special List Officers are the same as those of General Duty Officers, but because of comparatively late promotions, the Special List Officers draw less pay than General Duty Officers of the same length of qualifying service

Manganese Ore Mines

3140 SHRI S N SINGH DEO Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the number of Manganese ore mines in the country, and

(b) the amount of managanese mines during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) The number of reporting manganese mines during 1974 was 290

(b) The production of manganese ore during 1972, 1973 and 1974 was as under —

Year	Production
	(in lakh tonnes)
1972	16 43
1973	14 89
1974	14 47

The information about production is maintained on calendar year basis

Execution of Decree of Labour Court against M/s. Gilz Steel Industries, Moti Nagar, New Delhi

3141 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Shri R K Baweja, Presiding Officer, Labour Court Delhi awarded a decree of Rs 10230 against the Management of M/s Gilz Steel Industries (India) Najafgarh Road (behind Natraj Talkies) Moti Nagar, New Delhi in favour of its workmen Sarvashri Ram Singh, Mohinder Singh, Genda Ram, Saran and Sehdeo Suri *vide* Notification No C 124 & 125/K/69-Lab dated 15th March, 1971 as published in Annexure 'A' of Delhi Gazette dated 22nd April 1971,

(b) whether the said order has not been executed by the respondent so far and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to get the orders executed to enable the plantiff to recover the amount?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) to (c) According to the information made available by the Delhi Administration, in his Award published in April, 1971 the Presiding Officer, Labour Court, Shri R K Baweja awarded an amount of Rs. 10,230/- in respect of S/Shri Ram Singh, Genda Ram, Satdev, Ram Saran and Mohinder Singh Following an application by the aggrieved party for the recovery of the money awarded, recovery certificate was issued by the Delhi Administration for initiating the recovery proceedings The immovable property (a plot of land) of the proprietor of the firm is reported to have been attached already by the authority concerned, against which an appeal has been filed which is pending before the Financial Commissioner, Delhi

जन संख्या वृद्धि दर

3142. **श्री मार्तण्ड सिंह :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान जनसंख्या वृद्धि दर क्या रही है ;

(ख) राज्य-वार इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) जनसंख्या वृद्धि रोकने के लिए सरकार की नवीनतम यदि कोई योजना है तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) :

(क) और (ख) भारत के महा पंजीयक को नमूना पंजीयन पद्धति के आधार पर 1970, 1971 और 1972 में, अखिल भारत राज्यों की अनुमानित वार्षिक वृद्धि-दर प्रति हजार जन संख्या के संबंध मे विवरण 1 में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 9171/75] उत्तरवर्ती वर्षों को अनुमानित सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम का सम्बन्ध जन्म दर में कमी लाने से सम्बन्धित है और इसे तेज करने के लिए जो उपाय अपनाये गये हैं, उनका ब्यौरा विवरण—2 में, दिया गया है । जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 9171/75].

Reorganisation of External Publicity Service

3143. SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government feel it urgent to reorganise the External Publicity Service in view of the fact that India's view point is not heard or understood by many countries and misunderstanding remains for days together;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to improve our publicity and propaganda abroad *vis-a-vis* foreign countries Information Services in different countries;

(c) whether the Press Attaches to Embassies belong to Indian Foreign Service or Press Information Bureau; and

(d) whether it is proposed to have a co-ordination between domestic publicity and foreign publicity similar to U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). During the last 28 years an efficient External Publicity Division has been built up at headquarters to service, oversee and guide the external publicity units in our missions abroad, and to project a correct image of India through contacts with local Press, Radio, TV, Universities, Cultural Institutions and opinion moulders. Both the setups at home and abroad are functioning satisfactorily. On the whole, India's viewpoints on various issues have obtained good coverage in International media. While Government do not consider it necessary to reorganise India's external publicity services, their functioning is constantly kept under review for making further improvements.

(c) Our publicity posts in our missions abroad are generally manned by officers belonging to IFS 'A' & 'B' and the Information Service of India of the Ministry of External Affairs.

(d) The Ministry of External Affairs already works in close coordination with the different wings of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting that are responsible for domestic publicity.

Defence based industries for Ex-servicemen

3144. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the latest progress made in the proposed scheme for the setting up of defence based industries for the benefit of the Ex-servicemen?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): There is no scheme under consideration for setting up defence based industries for the benefit of Ex-servicemen.

Programme undertaken by Indian Red Cross in Gujarat

3145. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Red Cross has undertaken any programme in the scarcity area of Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, the outline thereof and area where they are working?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes, the Indian Red Cross Society has undertaken a limited programme of relief in some of the scarcity areas of Gujarat State.

(b) The Society is operating thirty supplementary milk feeding centres and five medical relief units in some of the pockets of distress in the districts of Kuch, Banskantha, Surendranagar and Ahmedabad.

Conference on Bonus

3146. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of the Senior Executives of private and public undertakings trade union leaders and selected members of the academic community was held in New Delhi to discuss on several aspects of the bonus question; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the conclusion reached thereat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, organised a Seminar on Bonus at the India International Centre, New Delhi from 18th December to 20th December, 1974 to discuss problems of bonus in India.

Lock-outs in organised sector

3147. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the number of lock-outs declared in the organised sector, State-wise during the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The attached statement summarises the available information about the number of lock-outs, state-wise, during 1972, 1973 and 1974 (Provisional).

Statement

State/Union Territory	Number of Lock-outs		
	1972	1973	1974 (Prov.)
1. Andhra Pradesh	2	13	4
2. Assam	1	2	..
3. Bihar	34	31	25
4. Gujarat	5	11	8
5. Haryana	5	2	3
6. Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1	..	..
8. Karnataka	18	16	14
9. Kerala	12	21	17
10. Madhya Pradesh	2	2	..
11. Maharashtra	48	55	44
12. Manipur	..	..	1
13. Orissa	2	3	2
14. Punjab	3	7	2
15. Rajasthan	1	4	4
16. Tamil Nadu	87	56	59
17. Tripura	3	2	..
18. Uttar Pradesh	28	18	17
19. West Bengal	131	156	142
20. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	..
21. Chandigarh	..	3	..
22. Delhi	2	7	2
23. Goa	..	3	7
24. Pondicherry	1	..	..

Visit to India by Special Envoy of Afghan President

3150. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Special Envoy of Afghan President apprised the Government of India of China's view on a 'variety of issues of common interest' to India; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). The Special Envoy of the Afghan President, H. E Mr. Mohammed Naim, while transiting through India in December, 1974, met our Prime Minister. The two leaders discussed matters of mutual interest It is customary to treat such discussion as confidential

Project allowance for employees of Dandakaranya Project

3151. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Project Allowance was sanctioned by Government vide letter dated the 20th September, 1958 for employees of Dandakaranya Project without attaching any condition of reviewing or decreasing it because of, besides other merits, perpetual remoteness of the area; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to maintain *status-quo-ante* 1972 in regard to Project Allowance of Dandakaranya Project?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K. KHADILKAR): (a) The rates for grant of Project Allowance to the employees of the Dandakaranya Project sanctioned *vide* letter 20-9-1958 were reviewed and modified by Government in September 1972. There was no specific mention made in the order dated 20-9-1958 about future review of the rates of Project Allowance sanctioned therein, but such concessions are always subject to review by Government from time to time.

(b) In view of reply to part (a) the question of maintaining *status quo* does not arise.

Free accommodation for employees of Dandakaranya Project

3152 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE. Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether free accommodation was sanctioned by the Government *vide* letter dated 20th September, 1958 for employees of Dandakaranya Project without attaching any condition of changing the terms for any group of employees because of perpetual remoteness of the area; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government have taken to maintain *status-quo-ante* 1965 in regard to free accommodation for staff in Dandakaranya?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K. KHADILKAR) (a) The concession regarding free accommodation sanctioned by Government *vide* letter dated 20-9-1958, as modified by Government order dated 15-10-1959, continues to be available in respect of those appointed upto 30-9-1965. In the case of those appointed after that date it was decided not to make any offer of free accommodation to them.

(b) Does not arise in view of the position stated in reply to Part (a).

Copper Project in Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh

3153. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost of the copper project proposed to be set up in Balaghat District of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) how much money has already been spent on the project; and

(c) how much money is proposed to be spent on it during the Fifth Five Year Plan and in the year 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) The task of preparing the Detailed Project Report for Mining and Concentrator Complex of the Malanjkhand Copper Project in Balaghat District in Madhya Pradesh was entrusted to a Soviet Agency The Detailed Project Report for Mining has since been received and is being examined The Detailed Project Report for Concentrator is expected to be received by September, 1975 The estimated total cost of the Copper Project would be available after the Detailed Project Report for the Concentrator is received from the Consultants

(b) Up to January, 1975, an expenditure of Rs 114 lakhs has been incurred on the Project

(c) A provision of Rs 50 crores towards Malanjkhand Copper Project has been made in the Draft Fifth Plan For 1975 76, no provision has been made in the Budget Estimates However the position will be reviewed in the middle of the year when the Detailed Project Report for the Concentrator would also be available

Punishments for Milk and Food Adulteration

3154 SHRI HARI SINGH Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Courts in various States have sentenced a number of persons in connection with milk and food adulteration during the last six months;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government and the public thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M. ISHAQUE) (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Production of Vitamins by Foreign Drug Firms

3155 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the vitamin formulations manufactured by drug firms contain amounts much in excess of the doses which human body can assimilate; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and what steps have been taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE (a) Yes The Government are aware that manufacturers add ingredients in excess of the usual recommended doses in vitamin formulations and in particular multivitamin preparations

(b) This procedure is being adopted by the manufacturers in Drug Industry

Under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules, the addition of vitamins in excessive quantities in multivitamin formulations is not an offence so long as the preparation being marketed is licensed by the State Drugs Controller and the composition of the preparation is displayed on the label

केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग द्वारा राजपत्रित अधिकारियों पर भारी जुर्माना

3156. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग ने 31 अगस्त, 1971 को अपनी नवीं रिपोर्ट में रक्षा विभाग को कुछ राजपत्रित अधि-

कारियों को भारी जुर्माना करने के लिए सिफारिश की थी और क्या डेढ़ साल होने के बाद भी सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को कोई 'कारण बताओ नोटिस' नहीं दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति कौन हैं और क्या उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग ने अपनी नवी रिपोर्ट के दसवें अध्याय में बताया है कि उन्होंने 31-8-1971 को एक राजपत्रित अधिकारी पर भारी जुर्माना करने की सलाह दी थी। केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग ने देखा है कि 1-1/2 वर्ष से अधिक समय बीत जाने के बाद भी उक्त अधिकारी को 'कारण बताओ नोटिस' तक जारी नहीं किया गया हैं और यह मंत्रालय केवल उसे उसके मूल कार्यालय को वापस भेजने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहा था। स्थिति यह हैं कि केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की सलाह के अनुसार सम्बन्धित अधिकारी को दिसम्बर 1973 में एक कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किया गया था। चूंकि यह अधिकारी पहले किसी अन्य विभाग में नियुक्त था, अतः इस मामले में सक्षम अनुशासनिक अधिकारी कौन होगा, यह निर्धारित होने में कुछ समय लग गया और इसी कारण देरी हुई।

(ख) अन्य विभागों से सलाह किये जाने के कारण देरी हुई है। देरी के लिए खेद है यद्यपि कोई व्यक्तिगत अधिकारी इसके लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है।

Alleged Malpractices by Director General of Mines' Safety

3157. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) who is the present Director-General of Mines Safety and what are his anticedents;

(b) whether there are charges of corruption and malpractices against this officer;

(c) whether he had received a memorandum from Shri S. Chatterjee, President, Nagarik Sangh, Dhanbad in this regard; if so, the content of the said memorandum; and

(d) what action, if any, has been taken on the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) No regular appointment has been made to the post. The Deputy Director General of Mines Safety, has been notified as Chief Inspector of Mines and is looking after the work of the Organisation. He is a permanent officer of the Organisation having joined the Department in 1948.

(b) A few complaints have been received against him.

(c) Yes, the main allegation is about amassing wealth through illegal means.

(d) The allegations are being looked into.

Agreement with Hungary

3158 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO·

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether an agreement had recently been signed with Hungary for furthering co-operation in various fields;

(b) whether the agreement also envisaged the development of medical sciences and promotion of tourism and if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the salient features of the benefits and achievements obtained in the above-mentioned fields after the agreements; and

(d) whether Hungary has offered to supply any know-how?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). The first session of the Indo-Hungarian Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation, was held in New Delhi from October 28 to November 2, 1974. The Protocol signed at the conclusion of the Joint Commission meeting identified areas of co-operation in the fields of telecommunication, electronics, industry, science, technology, agriculture, chemicals, pharmaceauticals and trade exchanges. Promotion of tourism was not discussed.

(c) It is hoped that the areas identified in the Protocol will lead to expansion of economic co-operation and further diversification of trade between the two countries.

(d) Yes, Sir. Hungary has offered to provide some know-how in the fields of telecommunications and electronics, chemicals and pharmaceauticals and industry.

Charging of Capitation Fees/Donations from Students by Medical Colleges

3159. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 559 on the 29th August, 1974 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any concrete steps against the capitation fees or donations by private medical colleges as well as by private colleges as referred in part (b) of the reply;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the private medical colleges whose degree medical council recognise also take capitation fee from the students;

(d) whether Government will take over the medical colleges to have proper management and have admission on the basis of merit and not capitation fees; and

(e) if so, whether Government have taken a final decision regarding the introduction of the legislation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE) (a) and (b). A proposal to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, to regulate and control such private medical colleges which charge capitation fees/donations is under consideration

(c) Some of the private medical colleges affiliated to those Universities whose M.B.B.S. degree is recognised for purposes of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, charge capitation fees.

(d) and (e). The Government do not have any proposal/scheme to take over the private medical colleges.

Deaths due to low consumptions of Food and Edible Oils

3160. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 44 on the 20th February, 1975 regarding deaths due to cold wave and state whether with the per capita availability of food and edible oil consumption going down over the years the death tolls are showing a steady rise too, nearly in the same order?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ASHAQUE): No country-wide study has been made to correlate the death toll due to cold wave with the per capita consumption of food and edible oil.

माना कैंप के शरणार्थियों का इंदौर में पुनर्वास

3161. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :** क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के माना शरणार्थी कैंप में रहने वाले 100 शरणार्थी परिवारों के लगभग 500 सदस्यों को इंदौर में बसाने के लिए भेजा गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें वहां पर क्या-क्या सुविधायें प्रदान की गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या इंदौर में भेजे गये शरणार्थी परिवारों को भुखमरी और बेरोजगारी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और वे वहां पर इधर-उधर मारे-मारे फिर रहे हैं ; और

(घ) इन शरणार्थी परिवारों की शीघ्र राहत प्रदान करने हेतु सरकार ने कौन-कौन से ठोस कदम उठाये हैं और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) से (घ) : जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Moratorium of Strikes

3162. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to declare moratorium on strikes in the public sector for a period of three years; and

(b) if so, the main features and objectives thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Accidents in Mines

3163. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accidents in the mines have increased recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). According to the provisional available information, there were 267 fatal accidents and 2,669 serious accidents during 1974 as compared to 251 fatal accidents and 2,593 serious accidents during 1973. The Government is concerned about this matter.

Policy of Commonwealth on South Rhodesia

3164. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made by Government to persuade the Commonwealth for a policy on South Rhodesia against Colonial White oppression; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. This issue has been discussed at various Commonwealth Heads of Government Conferences. We have fully supported the cause of the African people against colonial white oppression and for majority rule in Southern Rohodesia. At the last Conference in 1973 in Ottawa, Heads of Government expressed their intense concern for the situation in Southern Rhodesia. They noted that the responsibility for a settlement lay with the British Government and were united in their willingness to contribute towards a solution. All

were agreed that the objective was majority rule. India and the Commonwealth countries support and apply UN sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

Strike in Food Corporation of India

3165. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what role his Ministry has played in ending the strike in Food Corporation of India; and

(b) if not, the main reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Government by an Order issued on 3rd January, 1975 under rule 118 of the Defence of India Rules, 1971, had prohibited any strike in connection with any industrial dispute in the Food Corporation of India, with effect from the 4th January, 1975. Despite this, a number of workmen of the Food Corporation of India in different parts of the country, went on strike. The Officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery used their good offices for ending the strike.

Loaning Facilities to Agricultural Labourers in U.P.

3166. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government are aware that agricultural labourers in the rural area of U.P. are experiencing great hardship in getting loans from the private money lenders in view of some legislation recently passed having the effect of writing off arrears of debt outstanding against them;

(b) whether any alternative and better loaning facilities have been provided to them; and

(c) if so, what are these facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The Governor of Uttar Pradesh promulgated the Uttar Pradesh Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes Debt Relief Ordinance, 1974 on 1st October, 1974 which wholly discharges persons owning less than one acre of land and belonging to the above mentioned categories from the debt of private money lenders and interest thereon which has not been evidenced by a registered document. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has now introduced the Uttar Pradesh Bhumin Krishi Shrmik Rin Anutosh Vidheyak, 1974 which would benefit every farmer owning less than one acre of land irrespective of caste and community.

It is understood from the Government of Uttar Pradesh that because of these measures private money lenders are not advancing loans. That Government have ordered that Cooperative Societies should loan 10 per cent of their total loaning capacity to Harijans benefitted by these measures. That Government is also considering the question of establishing Cooperative Credit Societies exclusively for Harijans.

Small farmers whose land-holding does not exceed 2 acres are entitled to loan to the extent of Rs. 300/- from labour cooperative societies.

हिन्दुस्तान एल्यूमीनियम कारपोरेशन रेणुकूट के छटनी किये गये कर्मचारियों की बहाली ।

3167. श्री तालजी भाई : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान एल्यूमीनियम कारपोरेशन रेणुकूट (उत्तर प्रदेश) के कर्मचारीयों का एक प्रति-निधि मंडल फैक्ट्री में (मई 1974 में) तालाबन्दी के दौरान उनसे मिला था :

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्होंने फैक्ट्री के छटनी किये गये 17 कर्मचारीयों को पुनः काम पर वापस लेने का आश्वासन दिया था;

(ग) इस बारे में मध्यस्थ द्वारा अभी तक निर्णय न किये जाने के क्या मुख्य करण हैं : और

(घ) मध्यस्थ द्वारा इस बारे में निर्णय कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) से (घ) हिंदुस्तान एल्यूमिनियम निगम के कर्मचारी संघ ने कारखाने के छटनी किए गए 17 कर्मचारीयों की बहाली के सम्बन्ध में इस्पात और खान मंत्री को प्रतिवेदन किया था। उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री के साथ हुई एक बैठक में जिसमें अखिल भारतीय मजदूर संघ कांग्रेस, इंटक तथा हिन्दुस्तान एल्यूमिनियम निगम के स्टाफ संघ के प्रतिनिधि उपस्थित थे यह निर्णय किया गया था कि छटनी किए गए 17 कर्मचारीयों की छंटनी की वैधता या अवैधता का प्रश्न किसी मध्यस्थ को सौंपा जाय। तदनुसार, इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के भूतपूर्व सेवा निवृत्त मुख्य न्यायाधीश श्री एस० के० वर्मा को एकमात्र मध्यस्थ नियुक्त किया गया हैं। अब यह मामला मध्यस्थ के विचाराधीन है ?

नेपाल में चीन की कार्यवाहियां

3168. **श्री शंकरदयाल सिंह** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या चीन ने नेपाल मे अपनी गतिविधियां तेज कर दी है जिससे भारत सरकार के लिए खतरा पैदा होने की संभावना है

(ख) क्या नेपाल में भारत विरोधी प्रचार करने और वातावरण बनाने के लिए चीन तरह-तरह के हथकंडे अपना रहा है और वहां के लोगों को भड़का रहा है : और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विपिनपाल दास) : (क) से (ग) सरकार को भारत-नेपाल सबंधो की बुनियादी शक्ति में विश्वास है और नेपाल में चीन अथवा अन्य किसी देश की गतिविधियों से उसे कोई अन्य सतर्क रहने का कोई कारण नजर नही आता।

Retention of Naval Service Officers in Delhi

3169. SHRI DALIP SINGH: will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state how many Naval Service Officers are stationed in Delhi for more than 5 years and the special reasons for their retention here at Headquarters?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Nine serving Officers and 9 re-employed officers are stationed in Delhi for more than 5 years. The special reasons for the retention of serving officers in Delhi are as follows:—

(i) 3 Officers have been specifically retained to meet special Naval requirements by virtue of their specialist qualifications.

(ii) One Officer is under orders of transfer with effect from March 75 and one more officer is due to move out by the end of the current year.

(iii) One officer is on leave prior to retirement.

(iv) One officer was earlier employed in a normal appointment in DELHI and is now undergoing an interpreter's course in a foreign language.

(v) One Officer has been retained in Delhi on Compassionate grounds and is expected to be released from service by the end of this year.

(vi) One officer is due to retire from service within 2 years.

2. The total stay in DELHI in respect of 2 re-employed officers includes period spent in station before their retirement. Their term of re-employment is expected to finish in 2 years.

Danger of Plague in Calcutta

3171. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FARMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are 7 rates in Calcutta per citizen;

(a) whether there are 7 rates in Department of West Bengal Government has expressed the fear that there is danger of outbreak of plague in Calcutta; and

(c) what steps have Government taken to meet the danger?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No such estimate of rat population in Calcutta is available.

(b) No such statement appears to have been made by any official of the West Bengal Government.

(c) A permanent Plague Control Organisation is already functioning in Calcutta which conducts regular and routine surveliance on plague to find out cases of infection in rats. There does not appear to be any danger of outbreak of plague in the city.

Facilities to Political victims in Chile by Indian Embassy

3172. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Embassy in Chile is not rendering facilities to the victims of political repression let loose by the ruling Military Junta of Chile to seek political asylum;

(b) whether countries including Great Britain are providing these facilities to the democrats who are hunt by the Military dictatorship of Chile; and

(c) if so, the reasons for Indian Embassy not offering this facility?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) to (c). The Embassy of India in Santiago is performing its normal diplomatic functions. It is also rendering whatever help is possible to individual Chileans on humanitarian grounds.

मध्य प्रदेश में कोरबा एल्यूमीनियम संयंत्र

3173. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में कोरबा मे स्थित बी० ए० एल० सी० ओ० (एल्यूमीनियम संयंत्र) मे प्रद्रावक (स्मेल्टर) लगाया गया है ;

(ख) उक्त संयंत्र में प्रद्रावक कब तक लगाया जाना था तथा इसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) इस संयंत्र की मासिक उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय मे उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग)। प्रद्रावक का 1974 की अन्तिम तिमाही से 25000 टन के प्रत्येक चार सोपानों में चालू करने का कार्यक्रम था। कोरबा एल्यूमीनियम प्रद्रावक का प्रथम सोपान (25,000 टन वार्षिक क्षमता) स्थापित किया जा चुका है

और वह अब चालू होने के लिए तैयार है। प्रथम सोपान की स्थापना में विलम्ब मुख्य रूप से विदेशी पूर्तिकर्ताओं से कतिपय महत्व पूर्ण कल-पुर्जों के देरी से लदान, सीमेंट तथा इस्पात आदि सामग्री की प्राप्ति सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयों आदि के कारण हुआ। प्रद्रावक के शेष तीन सोपानों को फिर से चरणबद्ध किया जा रहा है ताकि उन्हें चालू करने के लिए उपलब्ध बिजली के अनुसार समयबद्ध किया जा सके। पूरा होने पर प्रद्रावक की कुल क्षमता 100,000 टन प्रति वर्ष होगी।

Repairs of National Highway No. 17

3174. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the part of National Highway No. 17 passing through the District of Kolaba is badly damaged and is in need of heavy repairs;

(b) if so, when and what amount has been sanctioned for these heavy repairs and when it was placed at the disposal of the State Government; and

(c) when are these repairs scheduled to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes Sir; the pavement in certain stretches of National Highway 17 passing through Kolaba District has suffered damages and the same needs repairs.

(b) The proposals for restoration Government recently, incorporating of the road, received from the State the specifications suggested by Roads Wing, are at present under finalisation. Necessary funds required for the work will be placed at the disposal of the State Government after the work has been sanctioned.

(c) The work is likely to take about two years for completion, subject to availability of funds.

UAE Support for Indian Ocean as Zone of Peace

3175. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and UAE had agreed to keep in close contact with each other on the issue of keeping Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As stated in the Indo-UAE joint communique issued at the end of the visit of the President of the UAE to India from January 1 to 5, 1975, the two countries "stressed the importance to all countries in the area of the Indian Ocean being Zone of Peace free from foreign military bases and Great Power rivalry and tension; they called on all concerned to renew their efforts for the earliest realization of the objectives of the UN resolutions in this regard". They also "agreed to keep in close contact on developments in this matter".

Land Acquired for Bhilai Steel Plant

3176. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land acquired for Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) the area occupied by the project and how much is under wrongful occupation of others; and

(c) the total area of the above still lying waste and proposal of Government in regard to that?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Revision of Consumer Price Index Numbers

3177. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering or proposing any revision of Consumer Price Index Numbers based on proper Family Budget Enquiries; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes.

(b) A fresh Working Class Family Income and Expenditure Survey was conducted in 1971 in 60 important industrial centres list laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. 9172/75]. In the factory, mining and plantation sectors. Based on the results of the Survey, the test compilation of new series of Consumer Price Index Numbers in currently in progress.

Pattern of Minimum Wage at State level in various Industries

3178. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the pattern of minimum wage at State level in various industries, including unorganised workers covered or uncovered by the Minimum Wages Act; and

(b) the number of workers employed, industry-wise in various schedule industries covered by the Minimum Wages Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Available information regarding minimum wages fixed/revised by the Central and State Governments under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 has been published in the Indian Labour Statistics, 19740, copies of which have been sent to Parliament Library.

(b) A Statement giving the available information in respect of the Central sphere is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Average daily number of workers employed during 1972 in employments scheduled to to Minimum Wages Act which fall exclusively under the Central Sphere.

Name of Employment	Average daily number of workers
1. Asbestos mines	12.054
2. Barytes mines	1,298
3. Bauxite mines	5,059
4. Chinaclay, Clay and white clay mines	8,397
5. Copper mines	8,254
6. Gypsum mines	4,005
7. Kyanite mines	2,173
8. Manganese mines	29,342
9. Mica mines	12,094
10. Magnesite mines	6,853
11. Stone mines	10,000
12. Fire Clay mines	3,460
13. Steatite including Soap Stone & Talc mines	4,021
14. Ochre mines	847

Employment of Contract and Casual Labour by Hindustan Lever Ltd.

3179. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Lever Limited has a widespread practice of employing contract labour and casual labour in its concerns;

(b) whether Hindustan Lever has given an inflated figure of employment on the basis of this practice; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and Government's opinion on it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. Complaints, if any, regarding employment of contract/casual labour in violation of the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act could be referred to the concerned State Government.

Doctors/Dispensaries/Maternity Homes for a group of 20 Villages

3180 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) how many doctors are there at present per Unit of 20 villages in the country; and

(b) how many dispensaries and maternity homes are there per Unit of 20 villages in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K M. ISHAQUE). (a) and (b) Medical facilities in rural areas are being provided by Primary Health Centres, which are located at C D Block headquarters and not on the basis of an unit of 20 Village At present there are 5287 Primary Health Centres and 33,608 sub-Centres serving 5 76 lakh villages which inter alia provide maternity and child care services. The services rendered by the Primary Health Centres are supplemented by rural dispensaries. At present there are approximately 1,38,000 doctors serving in the rural areas of whom 8351 are serving in Primary Health Centres.

सहारनपुर की फर्मों को लोहे/इस्पात की सप्लाई

3181. **श्री मुल्की राज सैनी** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर जिले मे कितनी फर्मों को कन्ट्रोल रेट पर लोहे की सप्लाई की जाती है ;

(ख) उन फर्मों और व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या है; और

(ग) क्या इन फर्मों द्वारा उत्पादित माल को कन्ट्रोल रेट पर बेचे जाने की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग) जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Abolition of Contract Labour System in Mines

3182. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) whether the All India Trade Union organisations have been demanding abolition of contract labour system prevalent in the mines;

(b) the reaction of the Ministry to such demands,

(c) the reasons for not abolishing the hated and outdated system prevalent in mines under the direct control of N M D C , and

(d) the dateline for any proposals to abolish the system in the public sector mines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Representatives of some All India Trade Union Organisations have been raising demands for abolition of contract labour system prevalent in mines, in the meetings of the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board from time to time.

(b) to (d). Pursuant to the recommendation of the third meeting of the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board held in New Delhi on the 17th September, 1974. Government have issued a notification for the abolish of contract labour in five categories of jobs in all coal mines in the country The question of abolition of contract labour system in certain non-coal mines is under consideration of the Advisory Board

Deepening of New Mangalore Port

3183. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether further deepening of the draft at the new Mangalore port upto 10 5 M. would depend on the conclusion of agreement between India and Iran about shipment of Kudremukh Iron ore;

(b) whether All India Shippers Council has pointed out to the Centre that basic facilities like cranes and railway lines were not ready for the port; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Services of four cranes are likely to be available by the middle of 1975. The wharf and transit shed are already connected by broad gauge rail to the Mangalore Railway Station. The Hassan-Mangalore Railway line is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1976.

Mini Steel Plants

3184. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mini-steel plants working in the country, their capacity and actual production during the last two years;

(b) whether Government have received reports about the difficulties faced by them in the current year; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and action taken by Government to help these plants to give maximum production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) 59 electric furnace units for which licences/registration under the liberalised industrial licensing policy have been granted mainly for the manufacture of mild steel ingots/billets, for an aggregate capacity of 16 lakh tonnes (annual) approximately, are reported to be in production. The total liquid metal production by all electric furnace units (including those licensed for production of alloy and special steels, and for castings) during the last two years has been reported to be roughly as under:

Year	Liquid metal production (in million tonnes)	
1972-73	1·04	Inclusive of alloy
1973-74	0·79	Steels and castings.

(b) and (c). Reports have been received regarding shortage of electric power for electric arc furance units for steelmaking. With improvement in the power supply position, the State Electricity Boards and other authori-

ties concerned expect to make more electric power available for these units.

जबलपुर डिवीजन में बीड़ी मजदूरो की अदायगी

3185. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या श्रम मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या मैसर्ज मोहन लाल हरगोविन्द दास, छोटा भाई जेठाभाई पटेल, अनवर खा महबूब खा, गुलाम भाई एड कम्पनी तथा जबलपुर डिवीजन मे अन्य प्रमुख बीडी कम्पनियो मे न तो लाखो बीडी श्रमिको के लाभार्थ बने बीडी तथा सिगार श्रमिक अधिनियम के उपबन्धो का पालन किया जा रहा है और न ही केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा बीडी तथा सिगार श्रमिक अधिनियम के पारित होने के समय से ही इन श्रमिको को उनकी बढ़ी हुई मजूरी अदा की जा रही है और

(ख) क्या उक्त कम्पनिया द्वारा इन श्रमिको के लिए सप्लाई किया गया कच्चा माल मध्यवर्ती ठेकेदारो द्वारा श्रमिका का पूरी मात्रा मे नही दिया जा रहा है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा) (क) और (ख) यह मामला राज्य कार्य क्षेत्र मे आता है। सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

Revision of Wages of Electricity Employees throughout the country

3186 SHRI K M MADHUKAR. Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) whether more than 50,000 electricity employees of Tamil Nadu observed February 14, 1975 as the Trade Union Rights Day throughout the State demanding immediate settlement of the issue of revision of wages for 6 5 lakh electricity employees throughout the country on the model of tripartite settlement reached in the coal and cement industries; and

(b) if so, the features thereof and Government's opinion on it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA). (a) and (b) The information is being collected.

Discussion between Defence Ministers of India and Poland

3187 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussion between the Defence Ministers of India and Poland took place on the 15th February, 1975 at New Delhi regarding Asian Collective Security Plan,

(b) whether the discussion regarding lifting embargo on supply of lethal arms to Pakistan by United States of America was also held, and

(c) if so, the gist of the discussions held and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) (a) to (c). The Polish Defence Minister paid a goodwill visit The discussions between the two Ministers were mainly of the nature of a general exchange of views on subjects of mutual interest including elumination of tensions and consolidation of peace in Asia.

Transport Facilities for Vivek Vihar and Adjacent Colonies beyond Shahdara

3188 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE· Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 5 high frequency routes (Nos. 221, 210, 310, 320, 330 and 350) started by the DTC during the recent past have given no relief to one-third of trans-Yamuna population living beyond Shahdara;

(b) whether it is a fact that 3 of these routes have been started from one place (Shahdara) and some other places have been served by 2 to 3 of these services on the way;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is 50 minutes frequency on the only Express route No. 311X started from Vivek Vihar as against 18-24 minutes frequency on all other similar routes started at the same time from other places in Delhi; and

(d) if so, why and what steps have been taken to provide transport facilities to the people of Vivek Vihar and its adjacent colonies situated beyond Shahdara?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M TRIVEDI): (a) Route No 210 does not operate from or to the trans-Yamuna area. The bus services on the other five routes, as mentioned by the Hon'ble Member, have helped in relieving the transport problem of the area, to a considerable extent.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) For serving the residents of Vivek Vihar and the adjacent colonies adequately, bus services on the old routes No. 11A and 11H are being continued to operate by the DTC, in addition to the introduction of a new bus service on feeder route No. 311 from Vivek Vihar to Delhi Gate. Initially, this service was from Vivek Vihar to Indraprastha Terminal but was later extended to Delhi Gate. The frequency of the bus services on route No. 11H has also been stepped up from 40 minutes to 24 minutes.

G.S.I. investigations for Gold in KGF Area of Mysore

3189. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India is carrying out any investigations for gold in the Kolar Gold Field area of Mysore with integrated surveys and drilling; and

(b) if so, the nature of findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the Graphite Sulphide Zone, one borehole indicates 20.2 Grams/tonne silver over 1.5 metre width. Boreholes put in the Western Quartrito Horizon encountered gold mineralisation varying from 0.8 to 4.2 grams/tonne over a width varying from 0.5 to one metre. In the Mctaggerts vertical shaft area of Mysore Mine, boreholes indicate gold mineralisation over a strike length of 250 metres upto a vertical depth of 60-70 metres. The gold values indicated in the boreholes vary from 0 8 gram/tonne to 5.0 grams/tonne over a width varying from 1 metre to 2 metres. One borehole indicates a deposit of exceptionally high value of gold viz. 108.12 grams/tonne, over a width of 2.25 metres.

Passports and Visas between India and Bangladesh

3190. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passports issued to Indian nationals and *Visas* to Bangladesh nationals in connection with travel between India and Bangladesh by the Government of India during the years 1972, 1973 and 1974;

(b) the figures of applications rejected on these two accounts by the Government of India during the same period;

(c) the number of passports and *visa* offices and their locations set up by the Government of India in the eastern region of our country for facilitating easy travel between the two countries;

(d) whether border permit system for travel between India and Bangladesh is continuing; if so, facts thereabout; and

(e) whether Government of India will have necessary talks with the Government of Bangladesh for removing various difficulties for the travel of the citizens of two countries to each other; and if so, facts thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) The number of India-Bangladesh Passports issued was 9784 in 1972, 40092 in 1973 and 39988 in 1974. Information about Visas issued is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) In the Eastern region, the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, including District Magistrates and Deputy Commissioners in the States of Assam, Meghalaya and West Bengal have been empowered to issue India-Bangladesh Passports. The Regional Passport Officer, Calcutta is also authorised to grant endorsements for Bangladesh to those persons who are in possession of the normal Indian International Passports.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The Government of India are not aware of any serious difficulties relating to facilities for travel between the two countries, which require to be taken up with the Government of Bangladesh.

Adulteration of Drugs

3191 DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether in a large number of States no proper arrangement exists for the inspection of drugs to prevent adulteration;

(b) whether in number of States there is no laboratory to test the drugs; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M ISHAQUE): (a) States of Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have full complement of Drug Inspectors in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Drugs Control appointed by the Government of India. Other States do not have requisite number of Drugs Inspectors for inspection of manufacturing units and sales premises.

(b) There are 19 laboratories in the States including 3 under the control of Central Government.

(c) In accordance with a resolution passed in the last meeting of the Central Council of Health held in April 1974, the Union Minister of Health has written to State Health Ministers emphasising the importance of Drug Control Administration in the States and the need for tightening the enforcement procedures The requisites for an effective Drugs Control Administration have been spelt out and the extent of assistance the Centre can extend has also been explained.

So far as the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation is concerned, Zonal Offices have been set up at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Ghaziabad to bring about a close liaison between the Central and State Organisations. The Zonal Officers are assisted in their task by the Central Drugs Inspectors who work in close liaison with the State Drugs Inspectors A training programme for Drugs Inspectors and Government Analysts has been arranged under the aegis of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation, for more stringent enforcement of Drugs Standard Control

The Central Government propose to give financial assistance during the Fifth Five Year Plan period to eight States for establishing combined Food & Drugs Laboratories and to 12 States who already have testing laboratories to augment their testing facilities.

Workshop on Health Education

3192. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a six-day workshop on Health Education was held in New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the facts and objectives thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) The objectives were—

(i) To review the development of the Health Education Bureau in the country and the various functions of the Bureau with special emphasis on training.

(ii) To assess the need for in Service training in health education of health and related personnel at various levels in view of the multi-purpose workers' scheme.

(iii) To consider problems related to in service training for health and related personnel in health, educations and to suggest possible solutions.

(iv) To discuss training methodology with special reference to in service training.

(v) To examine the scope of utilisation of the Field Study and Demonstration Centres in the in-service training programmes in health, education for health and related personnel.

Twenty-four participants attended the Workshop from 12 States and 3 Union Territories. During the Workshop the participants reviewed the development of health education in the States and Union Territories with special reference to the training requirements in health, education for the multipurpose workers and the role of the Central and State Health Education Bureau in the multipurpose workers' scheme.

Availability of Ships at Visakhapatnam Port for Export of Goods

3193. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether ships are not available at Visakhapatnam Port for the export of goods;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). During 1974, 16 sailings were provided from Visakhapatnam Port to major overseas destinations. There have, however, been some representations from shippers for improved coverage. The shippers are being advised to furnish realistic advance cargo projections on a periodical basis to the shipping conferences to enable them to plan their sailings to cover the projected cargo movement.

Findings of Technical Experts on Maritime Boundary between India and Bangladesh

3194. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian and Bangladesh officials took account of the findings of their technical experts on the question of a maritime boundary in the Bay of Bengal; and

(b) if so, the facts regarding the decisions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). The question of delimitation of the maritime boundary is under discussion between the two Governments. All factors, technical and others, which have a bearing on the subject are taken into account.

Visit of Russian Defence Team to India

3195. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Marshal Grechko Defence Minister of Soviet Russia visited India for five days from the 24th February 1975;

(b) if so, the main purpose of his visit; and

(c) the gist of talks held with him?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The Defence Minister of the USSR paid an official friendly visit to India from 24th to 27th February, 1975.

(b) and (c). There was a general exchange of views on matters of mutual interest. The substance of these talks is reflected in the communique issued on 27th February. During the talks, both sides upheld the bilateral nature of the friendship between India and the USSR and declared that this was not directed against any third country. The Soviet side expressed support for the initiatives taken by India to normalise relations amongst the countries of the Sub-Continent. However, grave anxiety was expressed at the trends towards stepping up of arms race.

Birth Control Programmes

3196. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money spent in the country on the various birth control programmes during the last three years;

(b) whether any analysis has been made about the effectiveness of these programmes; and

(c) if so, what does the analysis indicate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) The total amount spent in the country on the Family Planning Programme during the last three years is given as under:—

Year	Total amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)
1971-72	6175·56 (34·14)*
1972-73	7974·30 (62·66)*
1973-74	5784·59 (64·26)* (Provisional) (Provisional)

*The above figures include the amount spent on the MCH Programme indicated within brackets against the respective years.

(b) Yes, evaluation of the various programmes of the family planning is done on a continuing basis.

(c) The analysis reveals that as a result of work done under the Family Planning Programme, 15 per cent of couples in the reproductive age-group have been protected by various methods of family planning and the national birth has been estimated to have come down from

level of 41.7 per thousand population in 1961 to 35.4 per thousand population in 1973-74.

Job Absorption Quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

3197. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Job absorption quota of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes not filled in during any one year, the balance of quota is carried over to the next year and this holds good for three years;

(b) whether that has been turned down by the Government in the case of Ex-servicemen, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

रक्त चाप के रोगियों की संख्या में वृद्धि

3199 श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत में रक्तचाप के रोगियों की संख्या में भारी वृद्धि हो रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1972-73 की तुलना में वर्ष 1973-74 में इसमें कितनी वृद्धि हुई तथा इसको रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) : (क) और (ख) भारत में रक्तचाप के रोगियों की संख्या में उत्तरोतर वृद्धि हो रही है इसके बारे में कोई प्रमाणिक आकडे उपलब्ध नहीं है। वैसे अब अच्छी वैज्ञानिक सुविधाओं के उपलब्ध होने के कारण इन रोगियों में से बहुत को अस्पतालों में भेजा जा रहा है और उन्हे आम चिकित्सकों द्वारा भी देखा जा रहा है।

Visit to India by Polish Defence Minister

3200. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Polish Defence Minister visited our country in the month of February, 1975; and

(b) if so, the nature of talks held and decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The visit of the Minister of National Defence of the Polish People's Republic was a goodwill visit in response to an invitation by the Raksha Mantri. There was a general exchange of views on subjects of mutual interest.

Visit to India by President of Shri Lanka

3201. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of Shri Lanka visited New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit and with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). The President of Shri Lanka halted briefly in New Delhi both on his way to and on his way back from Kathmandu where he attended the Coronation of the King of Nepal. It was a goodwill visit by a Head of State from a friendly country.

Statement by Chinese Deputy Prime Minister re: Normalisation of relations with India

3202. SHRI B. N. REDDY:

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the Press statement on the 27th February, 1975, by the Chinese Deputy Prime Minister that his Government could respond if initiative is taken by the Government of India for normalisation of relations between the two countries;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto; and

(c) the follow-up steps taken, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government has taken due note of the Chinese Vice-Premier's Press statement made in Calcutta in the context of China's attitude towards India.

Financial Assistance to Kerala Shipping Corporation for Development

3203. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have drawn out any scheme for the development of the Kerala Shipping Corporation by acquiring new ships;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme and whether that State has requested any financial assistance for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI:) (a) The State Government of Kerala have set up a Company in the Public Sector registered under the Indian Companies Act. The Company is trying to acquire ships, but no specific proposal for acquisition of any ship has been received. If and when a proposal for acquisition of any ship is received and the terms thereof, it will be considered by the Central Government in the same manner as application from any other Indian company registered under the Indian Companies Act.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Work on Cochin Shipyard Affected

3204. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of works in Cochin Shipyard has been affected due to the declaration of lock-out by a contracting firm;

(b) if so, to what extent and the steps taken thereon; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir. Progress of construction of Docks and Quays was adversely affected by the lock-out declared by a Contracting Firm for 19 days from 31st January, 1975.

(b) and (c). Just before the lock-out, the Contracting Firm had attained a level of performance of driving nearly 15 RCC piles daily in the Building Dock, representing a weekly gross turn-over of Rs. 16 lakhs (approx.). Due to the loss of momentum consequent on stoppage of work, this level of performance is yet to be

attained. The Contracting Firm has been urged to increase their efforts to make up for lost time and to achieve optimum performance. During the lock-out, the management of Cochin Shipyard repeatedly appealed to both sides to resolve the dispute amicably. As a result of conciliation proceedings held by the State Labour Commissioner, a settlement valid upto 31st December, 1975 was reached, between the Contracting Firm and the Workers' Union. The shipyard is keeping a constant watch over the situation to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future.

Scooter Stand near Motibagh South Market, New Delhi

3205. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no Scooter Stand nearabout South Motibagh Market, New Delhi to serve the needs of the residents of the area, Anand Niketan and Shantiniketan;

(b) whether in the absence of this, considerable inconvenience is being caused to the residents to these localities; and

(c) if so, the action which the Delhi Administration propose to take in the matter to open a Scooter Stand nearabout the Motibagh South Market to afford this much needed relief to the residents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). There is no authorised Scooter Stand near South Moti Bagh Market but scooters have been found to be parked and plying at the Ring Road bus stop near the Shantipath inter-section. These scooters may be catering to the needs of the residents of these two areas also.

(c) In Delhi, scooter stands are operated by private parties. No application from any party for permission to operate a scooter stand in South Moti Bagh Market Area is pending with the Delhi Administration at present. Parking sites for scooters are, however, being developed in the Community Centre and Shopping Centres of Anand Niketan and Shanti Niketan by the authorities which own land at these places.

International Conference on Laws of Sea

3206. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Conference on the Laws of the Sea is proposed to be held in Geneva in March, 1975;

(b) if so, whether India proposes to participate in the Conference; and

(c) the stand proposed to be taken by our delegation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir. The 3rd session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea is scheduled to be held in Geneva from 17th March to 10th May, 1975.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Indian delegation to the Conference proposes to take the following stand:

(1) It will support a 12-mile limit for territorial waters.

(2) It will support the concept of an exclusive economic zone extending upto 200 miles from the coast of appropriate baseline, in which the coastal State exercises sovereign rights over the living and non-living resources of the sea, and exclusive jurisdiction in regard to the prevention and control of marine pollution and the conduct of marine scientific research.

(3) It will support the view that the continental shelf of a coastal State extends upto the edge of the continental margin bordering on the ocean basm or abyssal floor

(4) It will support the view that the regime of archipelages should apply also to the off-lying group of islands of a coastal State

(5) It will support the establishment of a strong international machinery for exploring and exploiting the resources of the international sea-bed area

Seminar on Spurious and Sub-Standard Drugs

3207 SHRI P VENKATA SUBBAIAH Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether a seminar on spurious and sub-standard drug was held in New Delhi in January, 1975,

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the views expressed at the seminar, and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE) (a) Yes It was organised by the Consumer Council of India in January, 1975

(b) A statement emerging out of the speeches and discussions at the seminar prepared by the Consumer Council of India, giving the broad outlines of the views expressed at the seminar is enclosed

(c) Recommendations are under consideration

Statement

SPEECHES AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE SEMINAR

1 One of the contributory factors for the increasing menance of spurious and substandard drugs is scarcity and shortages of drugs and constraints leading to this situation should be removed, the Government should initiate a suitable production-oriented policy. Production should be maximised, capacity utilisation should be made optimum and industry should expand itself to level up the increasing gap in demand and supply.

2 Quality control measure should be tightened fully with adequate provision for a deterrent punisament to the defaulters Testing facilities should be increased substantially

3 The Government should cancel licences of non-existing manufacturing units and stop allotment of essential raw materials pending cancellations of such licences—and also launch prosecutions on individuals who misuse quotas and permits

4 Any registered units indulging in manufacture of spurious or substandard drugs should be deregistered and blacklisted for all time, and exemplary punishment provided

5 Self-discipline by the manufacturer is one of the best and the most practical way of guaranteeing drug quality The main responsibility for the quality should lie with the manufacturer Government regulatory and control measures and public pressures can only be supplementary Ethical commitment to quality must run all the way down to cover all the elements involved Collaborative effort of all the agencies is essential to assure quality

6 Lack of testing facilities and trained personnel is also a major problem We need to improve our level of technology in this regard

7 Spurious drugs is not a drug control problem it is a law and order problem The Drug Inspector cannot handle it alone without police help In no single case in India the maximum punishment of 10 years R I was given as compared with, say, Bangladesh, where recently 14 years' R I was awarded by a Court for a spurious drug manufacturer.

8. The pharmacist has an important role to play in checking the menace of spurious and substandard drugs. By not buying from unauthorised sources or unlicensed manufacturers or dealers, and by carefully checking the credentials of parties offering ready supplies at lower prices than reputable manufacturers do, he can help control the menace.

कोयला प्रक्षालन गृहों का कार्यकरण

3208. **श्री मार्तण्ड सिंह** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला प्रक्षालन गृह अपनी क्षमता के अनुसार कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) यद्यपि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० की दुगदा, भौजूडीह, पन्थरडीह और दुर्गापुर की कोयले की शोधनशालाएं इस समय अपनी निर्धारित क्षमता पर कार्य नहीं कर रही है तथापि चालू वित्त वर्ष में उनके समग्र कार्यकरण में काफी सुधार हुआ है ।

(ख) निर्धारित क्षमता पर उत्पादन न होने के कई कारण है जिनमें उपयुक्त प्रकार के कच्चे कोयले की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धि बिजली की आपूर्ति में बीच बीच में रुकावट आना अप्रैल और मई, 1974 के महीनों में रेल परिवहन में गडबडी, पर्याप्त पुर्जों का समय पर न मिलना और कुछ अनुपूरक सुविधाओं की कमी शामिल है।

कोयले, रेल डिब्बों और बिजली की आपूर्ति के लिए सम्बन्धित अभिकरणों के साथ सतत् सम्पर्क रखा जा रहा है। बिजली की स्थिति में काफी सुधार हुआ है। कुछ अनुपूरक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था भी की जा रही है।

Setting up of Canteens for Ex-servicemen by Ex-servicemen of Himachal Pradesh

3209. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR**: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests have been received from Ex-servicemen of Himachal Pradesh for the setting up of Canteens for Ex-servicemen;

(b) if so, the action taken on these requests; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the decision would be taken and the canteens would be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The request was not agreed to as the sale of CSD(I) stores in bulk is authorised to unit run canteens only. A retail canteen can only be operated by regular establishments under the Ministry of Defence/Armed Forces units.

(c) Does not arise.

Reopening of Canteen at Bani, District Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh

3210. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR**: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Canteen run by the Ex-servicemen at Bani in District Hamirpur of Himachal Pradesh has since been closed;

(b) if so, the reasons for its closure; and

(c) the likely date by which it would be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) There is no Government canteen at Bani or at any other place run by ex-servicemen.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Clandestine activities by Foreign Embassy Personnel in India

3211. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some Foreign Embassy personnel are engaged in clandestine activities and trying penetrate cultural and other social bodies in the guise of friendship;

(b) whether such friendship Associations are there in foreign countries to have Friendship with India in the same manner as found in India; and

(c) whether these Embassies are advertising in Indian newspapers and Journals with the Permission of Government of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Government naturally keep themselves informed of any activities which are not within the normal legitimate diplomatic function. As far as Friendship Associations are concerned, they are normally established with a view to increasing understanding between countries through cultural exchanges, etc. and there are some Friendship Associations abroad also which work for this objective between India and the country concerned.

(c) Foreign Embassies circulate news items and feature articles to Indian newspapers as also advertise in them. Under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 1961, it is permissible for a Foreign Diplomatic Mission to use the existing facilities available in the receiving State in order to perform its legitimate functions such as promoting friendly relations and developing economic, cultural and scientific relations.

Iron Ore Deposits in Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa

3212. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether new iron ore deposits in Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa have been discovered; and

(b) if so, the location of such deposits and the approximate amounts of ore deposits in those areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. No new deposits have been discovered in Bihar, West Bengal or Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

Treatment meted out to Indians in Sri Lanka

3214. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Indian Tamilians are being treated as second class citizens in Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, whether it is not the negation of agreement between the Prime Ministers of India and Sri Lanka; and

(c) what steps have been taken to ensure rightful place to Indians in Sri Lanka?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) to (c). The 1964 and 1974 Agreements stipulate that a total of 6.00.000 persons of Indian origin plus their natural increase will be given Indian citizenship and repatriated to India and that the rest will be given Sri Lanka citizenship. Government are in constant touch with the Sri Lanka authorities with a view to ensuring that any hardship caused to Indians, who are yet to be repatriated to India, is removed. As regards Sri Lanka citizens

of Tamil origin, the Sri Lanka Prime Minister has invited them to enter the main stream of public life as equals and partners in nation building.

Payment of Registration Fee for Births and Deaths to N.D.M.C Staff

3216 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Registration fee Rs 10 per month for Registration of Births and Deaths, have not been paid to the staff of N D M C engaged on this work, since 1972,

(b) whether the Registrars/staff are entitled to this fee per month in addition to their salaries, and

(c) if so, the reasons of non-payment and what immediate steps Government propose to take up clear the arrears and regularise the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) The reason for not paying honorarium to the employees of the N D M C from 1972 onwards is that no grant is being sanctioned to the N D M C for this purpose since 1972 The N D M C have informed that the question of including the necessary provision in the regular budget of the Committee is proposed to be placed before the Committee for decision

Visit by Foreign Dignitaries and other Personnel during 1972-73 and 1973-74

3217 SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the total number of foreign dignitaries who visited India in 1972-73, 1973-74 and upto the end of December, 1974; and also the number of foreign personnel who visited India on the invitation of Government of India for various purposes in the above period; and

(b) the total amount of expenditure incurred by the Government in each of the above years respectively?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will as soon as available be laid on the Table of the House

Retrenchment of Work-charged Staff in Dandakaranya Project

3218 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a good number of work-charged staff of Dandakaranya Project have been removed by giving them *ad hoc* appointments and about 100 more were due for retrenchment on the 28th February, 1975 though there was sufficient work in hand to keep all the existing work-charged staff employed for long, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) (a) and (b) The services of a number of surplus work-charged staff of Dandakaranya Project have been continued from time to time pending their absorption in other posts Their last extension was upto 28-2 1975 Pending decision about their further retention they were served with notices of termination of their services according to rules Government sanction has since been accorded to their continuance for a further period of two months i e upto 30th April, 1975

Since August 1974, 37 surplus work-charged employees have been appointed against regular Class III and Class IV posts None of the work-charged employee has been appointed on an *ad hoc* basis

As on 28-2-1975 there were 71 such surplus employees in the Dandakaranya Project.

Applications of CCS(TS) Rules, 1965 in Dandakaranya Project

3219. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether services of Class III and Class IV *ad hoc* appointees in Dandakaranya Project are regulated by CCS (TS) Rules, 1965;

(b) if so, whether they are being given all the benefits including retrenchment benefits flowing from CCS(TS) Rules, 1965 and other connected service rules;

(c) if not, under what specific service rules services of *ad hoc* appointees are regulated in Dandakaranya Project; and

(d) what are other specific service rules that regulate termination and removal of *ad hoc* non-Gazetted appointees in Dandakaranya Project?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Captive Power Project for Bhilai

3220 SHRI G. C DIXIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Union Government for setting up a captive power project to meet the needs of the Bhilai expansion;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) when the decision is likely to be taken in this behalf?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Bhilai Township

3221. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government received any proposals from Government of Madhya Pradesh for setting up a local authority for the management of Bhilai Township;

(b) if so, when the proposals were received;

(c) whether the matter has been decided; and

(d) if not, when it is likely to be decided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Allotment of land to Indians abroad for residential quarters in foreign countries

3222. SHRI N E. HORO
SHRI K. MALLANNA

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Indians are availing of the facilities for allotment of land for constructing residential quarters in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the names of such countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Deposit of Iron Ore in North Kanara District of Karnataka

3223. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the deposit of Iron Ore in the District of North Kanara in the State of Karnataka;

(b) the annual extraction of the same;

(c) the impediments in extracting more; and

(d) what Government propose to do about it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Total reserves of Iron Ore (Hematite), spread over a number of localities in North Kanara District of Karnataka, have been estimated at about 79.96 million tonnes with 55 to 62 per cent iron.

(b) Iron ore production from this District during 1973 and 1974 was 49,234 and 42,032 tonnes respectively.

(c) and (d). Iron ore in this region is friable having low lump ore recovery and is generally of low grade. The area is also beset with transport problems particularly during rainy season. Government, therefore, does not cosider it necessary to make any special efforts.

Non-compulsory N.C.C. Training

3224. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what were the compelling reasons for making the National Cadet Corps training in the colleges non-compulsory;

(b) whether it has not contributed to substantial increase in student indiscipline; and

(c) whether compulsory N.C.C. training will be reimposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (c). Experience has shown that compulsory N.C.C. training has only resulted in reduction in the quality and the popularity of the programme. Government's policy is to maintain the voluntary character of the scheme and improve its contents and usefulness.

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जाली औषध फर्मों की जांच

3225. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के अधिकारी जाली औषध फर्मों की जांच करने के लिए अक्तूबर, 1974 में इन्दौर गये थे ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के अधिकारी इन फर्मों के रिकार्ड को सील करके अपने साथ बम्बई कार्यालय को ले गये थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सबध मे अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) : (क) से (ग) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी

Ratnagiri Aluminium Project

3226. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the work of construction of the public sector Aluminium Project at Ratnagiri in Maharashtra and amount spent in the current financial year; and

(b) when is the project likely to commence production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Owing to financial constraints, implementation of the Aluminium Project at Ratnagiri in Maharashtra has not yet been taken up. The schedule for the implementation of the project will be determined after necessary funds have been earmarked for the project.

Increase in Defence Allocations of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3227. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the strategic position of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the defence allocations for these islands have been increased; and

(b) if so, the quantum of increase in these allocations?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The defence of Andaman and Nicobar Islands form part of the overall Defence Plan for the country. Within the framework of the Defence Plan, the defence needs of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are being constantly kept under review. There are no separate defence allocations State-wise or region-wise.

Hospital Facility in Trans-Yamuna Area of Delhi

3228. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan for Hospital facility in the Trans-Yamuna Area for the year 1974-75 in Delhi; and

(b) if so, when they are likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). It is proposed to establish a 500 bedded hospital at Shahdara for which purpose 54 acres of land have been purchased. The construction of buildings etc. will be started as soon as the requisite formalities are completed.

Further improvement of relations with Arab Countries

3229. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to improve relations further with Arab countries especially Iran and Iraq after the last Session of the Parliament; and

(b) the broad features thereof and the countries involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have taken several steps to improve relations with the Arab countries and Iran.

(b) The range of relations with the countries in West Asia is wide and varied and our contacts close and constant, covering all fields of co-operation such as political, economic, cultural, technical and commercial. The significant developments since the last Session of Parliament are:—

(i) Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates accompanied by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Finance, Petroleum, Water and Electricity paid a State Visit to India from 1st to the 5th February, 1975. During his visit a Cultural Agreement was signed and a Joint Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation set up.

(ii) The Foreign Minister of Bahrain visited India from 6th to the 11th January, 1975. A Cultural Agreement was sign-

ed during the visit. Data on economic and technical collaboration were also exchanged

(iii) Our Prime Minister visited Iraq from 18th to 21st January, 1975 This visit was preceded by a meeting of the Joint Indo-Iraq Commission to discuss further future economic and technical cooperation

(iv) Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources of Saudi-Arabia visited India from the 5th to the 10th February, 1975 Proposals for greater economic cooperation were discussed with him

(v) A series of delegations have been exchanged with Iran dealing with details of economic and technical collaboration, in furtherance of the decisions taken during the visits of Prime Minister to Iran and of the Shahanshah to India in 1974

All these visits have revealed a close similarity of views on many matters of international importance as is evident from the communiques issued

Health measures in scarcity area of Gujarat

3230 SHRI VEKARIA

SHRI ARVIND M PATEL

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether any general health measures have been taken in the scarcity area of Saurashtra region of Gujarat State, and

(b) if so, the outline thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M. ISHAQUE) (a) Yes.

(b) (1) The Primary Health Centre Doctor regularly visits the affected areas every week to render the necessary medical and health care

(2) Multivitamin and iron and folic acid tablets and Vitamin A preparations are being distributed at work camps The problem of night blindness due to Vitamin A deficiency is thus being checked

(3) Disinfected drinking water is supplied in tankers in areas where there is shortage of drinking water

(4) Preventive measures are being taken against malaria and small pox

(5) The State Health Directorate is regularly monitoring the health conditions in the affected areas through surveys and an effective reporting system

(6) First aid centres have been set up at all works sites for treatment of minor injuries and ailments of workers

(7) The Adviser (Nutrition) to the Government of India visited the affected areas of Rajkot, Bhuj and Banaskantha Districts of Gujarat in November, 1974 to assess the nutritional status of the affected population and to advise the State officials regarding relief measures.

Rate of Gratuity to be paid to Employees

3231 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether any communication has been sent to the State Governments by his Ministry clarifying the rate of gratuity to be paid to their employees, and

(b) if so, the features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b) A letter was sent to the State Governments etc in March, 1974 giving cer-

tain clarifications regarding rate of gratuity and reckoning of continuous service for the purpose of gratuity under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. So far as rate of gratuity is concerned, it was clarified in that letter that gratuity should be paid at the rate of 15 days' wages for each year of service as laid down in the Act.

Central Directives to Delhi State about displaced persons evicted by Estate Office

3232. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which the directive and references were issued by the Central Department of Rehabilitation to Delhi State Administration to allot suitable alternative accommodations to displaced persons evicted by the Estate Office, New Delhi and their replies to such directives and references seeking clarifications;

(b) whether such clarifications were submitted and if so, the facts thereabout;

(c) whether the persons are still complaining about the above directions and references having not been redeemed; and

(d) if so, the action being taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Formation of Kudremuk-Mangalore Iron Ore road with Central Assistance

3233. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has revised their decision on the formation of KUDREMUK—MANGALORE iron ore road passing through MALA and PADUBIDRI and has now decided to form the road with the assistance offered by the Central Government;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government will still stand by the assistance offered by them; and

(c) the total amount of assistance offered and whether the quantum of assistance will be increased as the cost of project has now gone up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). At present, the Central Government stand committed to a loan of Rs. 166.47 lakhs offered by them originally for this work. The State Government are currently preparing detailed plans and estimates for the work based on the present day rates. The question of increasing Central loan assistance can be considered only after detailed plans and estimates have been received from the State Government and considered by the Government of India. The State Government have already been requested to expedite supply of detailed plans and etsimates.

Indo-Soviet Shipping Service on basis of equal Share of freight

3234. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING & TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Soviet shipping service has been in operation for some time past on the basis of equal sharing of freight; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indo-Soviet Shipping Services is

being operated under the aegies of the Shipping Agreement concluded between the Government of India and the Government of U.S.S.R. in 1956, which envisages equality in operational matters, including parity in liftings and freight earnings.

In its operation during the last 19 years, the principle of parity in liftings and earnings has by and large been achieved. The figures for the last 3 years are as follows:—

		Liftings lakh tons	Earnings Rs. crores
1972	India	4·71	8·92
	U. S. S. R.	4·80	8·95
1973	India	3·71	7·40
	U. S. S. R.	3·86	7·35
1974	India	4 68	10·80
	U. S. S. R.	4·84	10·99

Decision on setting up of shipyards

3235. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1533 on the 27th February, 1975 and state:

(a) whether the preliminary project reports expected to be received from all the consultants by the end of February, 1975 have since been received; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the time by which a decision on setting up shipyards will be taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). The preliminary project Reports from all the Consultants have not yet been received. The decision regarding the location of the two Shipyards to be set up in Fifth Plan will be taken after due examination of the Reports.

Manufacture of submarine propellers in India

3236. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether submarine propellers have been started to be manufactured by India;

(b) if so, whether any export inquiries have been received for this; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir. An educational order was placed on M/s. Bengal Ingot Company, Calcutta, a private sector firm. They have produced a prototype on which the user trials would be carried out.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shortage of essential drugs in C.G.H.S. dispensaries

3237. SHRI VERKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints that the Central Government Health Scheme in the Capital is not working efficiently;

(b) whether in many of the C.G.H.S. dispensaries essential drugs are not available; and

(c) if so, what steps the Government propose to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K M ISHAQUE) (a) No such specific complaint has been received

(b) It is not a fact that essential medicines are not available in many of the CGHS dispensaries At times, some items of medicines have gone short because of country-wise shortage, difficult supply position and escalation in prices

(c) The Medical Officers Incharge of the dispensaries have been advised to arrange supply of the non-available items from Super Bazar Chemists, failing which patients are authorised to purchase the medicines locally and get the bill re-imbursed During the interim period, however, good substitutes of equal therapeutic value are always offered Adequate steps have been taken to ensure regular supply of medicine by purchase of more stocks and some items are in the process of being procured

Introduction of degree course in Homoeopathic System of medicine in Calcutta University

3238 SHRI KUMAR MAJHI Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether a degree course in Homoeopathic system of medicines would be introduced in Calcutta University, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be furnished as soon as it is received

Building of Modern Ships with help of Yogoslavia

3240 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Yugoslavia have offered a proposal to help India in building modern ships;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India thereto and progress made in the matter of agreement and implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI) (a) No specific offer has been made by Yugoslavia to help India in building modern ships

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Demobbing of Military Personnel

3241 SHRI B V NAIK Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of military personnel demobbed in the years 1972, 1973 and 1974, and

(b) of the above how many have been settled year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J B PATNAIK) (a) 1972 50,551

1973	77,137
1974	44,816

(b) The number resettled year-wise is given below.

1972	18,223
1973	16,175
1974	10,408*

*This figure does not include the number for whom employment was secured through the employment exchanges during the last two quarters of 1974

NOTES —

(1) Apart from the figures given above in respect of those who have

been re-settled, 8,000 ex-servicemen are estimated to have been re-settled through various self-employment avenues, like small-scale industries, industrial co-operatives, transport companies, etc. (year-wise break-up of this figures is not available).

(2) The re-settled personnel are not necessarily out of those demobbed in 1972, 1973 and 1974.

चीनी टेबल टैनिस टीम के दौरे के बाद चीन-भारत सम्बन्धों में सुधार

3242. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कलकत्ता में आयोजित विश्व टेबल टैनिस चैम्पियनशिप प्रतियोगिता में चीनी खिलाड़ियों के भाग लेने के पश्चात् भारत-चीन सबंधों में कुछ सुधार हुआ है,

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस सम्बन्ध में चीनी समाचारपत्र और समाचार एजेन्सियों द्वारा प्रकाशित "हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई" नारे की ओर दिलाया गया है और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है , और

(ग) क्या निकट भविष्य में दोनों देशों के बीच राजनायिक स्तर पर बात-चीत किये जाने की संभावना है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विपिनपाल दास) : (क) हाल ही में कलकत्ते में विश्व टेबल टेनिस प्रतियोगिता में चीन की टीम के शामिल होने का भारत ने स्वागत किया था।

(ख) भारत में चीनी टीम के स्वागत की जो खबरें चीन के अखबारों में छपी थी उन पर सरकार ने ध्यान दिया है।

(ग) किसी भी सोद्देश्य वार्ता के लिए राजनयिक सूत्रों का मार्ग हमेशा खुला रहा है।

बर्मा से आये शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास

3243. **श्री अमरेश्वर सिंह :** क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बर्मा से विस्थापित हुए शरणार्थियों की विभिन्न राज्यों में संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) उनके लिए रोजगार और आवास की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या सुविधायें दी जा रही है ,

(ग) उनमें से अब तक कितने शरणार्थियों के लिए रोजगार, या आवास देने का प्रबंध किया जा चुका है; और

(घ) इस संबंध में सरकार की भावी नीति क्या है ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) 28 फरवरी, 1975 तक प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार विभिन्न राज्यों में बर्मा से आए प्रत्यावासियों की संख्या 2,06,839 है।

(ख) प्रत्यावासियों को सरकार द्वारा दी जा रही पुनर्वास सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा देने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त नवीनतम रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, 31 दिसम्बर, 1974 तक उन प्रत्यावासी परिवारों की संख्या 64,254 है जिन्हें व्यवसाय ऋण और कृषि में बसाने के रूप में पुनर्वास सहायता दी गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त 6605 प्रत्यावासियों को रोजगार प्रदान किया गया है। इसमें 929 प्रत्यावासी परिवार भी शामिल हैं जिन्हें पुनर्वास प्रयोजनों के लिए स्थापित किए गए औद्योगिक एककों में रोजगार पर लगाया गया है। 37,482 प्रत्यावासियों को शैक्षिक रियायतें, लाइसेंस, आवास आदि के रुप में अनुपूरक सहायता भी प्रदान की गई है।

(घ) सरकार की यह नीति है कि वर्तमान पद्धति के अनुसार प्रत्यावासियों को पुनर्वास सहायता प्रदान करना जारी रखा जाए

विवरण

बर्मा से लौटे प्रत्यावासियों को उपलब्ध पुनर्वास सुविधाओं का विवरण

(i) व्यवसाय ऋण :

व्यापार और व्यवसाय के लिये 5000/- रु० प्रति परिवार की सीमा तक ऋण मंजूर किये जाते हैं ।

(ii) आवास ऋण :

प्लाट खरीदने तथा मकान बनाने के लिये निम्नलिखित दर पर ऋण दिये जाते हैं ।

आवासीय ऋण की प्रति परिवार अधिकतम सीमा

	शहरी क्षेत्र	ग्रामीण क्षेत्र
	रु०	रु०
(क) प्लाट की लागत	600 (ऋण)	200 (ऋण)
(ख) मकान के निर्माण पर लागत	2000 (ऋण)	1250 (ऋण)
(ग) भूमि सुधार	1500 (ऋण)	600 (अनुदान)
(घ) व्यवसाय स्थल के लिये	500 (ऋण)	200 (ऋण)

प्रत्यावासियों को व्यापार ऋण और आवास ऋण संबंधित राज्यों के जिला प्रशासन के जरिये दिये जाते है ।

(iii) प्रत्यावासी सरकारी वित्त तथा विकास बैंक

दक्षिणी राज्यों में बसाये गये प्रत्यावासियों को लघु उद्योग व्यापार और अन्य योजनाओं के लिये ऋण की सुविधायें देने के लिये प्रत्यावासी सहकारी वित्त और विकास बैंक लिमिटेड की स्थापना की गई है जिसका मुख्यालय मद्रास मे है ।

(iv) कृषि में पुनर्वास

प्रत्यावासियो को तमिलनाडु मे भूमि उपनिवेशन योजनाओ (श्रीलंका और बर्मा दोनो प्रत्यावासियो के लिये समान), कर्नाटक मे सिंधनूर परियोजना (भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के प्रवासियो एवं बर्मा और श्रीलंका प्रत्यावासियो के लिये समान), मध्य प्रदेश मे बेतुल परियोजना (भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के प्रवासियो एव बर्मा प्रत्यावासियो के लिये समान) के अन्तर्गत कृषि मे पुनर्वास प्रदान किया गया है । बर्मा प्रत्यावासियो के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार मे कुछ कृषि योजनाये मंजूर की गई है ।

(v) उद्योगों में रोजगार

टैक्सटाइल केन्द्र, रामगुन्दम आन्ध्र प्रदेश मे नलोर तथा राजामुन्दरी मे स्थित कताई मिलो तथा तमिलनाडु मे नजारथ एव सिरिविल्लीपुत्तुर मे स्थित कताई मिलो जैसी कुछ औद्योगिक योजनाओ के अन्तर्गत प्रत्यावासियों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया जाता है जिनके लिये भारत सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है ।

(vi) अन्य स्वीकृत योजनाएं :

इन प्रत्यावासियो के लिये माथुर (तमिलनाडु) मे एक विशेष आवासीय स्कूल, माथुर (तमिलनाडु) मे निराश्रित महिलाओ के लिये विशेष गृह तथा कचरापालेय (आध्र प्रदेश) मे एक स्थायी दायित्व गृह स्थापित किये गये है । विभिन्न राज्यो मे प्रशिक्षण योजनायें भी मंजूर की गई हैं ।

(vii) शैक्षिक सुविधाएं :

यदि मा-बाप की आय 250 रु० से अधिक न हो —

(क) दिन मे पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियो को 15 रु० से लेकर 150 रु० तक प्रति वर्ष पुस्तक अनुदान दिया जाता है ।

(ख) हाई स्कूलो और कालेजो मे पढने वाले विद्यार्थियो को 60 रु० से 90 रु० तक प्रति माह वजीफा दिया जाता है, यदि वे अपने परिवार से दूर होस्टल मे या अन्य रहने के स्थानो मे रहते हो ।

यह सहायता अको सम्बन्धी कुछ निर्धारित शर्तो के अधीन प्रदान की जाती है ।

नेपाल को वित्तीय सहायता

3244. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** क्या विदेश मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षो म भारत ने नेपाल को कितनी राशि की वित्तीय सहायता दी

(ख) इस प्रकार की सहायता से क्या-क्या प्रयोजन सम्पन्न हुए ,

(ग) इस प्रकार की सहायता के प्रति नेपाली जनता का क्या रुख रहा है और

(घ) हाल मे भारत और नेपाल की दूर्ई वार्ताओ के फलस्वरूप अब क्या स्थिति है ?

विदेश मत्रालय मे उपमत्री (श्री विपिनपाल दास) : (क) और (ख) पिछले तीन वर्षो म भारत ने नेपाल को वित्तीय सहायता के रूप मे 24 62 करोड रुपये दिए । इस सहायता से नेपाल की अर्थ-व्यवस्था के लगभग सभी क्षेत्रो की विकासमान परियोजनाओ मे धन लगा है । इस अवधि मे पूरी हुई बड़ी योजनाए ये है—पूर्व-पश्चिम राजमार्ग का पूर्वी हिस्सा, सोनाली पोखरा सडक और त्रिशूली पन-बिजली परियोजना ।

(ग) भारत द्वारा की गई सहायता नेपाली जनता के लिए लाभदायक रही है जिसकी नेपाल की जनता और सरकार ने बहुत सराहना की है ।

(घ) फरवरी, 1974 मे नेपाल के योजना आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष की भारत यात्रा के समय भारत-नेपाल आर्थिक सहयोग पर व्यापक विचार-विमर्श हुआ था । उस समय भारत देवीघाट जल विद्युत् परियोजना और काठमाडू-धनकूटा सडक के निर्माण मे सहायता करने तथा सम्भव होने पर एक सीमेन्ट कारखाना लगाने के लिए सहायता देने के लिए सहमत हुआ था । अन्य ऐसे क्षेत्रो का भी पता लगाया गया जिनमे भारत-नेपाल आर्थिक सहयोग लाभदायक रहेगा ।

देवीघाट परियोजना के लिए एक औपचारिक करार को शीघ्र ही अतिम रूप दिया जाना है ।

पुर्तगाल के साथ सम्पन्न समझौते की क्रियान्विति

3245. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** क्या विदेश मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या हाल ही मे भारत और पुर्तगाल के बीच कोई समझौता सम्पन्न हुआ है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) सरकार ने इसको क्रियान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विपिनपाल दास) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) भारत और पुर्तगाल के बीच 31 दिसम्बर, 1974 को एक सधि पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे । सधि की प्रतियां

संसद् के पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई हैं। उसकी मुख्य बातें ये हैं: गोवा, दमण, दीव, दादरा और नागर हवेली पर भारत की पूर्ण प्रभुसत्ता को पुर्तगाल द्वारा उन तारीखों से मान्यता जब वे भारतीय संविधान के अन्तर्गत भारत का अंग बने; दोनों देशों के बीच तत्काल राजनयिक सम्बन्धों की स्थापना; दोनो देशों के बीच सभी प्रश्नों पर द्विपक्षीय बातचीत के जरिए समाधान की सहमति, जिनमे संपत्ति, आस्तियां और दावे शामिल हैं; और जल्दी ही एक सास्कृतिक करार करना ।

(ग) एक-दूसरे देश की राजधानी मे जल्दी ही राजनयिक मिशन खोले जायेंगे और कई मसलों पर द्विपक्षीय कार्रवाई होगी। सास्कृतिक करार पर आजकल बातचीत चल रही है ।

पालम वायु सेना स्टेशन, नई दिल्ली के बैरक वार्डन के विरुद्ध रिपोर्ट

3246. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पालम स्थित वायु सेना स्टेशन के बैरक वार्डन के वरिष्ठ स्टोर कीपर, श्री जगदीश प्रसाद गुप्त ने दिल्ली कैंट थाने में बैरक वार्डन के विरुद्ध रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई थी ;

(ख) क्या उस बैरक वार्डन ने उक्त स्टोर कीपर की पिटाई इसलिए की क्योंकि वह असें से हिन्दी में काम करता था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) ऐसी किसी रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराये जाने के बारे में इस मंत्रालय को कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमन् ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Football Tournament in Kollar Gold Field, Mysore

3247. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN**: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, Kollar Gold Field conducted a Football tournament in KGF (Kollar Gold Field, Mysore) recently;

(b) if so, whether the sale of ticket ranging from 8 to 12 rupees and Rs. 16 was forced on the workers by the officers of Bharat Gold Mines Limited and money was collected from the workers forcibly by the said officers on 21st May, 1974;

(c) whether certain recognised unions have raised objection and that was taken up by Assistant Labour Commissioner of Bangalore for conciliation;

(d) whether for conducting the Football Tournament the Management of BGML have neither taken permission from the Government of India nor obtained permission from the Board of Management; and

(e) the total amount collected for the Football Tournament and amount realised after the expenditure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The Mohan Kumaramangalam Memorial Football Tournament was conducted by the Bharat Gold Mines Limited at K.G.F. (Karnataka) during the months of May/June, 1974, under the auspices of the Karnataka State Football Association.

(b) No, Sir. Tickets for the tournament were purchased by the workers voluntarily, among others, from the officers of the BGML who sold the tickets in the capacity as members of Mohan Kumaramangalam Memorial Football Tournament Committee. Majority of the workers purchased tickets of the denomination of Rs. 8/- only. The workers

themselves came forward and paid the cost of tickets at the time of disbursement of annual bonus for 1973-74 and at the time of disbursement of salary Some workers paid the cost in full while others paid the money in two instalments

(c) Among the four recognised workers unions, only one union viz, Bharat Gold Mines Workers Union raised objection for the said tournament being conducted as also for the sale of tickets The Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Bangalore initiated conciliation on the basis of a complaint lodged by the B G M Workers Union and submitted a failure report to the Government The Government decided that the matter is not fit for reference to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication It has also been certified by the Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), K G F during his spot inspection that in collecting the cost of the tickets from the workmen, no provisions of Payment of Wages Act were violated

(d) The Football Tournament was conducted under the auspices of Karnataka State Football Association as per rules The question of taking permission for conducting the tournament either from Government or from Board of Directors did not arise

(e) A total amount of about Rs 85 000 was collected and net amount realised after expenditure was Rs 52 000 This amount has been contributed towards the building of a Sanatorium for Miners Occupational Diseases

Election of Works Committee of Rifle Factory and Metal and Steel Factory

3248 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the reason for not holding the elections to the Works Committee in the Rifle Factory and the Metal and Steel Factory, Ishapore; and

(b) when the elections are likely to be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA). (a) The election to the Works Committee in the Rifle Factory & Metal & Steel Factory, Ishapore, was delayed as the hon High Court of Calcutta had issued an interim stay order

(b) The Election has since been held on 4th March and the results announced on 5th March, 1975

Indo-Bangladesh Relations

3249 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have made any contact with Seikh Mujibur Rehman of Bangladesh after his assuming full power as the President of the Republic of Bangladesh,

(b) if so, whether Bangladesh Government expressed any opinion about their relation with us after such a political change, and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHR BIPINPAL DAS) (a) Contacts in the normal course continue to be maintained with the President of Bangladesh

(b) and (c) The Government of Bangladesh have reiterated their policy of close friendship, understanding and cooperation with India and we, for our part, fully reciprocate these sentiments

Formation of Bengali Regiment

3250 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons behind the Ministry for the non-formation of Bengali regiment,

(b) to honour the role of I.N.A. whether an I.N.A. brigade or Netaji regiment can be opened; and

(c) if not, what is the necessity of maintaining regiments in the name of region or caste?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). It is not the policy of Government to name any new Brigade or Regiment on the basis of Class, Region, or State, or after a National Hero or in memory of a Historical Event; accordingly it is not possible to form a Bengali regiment or to raise an INA Brigade or a Netaji regiment.

(c) The old names of certain Regiments based on Region/Caste are, however being retained for historical and traditional reasons.

Replacement of Lunacy Act, 1912 by Mental Health Act

3251. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to replace the existing Lunacy Act of 1912 by a new Mental Health Act; and

(b) if so, the salient features and objectives thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). The Lunacy Act 1912 is proposed to be replaced by the Mental Health Act for which suitable legislation is proposed to be introduced. The new Bill is being drafted in consultation with the Ministry of Law. It aims at making radical changes in the social and psychological approach to the problem. The treatment facilities will be enlarged and admission procedures are proposed to be streamlined.

भूख के कारण पैदा होने वाली बीमारियां

3252. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वास्थ्य विभाग ने उन बीमारियों का पता लगाया है जिनका जन्म भूखे रहने से और अपौष्टिक पदार्थ मिलने से होता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत में कितने व्यक्ति ऐसी प्रत्येक बीमारी के शिकार है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) भूख और कुपोषण से अनेक प्रकार के रोग उत्पन्न होते है । उदाहरण के लिए प्रोटीन-कैलारी कुपोषण से शोफ, जिगर-वृद्धि और त्वचा-परिवर्तन हो जाते है, विटामिन ए की कमी से नेत्र-विकार आ जाते है जिसमें हो सकता है अन्त में अन्धापन आ जाय, खून की कमी से श्वासहीनता और हृदयपात हो जाता है । विटामिन बी काम्प्लेक्स की कमी से बेरीबेरी पेशाम्प्र, सुजाक हो जाता है आदि ।

इन रोगो से ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों की सख्या नही बताई जा सकती । भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसधान परिषद् के तत्वावधान मे 1–5 वर्ष वाली आय के बच्चो पर किये गय एक प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले नमूना सर्वेक्षण से ज्ञात हुआ कि इन बच्चो में से 40 प्रतिशत पोषण सम्बन्धी किसी न किसी कमी से ग्रस्त थे । उनमें से लगभग 3 प्रतिशत प्रोटीन-कैलारी कुपोषण से, 4.2 प्रतिशत विटामिन 'ए' की कमी से, 50 प्रतिशत खून की कमी से और 5.2 प्रतिशत की बी–कम्पलैक्स कमी से ग्रस्त थे । स्कूली बच्चो में जो पोषण

सम्बन्धी सामान्य विकार पाये जाते हैं विटामिन ए और बी कम्प्लेक्स की कमी। मानवमिति सम्बन्धी अध्ययनों से वृद्धि के कम होने का पता चला है। यह कमी विशेषकर निम्न आय वर्ग में पाई गई है अर्थात् इस वर्ग के बच्चों के कद और वजन सम्पन्न वर्ग के बच्चों के कद और वजन से कम हैं।

गर्भवती और स्तनपान कराने वाली महिलाओं पर किए गए अध्ययनों से ज्ञात हुआ है कि उनमें से 30—40 प्रतिशत महिलाएं खून की कमी से, 44 प्रतिशत बी कम्प्लेक्स की कमी से और 14.6 प्रतिशत विटामिन ए की कमी से ग्रस्त थी।

भारत सरकार जनता के रोग-प्रवण वर्ग में कुपोषण की समस्या पर काबू पाने के लिए निम्नलिखित पोषण कार्यक्रमों को चला रही है :—

1. प्राथमिक स्कूल के बच्चों के लिए मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम।

2. स्कूल-पूर्व बच्चों और गर्भवती तथा स्तनपान कराने वाली महिलाओं के लिए विशेष पोषण कार्यक्रम।

3. बालवाडी भोजन कार्यक्रम जिसके अन्तर्गत अधिकतर देहाती इलाकों के 19 लाख बच्चे हैं।

4. देहात के लोगों के लिए व्यावहारिक पोषण कार्यक्रम।

5. विटामिन ए की कमी से बच्चों में होने वाले अन्धेपन की रोकथाम।

6. महिलाओं और छोटे बच्चे में पोषण सम्बन्धी रक्तपात की रोकथाम।

इस के अतिरिक्त सरकार स्कूल-पूर्व बच्चों और गर्भवती तथा स्तनपान कराने वाली महिलाओं के लिए "शिशु देख-रेख की समन्वित सेवाओं" के एक कार्यक्रम पर विचार कर रही है जिसमें निम्नलिखित सेवाएं दी जाएंगी :—

(1) पूरक भोजन

(2) स्वास्थ्य देख-रेख

(3) पोषण और स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा

(4) परिवार नियोजन

(5) पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था।

खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना

3253. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में अब तक खेतडी तांबा परियोजना पर कितना धन लगाया गया है और योजना के आरम्भ में इस पर कितनी पूंजी लगाने का प्रस्ताव था और यह कार्य कब तक पूरा होगा और इस परियोजना में तांबा कितने समय बाद निकाला गया अथवा तांबा निकालने वाला संयंत्र चालू किया गया, और

(ख) इससे कितने विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होगी और विदेशों से तांबे के आयात में कितनी कमी होगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) खेतड़ी कापर कम्पलैक्स में अब तक लगभग 105 करोड रुपये का निवेश किया गया है। 1968 में तैयार किए गए लागत अनुमानों में 93 करोड़ रुपये के निवेश को परिकल्पना की गई थी ; 1972 में इन अनुमानों को 115 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया।

1970 में तैयार की गई समय अनुसूची के अनुसार परियोजना को 1973–74 की अन्तिम तिमाही में पूरा होना था; परन्तु तांबा प्रद्रावक को नवम्बर, 1974 में चालू किया गया।

(ख) चूंकि संयंत्र 31,000 टन की वार्षिक स्थापित क्षमता पर काम करने लगेगा तो तांबा धातु के प्रति टन 600 पौंड एल एम ई मूल्य के आधार पर लगभग 3 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होगी। संयंत्र की पूरी क्षमता पर काम करने पर तांबे के आयात में भी प्रति वर्ष 31,000 टन की कटौती होगी।

इण्डियन फैडरेशन आफ ट्रांसपोर्ट आपरेटर्स की ओर से ज्ञापन

3254. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन फैडरेशन आफ ट्रांसपोर्ट आपरेटर्स (भारतीय परिवहन परिचालक महासंघ) ने 1974 में सरकार को कोई ज्ञापन दिया था और यदि हां, तो ज्ञापन में उनकी मुख्य शिकायतें क्या थीं, और

(ख) सरकार ने उसकी समस्याओं का निराकरण करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० त्रिवेदी) : (क) और (ख) जी हां। संघ ने जो मुख्य विषय रखा था उनका संबंध टायरों के वितरण के लिए, केन्द्रीय समन्वय समिति और प्रादेशिक राज्य स्तर की समितियों में निजी परिवहन परिचालकों को प्रतिनिधित्व का था। मामले की जांच के बाद केन्द्रीय समिति में ऐसे दो और प्रादेशिक राज्य स्तरीय समितियों में से प्रत्येक में एक या दो प्रतिनिधियों को लेने का फैसला किया गया। इस संघ के एक प्रतिनिधि को, केन्द्रीय समन्वय समिति में पहले ही से नामित किया गया है;

वर्ष 1973–74 में सतर्कता सम्बन्धी मामले

3255. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वे अधिकारी कौन हैं जिनके मामलों की वर्ष 1973–74 के दौरान सतर्कता विभाग ने निन्दा की तथा उसके विरुद्ध पूर्ति विभाग में क्या आरोप लगाये गये हैं; और

(ख) क्या सतर्कता विभाग द्वारा दोषी पाये गये अधिकारियों की सरकार ने निन्दा की और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) संलग्न विवरण के अनुसार।

(ख) हां, जी। जहां उचित समझा गया वहां संबंधित अधिकारियों को उनके द्वारा की गई त्रुटियों के अनुरूप निन्दित किया गया था।

विवरण

पूर्ति विभाग के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन उन अधिकारियों की सूची जिन्हें 1973–74 में निलंबित किया गया था ।

क्रम सं०	अधिकारियों का पद नाम	लगाया गया आरोप
1.	सहायक निदेशक (पूर्ति)	गलती, जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप एक पूर्तिकर्ता ने कपट पूर्ण भुगतान लिया ।
2.	उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	ड्यूटी से अनुपस्थित रहना ।
3.	उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	उच्छृंखल और अशोभनीय व्यवहार ।
4.	भंडार परिरक्षक	घटिया किस्म का माल स्वीकार करना ।
5.	सहायक निरीक्षण अधिकारी	घटिया किस्म का माल स्वीकार करना
6.	सहायक निरिक्षण अधिकारी	घटिया किस्म का माल स्वीकार करना ।
7.	सहायक निरिक्षण अधिकारी	विशिष्टियो के प्रतिकूल सामान स्वीकार करना ।
8.	भंडार परीक्षक	—वही—

Steel Stock Available with Plants and Stock Yards

3256. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the production figures for 1974-75 per steel plant and the latest stocks available with the plants and stock yards?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): Production of Iron and Steel by main producers during the period April, 1974—February, 1975 is stated below:

(In 000 tonnes)

Name of the Steel Plant	Item: Pig Iron for sale	Saleable steel
Bhilai	488	1528
Durgapur	114	472
Rourkela	91	716
Bokaro	545	..
TISCO	..	1308
IISCO	..	371
	1238	4395

The stock position as on 1-2-1975 was as follows:—

(In '000 tonnes)

At Steel Plants	424 (302: Saleable Steel 122: pig iron).
At Stockyards	217 (The break-up of figures of saleable steel and pig iron is not readily available)

Man-days lost in Union territories due to power shedding

3257. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of man days lost in the Union Territories due to power shedding during the last six months; and

(b) the number of small scale industries that have been closed due to power shedding in Union Territories during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and

(b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received

Hospitals in outer Delhi Parliamentary Constituency

3258 SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) how many hospitals are there in the outer Delhi Parliamentary Constituency, how many hospitals have got adequate bed and X-Ray facilities,

(b) what is the number of beds available in these Hospitals,

(c) what steps Government are taking to expand them in those hospitals where these are not available, and

(d) how many hospitals have maternity centres attached therewith and whether the facilities provided there are adequate and satisfactory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE) (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be furnished as soon as possible

Exploration of bauxite deposits

3259 SHRI TUNA ORAON Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the number of bauxite deposits explored during the year 1974-75,

(b) the names of areas where such deposits have been located, and

(c) whether any further action has been taken to mine the deposits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) Investigations by drilling for bauxite are being conducted by Geological Survey of India in five different places during the 1974-75 field season.

(b) These deposits are at Dipakujam in Ranchi district of Bihar, Semaria in Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh, Porbandar Veraval belt in Junagarh district of Gujarat, Pottangi in Koreput district of Orissa and Chittamgondi hill in Vishakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) This will arise only after the completion of the investigations

Manufacture of sea water magnesite

3260 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY.

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the SAIL has decided to go in for foreign technical collaboration with a U S firm for manufacture of sea water magnesite in India to tide over the problem of shortage of refractories, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) No decision has yet been taken in the matter by the Steel Authority of India Ltd

(b) Refractories are essential inputs in steel industry Production of high quality basic refractories needs high quality magnesite, Sea water magnesite has a very high Magnesium Oxide content and as such can be used for the production of high quality basic refractories Development of sea-water magnesite is under study in the SAIL In this connection, a firm in USA has agreed to offer technical collaboration but no agreement has yet been entered into

Rated capacity of Bailadila Mines

3262 SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the rated capacity of Bailadila mines;

(b) whether hundred per cent of the rated capacity is being utilised and if not, the percentage being utilised and the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which cent per cent capacity would be utilised; and

(d) the production during the last three years by mining and by float ore working, separately, for each year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The rated capacity of the mechanised mine at Bailadila Deposit No, 14 is 4 million tonnes of sized ore per annum. The mechanised mine at Bailadila Deposit No. 5 presently under construction, will have a rated annual capacity of 5.2 million tonnes of sized ore on three-shift working.

(b) The production during 1973-74 at Bailadila No. 14 mechanised mine was 2 47 million tonnes, which worked out to 60 per cent of the rated capacity. Reasons for the short-fall in production were:—

(i) Less recovery of lump ore (64 per cent) than that anticipated in the Project Report (75 per cent);

(ii) Arisings of 10 per cent waste material and blue dust not originally catered for in the DPR,

(iii) Delay in receipt of critical spares (both imported and indigenous) leading to lower availability of plant and mobile equipment occasional break-down of plants;

(iv) Inclement climatic conditions at Bailadila,

(v) Unexpected heavy monsoon, and

(vi) Lower availability of the plant on account of delay in completion of fine ore disposal system expected to be completed by the Contractor in July, 1973, but commissioned only by September, 1974.

(c) The Bailadila-14 is expected to achieve the optimum rated capacity in 1976-77.

(d) The production from Bailadila No. 14 during the last three years was as under:—

(In million tonnes)

	From the plant	Float ore mining	Total
1971-72	2 374	1·386	3·760
1972-73	2·037	1 702	3·739
1973-74	2 469	1 866	4·335

Japan's contribution to Bailadila Mines

3263. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state Japan's contribution for Bailadila Mines and our commitments to Japan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): For the development of Deposit No. 14 of the Bailadila Iron Ore Mines, supplier's credit of Yen 7.6 billion (equivalent to about Rs. 10 crores at the pre-devaluation rate of exchange) was extended by Japan in March, 1960. In July 1970, another loan of Yen 616 million (equivalent to about Rs. 1.5 crores) was extended for import of equipment, materials and services for the development of Bailadila Iron Ore Mine Deposit No. 5. This loan formed a part of the overall loan for the implementation of the Vizag Outer Harbour and Bailadila Deposit No. 5 Projects.

Under the long term contract signed between the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India and the Japanese Steel Mills in April, 1970, a total quantity of 64.10 million ton-

ses of Bailadila Ore is to be supplied to Japan in a phased manner from 1971-72 up to 1980.

Production cost of Bailadila Iron Ore

3264. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the production cost, transport cost and F.O.B. price of Bailadila Iron Ore at Vizag Port;

(b) the rates at which Bailadila Iron Ore is being sold to Japan; and

(c) the F.O.B. rates of Iron Ore of other deposits and the rates at which they are being exported and the countries to which it is being exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The information for 1973-74 in respect of iron ore produced at Bailadila Deposit-14 of MMDC is given below:

(Rs. per tonnes)

(1) Production cost	24·49
(2) Railway freight from Bailadila to Vizag Port	37 40
(3) Port charges, incidentals and selling expenses.	22·40
(4) FOB Cost at Vishakapatnam	84·29

(b) The sale price for 1973-74 deliveries of Bailadila Ore to Japan was $11.13 (approximately Rs. 65) per D.L.T, FOBT Vizag Port. The price has been increased to $13.28 (approximately Rs. 100) per Dry Long Tonne with effect from 1st September, 1974.

(c) Iron ore of corresponding grade from other deposits are not sold as such, neither deposit-wise identity is maintained at ports. It is, therefore, not possible to give the F.O.B. cost and sale realisation of such ore deposit-wise.

Accumulation of Iron Ore Fines and blue dust

3265. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of iron ore fines and blue dust accumulated so far at Kirandul;

(b) the quantity of these accumulated annually; and

(c) how these are proposed to be utilised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The total quantity of iron ore fines accumulated so far out of mining at Bailadila Deposit No. 14 is estimated at about 6 million tonnes. There are no stocks of blue dust.

(b) About 1.3 million tonnes of fines are generated annually at the present rate of ROM production at Bailadila Deposit No. 14.

(c) A proposal for setting up a pelletisation plant to utilise the iron ore fines, generated at Bailadila is under consideration.

Implementation of decisions of I.L.O. Conventions

3266. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware whether the I.L.O. Convention concerning (i) Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases (Convention No. 18 & 42), (ii) for Regulation of Hours of Work in Automatic Sheet Glass Works (Convention No. 43) and (iii) the Reduction of Hours of work in Bottle Works (Convention No. 49) are being implemented; and

(b) if not, what steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Conventions Nos. 18 & 42 concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases have been ratified by the Government of India and are being implemented. Convention No. 43 concerning Regulation of Hours of Work in Automatic Sheet Glass Works and Convention No. 49 concerning Reduction of Hours of Work in Glass Bottle Works have not yet been ratified.

(b) Conventions Nos. 43 and 49 provide that the persons to whom these Conventions are applicable shall be employed under a system providing for at least four shifts and that the hours of work of such persons shall not exceed an average of forty-two per week. The provisions of these two Conventions are such that Government are of the view that these cannot be ratified at this stage.

National minimum wage for Scheduled Industries

3267. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing or considering any step to fix a National Minimum Wage for various Scheduled Industries covered under the Minimum Wages Act; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA). (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cases registered under Food Adulteration Act in Delhi

3268. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 607, on the 26th July, 1974 regarding cases registered under Food Adulteration Act in Delhi and state:

(a) whether the court cases have been settled against the offenders under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Government have arrested some more offenders under the Food Adulteration Act of 1954 in other States of India; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE). (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

U.S Interference in South East Asia

3269 SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S.A. ordered its Naval Task Force including the Aircraft Carrier 'Enterprise' to proceed to South Vietnam in view of National Liberation Fronts spectacular victories in that part of the world; and

(b) whether Government do or do not consider such manoeuvres as blatant interference by the U.S.A. and danger to peace in South East Asia?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) The aircraft carrier "Enterprise" accompanied by a number of warships entered the Indian Ocean on January 12, 1975 and went to the Persian Gulf.

(b) The Government views are well-known. The Government are against big powers' naval presence and rivalry in the Indian Ocean and would like to see it become a zone of peace.

मध्य प्रदेश के परालकोट क्षेत्र में आदिवासियों को बसाया जाना

3271. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने दण्डकारण्य विकास परियोजना प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के परालकोट क्षेत्र मे आदिवासी कृषकों को बसाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आदिवासियों तथा साहतों को क्या सुविधाऐं दी गई हैं,

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त के सदर्भ मे भारत सरकार जामरो नदी पर नारायणपुर बांध के निर्माण की योजना स्वीकृत करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है, और

(घ) यदि नही, तो उसका मजूर न करने के क्या कारण है ।

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) दण्डकारण्य विकास प्रधिकरण द्वारा परालकोट क्षेत्र मे 300 भूमिहीन आदिवासी परिवारो को बसाया गया था । प्रत्येक आदिवासी परिवार के पुर्नवास के लिए 2,850 रूपए तक वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है ।

यदि 'साहत' शब्द का सदर्भ प्रवासियो से है तो इस सबध मे विभाग को 1973-74 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के परिशिष्ट VII की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है जिसमे उन्हे दी जाने वाली सहायता का ब्यौरा दिया गया है ।

(ग) और (घ). वित्तीय सकट के कारण राज्य सरकार को नारायणपुर बांध के निर्माण केलिए धनराशि देना सभव नही हो पाया है ।

कोहिनूर मिल कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की राशि जमा न करना

3271. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोहिनूर मिल कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई मे कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि की पूरी राशि जमा नहीं कराई है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितनी राशि जमा कराई गई है और कितनी जमा करनी शेष है, और

(ग) सरकार इस बारे मे उक्त कम्पनी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्रम मत्रालय में उपमत्री (श्री बाल गोबिन्द वर्मा) भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने निम्न प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

(क) और (ख). मैसर्स कोहिनूर मिल कम्पनी लिमिटेड ने दिसम्बर, 1974 तक की भविष्य निधि की देय राशियो का पूर्ण भुगतान कर दिया है । गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उन्होने भविष्यनिधि की देय राशियां निम्न प्रकार जमा की है :—

1972	51 66	लाख रु०
1973	54.70	लाख रु०
1974	66 15	लाख रु०

जनवरी, 1975 की 6.39 लाख रुपयों की देय राशियो का अभी तक भुगतान नही किया गया है ।

(ग) मांग नोटिस 3-3-75 को भेजा गया है । राजस्व वसूली कार्रवाई और अभियोजन आरम्भ किए जा रहे हैं ।

आयातित इस्पात के मूल्यों में कमी

3272. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या परियोजना अधिकारियों के उपयोग के लिए सरकार द्वारा आयात किये गये इस्पात के मूल्य देश में बने इस्पात के मूल्यों से अधिक हैं ।

(ख) क्या ऊंचे मूल्य होने के कारण परियोजना अधिकारी इस इस्पात को नहीं उठा रहे हैं ,

(ग) क्या सरकार परियोजनाओं के लिए आयातित इस्पात के मूल्यों में कमी करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). सामान्यत समुद्री भाडे और शुल्को को मिला कर आयातित इस्पात का मूल्य देशी इस्पात से अधिक है । उपभोक्ताओं ने आयात किये गये इस्पात की बडी मात्रा की डिलिवरी ले ली है । उपभोक्ता आयातित इस्पात की शेष मात्रा उठाने के लिए प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ।

(ग) जी, नही ।

(घ) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

Annual Survey of Industries

3274 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the Annual Survey of Industries and state·

(a) the total value added by manufacture as in 1960 and 1970 or 1969 which ever is latest;

(b) the total wage bill (excluding salary and fringe benefits) as in 1960 and 1970,

(c) the per capita wage as in 1960 and 1970,

(d) the value added by manufacture per worker as in 1960 and 1970; and

(e) the share of wages (in percentage terms) in the total value added by manufacture as in 1960 and 1970?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) to (e). A statement is attached

Statement

Total value added wages per capita wage amd value added per worker etc for the years 1960 and 1970

Sl. No.	Characteristic	Unit	1960	1970
1.	Total Value added by manufacture . . .	Rs. lakhs	100609	321501
2.	Wages . . .	Rs. lakhs	38743	108207
3.	per capita wage	Rs.	1202	258
4.	Value added by manufacture per worker	Rs.	3122	7599
5.	Percentage share of wages in the total value added by manufacture		38 5	33·7

Notes:—(1) Information relates to factories registered under Sec. 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Indian Factories Act, 1948 which cover factories employing 10 or more workers with the aid of power and 20 or more workers without the aid of power. Defence installations, oil storage and distribution units, water supply stations, sanitary services, cinema, landeries and job dyeing are excluded, by convention, from the purview of the factories.

(2) *Wages include all payments* made to workers in cash as compensation for work done during the year, e.g. basic wages, dearness allowance, overtime payments, shift allowance, leave wages, wages for paid holidays, all bonuses such as profit sharing bonus, production bonus, good attendance bonus, incentive bonus, etc., and other cash payments made from time to time, regular and ad hoc, contractual or ex-gratia

(3) *Value added by manufacture is* that part of the value of the output, which is created in the factory and is obtained by deducting from the total value of out-put the total value of input and depreciation

(4) Figures for the year 1970 are provisional

National Wage Board

3275 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether about a year ago his Ministry had prepared a draft on wage policy which proposed *inter-alia* the Constitution of a National Wage Board;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) what has happened to that draft?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) to (c) The setting up of a National Wage Board/ Commission has been proposed as a part of the Industrial Relations legislation which is still under consideration.

Supply of Below Standard Blood to Delhi Hospitals

3276. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that blood supplied to the Government hospitals in Delhi by the Commercial organisations is much below the required standard and is often found adulterated;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made in this regard; and

(c) any action taken to stop the commercial organisations supplying such adulterated blood?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE) (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Raising Interest on Employees' Provident Fund

3277. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state whether Government propose to raise the interest rate on the Employees provident fund from 6 5 per cent to 10 per cent, with immediate effect, considering the value of the Rupee at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The rate of interest is fixed annually on the basis of the recommendation of the Central

Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund, made from time to time. At present, there is no proposal to raise the rate of interest from 6.5 per cent to 10 per cent.

Eradication of Malaria and other Communicable Diseases

3278. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been sudden increase in the number of Malaria and other communicable diseases in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what immediate effective steps Government propose to take to check the same from spreading?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K M. ISHAQUE): (a) There has been an increase in the incidence of malaria. However there is no evidence to show that there has been a sudden increase in the incidence of other communicable diseases like Cholera, Leprosy, Filaria, V.D., T.B. and Trachoma. In so far as small-pox is concerned, the incidence is showing a declining trend.

(b) The main reasons for increase in the incidence of malaria *inter-alia* are:—

1. Difficulties in the timely procurement and distribution of insecticides in adequate quantities.

2. Development of resistence to conventional insecticides by certain types of mosquitoes in some areas;

3. Development of Resistance to certain anti-malaria drugs in some parts of the country;

4. Shortage of certain anti-malaria drugs, for which raw materials are to be imported;

5. Rapid urbanisation and industrialisation resulting in creation of more mosquitogenic conditions.

The National Programmes to control/eradicate the main communicable diseases viz. Malaria, Filaria, Small pox, Cholera, Leprosy, V.D. and T.B., are being continued during the 5th Plan as Centrally Sponsored Schemes. These programmes are reviewed from time to time and action as found necessary is taken for better implementation.

Air Force Recruitment Centres in the Country

3279. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) the names of the Offices/Centres for the recruitment to the Air Force in the country alongwith the State in which they are located;

(b) the reasons for which no Centre/Office has been set up in the Himachal Pradesh for the recruitment of Airmen so far; and

(c) whether the request to set up such a Centre would be accepted at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The information is given in the attached Statement

(b) and (c) Recruiting Centres for Airmen have been opened at convenient locations to cover regions and not necessarily particular States. The Air Force Recruiting Office Ambala caters to Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana (Less Rohtak and Gurgaon Districts) and the Union Territory of Chandigarh and is conveniently located in relation to Himachal Pradesh.

Statement

Sl No.	Name of Recruiting Centre with State in which located	Areas covered by each Recruiting Centre
1	DEHRA DUN (U P)	These three Centres cover the entire country
2	VARANASI (U P)	
3	MYSORE (Karnatak)	
	Airmen	
1	AMBALA (Haryana)	Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Union Territory of Chandigarh and Haryanna (Less Rohtak & Gurgaon Districts).
2	BANGALORE (Karnatak)	Kerala & Karnataka
3	BOMBAY (Maharashtra)	Maharashtra and Gujarat, Goa, Diu and Daman, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
4	BHUBANESHWAR (Orissa)	Orissa
5	CALCUTTA (W Bengal)	West Bengal
6	DELHI (Delhi)	Union Territory of Delhi, Gurgaon and Rohtak Districts of Haryana, Bareilly, Kumaon and Meerut Divisions, Mathura and Aligarh Districts of U P
7	BEGUMPET (Andhra Pradesh)	Andhra Pradesh
8	GAUHATI (Assam)	Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal and Union Territory of Mizoram
9	JODHPUR (Rajasthan)	Rajasthan
10	KANPUR (U P)	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh (less Meerut Bareilly and Kumaon Divisions and Aligarh and Mathura Districts).
11	PATNA (Bihar)	Bihar
12	TAMBARAM (Tamil Nadu)	Tamil Nadu

Frequency on DTC Routes started from Vivek Vihar Colony

3230 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the DTC has not yet implemented the decisions of the former Transport Minister, Shri Raj Bahadur, given by him in July, 1973 in a meeting with the representatives of Vivek Vihar Colony in their favour in regard to frequency on routes started from there,

(b) whether it is also a fact that the DTC withdrew the facility of operation of Route No 11A through the Colony of Vivek Vihar, with a view to fulfil the personal wishes of one of their governing body members and

(c) if so, what action the Government has taken in these matters

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI)

(a) to (c) Some representatives, on behalf of the residents of Vivek Vihar, held discussions with the Minister of Shipping and Transport in April, 1974 Later, in November 1974, they also called on the Vice Chairman, Delhi Transport Corporation The main demands made by them were the following —

(i) Diversion of routes 11A and 11H via C&D Blocks of Vivek Vihar

(ii) increase in the frequency of services of route No 11H from 40 minutes to 30 minutes and

(iii) extension of route No 311 operating from Vivek Vihar to Indraprastha Terminal upto Delhi Gate Diversion of routes 11A and 11H, as requested, was effected immediately As however this involved a detour, increasing the length of the route the residents had to pay 5 paise more per journey, under the existing fare structure of the Corporation The Residents Associations of Jhilmil and Kasturba Nagar Colonies which were also being served by these routes, represented against the diversion and the resultant increase in fare On the advice of the Member of the Metropolitan Council elected from this area route No 11A was restored to its original position The frequency of the bus services on route No 11H has been stepped up from 40 minutes to 24 minutes

Route No 311 has also been extended upto Delhi Gate

Cost of Living Index Number

3281 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) what was the cost of living index (all-India) number in each of the 12 months of the year 1974,

(b) what was the index number in the corresponding months of 1973, and

(c) is the index number likely to rise further in the year 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b). A statement is attached

(c) The index for January 1975 has remained stationary at December, 1974 level of 326 Based on one month's position no forecast can be made for the whole year of 1975

Statement

All India Average Consumer Price Index numbers for Industrial Workers on Base 1960- 100 for the Years 1973 and 1974

(MONTHLY FIGURES)

Months	1973	1974
January	201	264
February	213	267
March	216	275
April	221	283
May	228	294
June	233	301
July	243	311
August	247	321
September	248	334
October	254	335
November	259	331
December	260	326

Visit to India by Chinese Table Tennis Team

3282 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the visiting Chinese Table Tennis team met important personalities of the Government;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout;

(c) the nature of the publicity given in Chinese newspapers in regard to reception given to the Chinese team visiting India;

(d) whether Government have studied the implications of such publicity; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). The Chinese Table Tennis Team paid courtesy calls on the Union Deputy Minister for Education and the Education Secretary while in Delhi and the Chief Minister of West Bengal in Calcutta.

(c) Chinese newspapers gave exten sive coverage to the visit of the Chinese team.

(d) and (e). Government has taken due note of the publicity in the context of China's attitude towards India.

Admission in Dehradun and Poona Defence Training Institutes

3283. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break-up of the admission given to Dehradun and Poona Defence Training Institutes for the years 1972, 1973, and 1974;

(b) whether complaints of preferential admission for certain categories of people have been made on various occasions; and

(c) whether the Government will set up a Committee to go into the rules and procedure of recruitment for the above two Military Academies in order to provide just and equal opportunities to youngmen having requisite qualifications from all the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. Admission to the National Defence Academy and Indian Military Academy is based entirely on merit without any consideration of caste, creed, State or region, subject to success in the competitive examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission and suitability having been assessed by the appropriate Services Selection Boards. This system ensures equal opportunity to all candidates and is working satisfactorily.

Use of Nuclear Capability to strengthen Indian Defence

3284. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI RAM PRAKASH:
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the reasons for India not going to use its nuclear capability to strengthen its defence as against the agressive defence policy of Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Government's policy with regard to the production of nuclear weapons has been explained to the House on many occasions. The policy is to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only. Government continue to believe that the defence of our borders can be ensured by adequate military preparedness based on conventional weapons.

Stevedoring Licences for M.M.T.C. and F. C. I.

3285. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal by Government to obtain stevedoring licences for M.M.T.C. and F.C.I.; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India have not applied for stevedoring licence in any of the Major ports. The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited have, however, applied for stevedoring licence in Mormugao Port and the matter is under examination of the Port Authorities.

Foreign Exchange Crisis for I.A.F.

3286. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign exchange crisis hits I.A.F.;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ease the I.A.F. difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH). (a) to (c). It would not be correct to refer to the situation as a crisis.

The difficulties of Foreign Exchange are well known and they are not peculiar to our country only. Our efforts always have been to keep up our defence preparedness at a satisfactory level within the constraints of resources.

Recognition to Peoples Liberation Organisation of Vietnam

3287. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give recognition to the Peoples Liberation Organisation of Vietnam; and

(b) if so, by which date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b) Government have decided to establish more direct relations and formal contacts with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. Details are being negotiated and, as soon as these are finalised, the P.R.G. will establish an office in New Delhi.

Setting up of a Panel of Conciliators by various Industries

3288. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a panel of conciliators by various industries in cooperation with Government as one of the vital means to promote industrial relations; and

(b) whether this move or step will to a great extent help in maintaining industrial peace and raise productivity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Industrial Disputes Act already provides for appointment of conciliation officers for specified areas or specified industries. The question of setting up of panels of conciliators does not, therefore, arise.

Proclamation of a Federal State by Turkish Cypriots

3289. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India agree with Turkish Cypriots who have proclaimed a Federal State in the northern portion of Cyprus;

(b) if not, what action Government took to record their dissent; and

(c) whether any Government in the world have approved this Turkish Cypriots move?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) and (b) The Government of India's policy of supporting the sovereignty independence, and territorial integrity of Cyprus remains unaltered India was one of the sponsors of Resolution No 3212 embodying the above principles, adopted by the U N General Assembly on 1st November, 1974 The Resolution also calls upon the two communities in Cyprus to conduct negotiations with a view to reaching freely a mutually acceptable political settlement We are not in favour of anything that hinders the evolution of a settlement acceptable to the people of Cyprus Together with other non-aligned countries in the United Nations, we are continuing our efforts to seek ways and means of implementing the above mentioned U N Resolution

(c) Turkey has supported the Turkish Cypriots We are not aware of the precise support from other Governments

Negotiations for purchase of Cargo Ships by States

3290 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether any State Government can enter into any negotiation for purchase of Cargo Ships,

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that Kerala State Shipping Corporation is negotiating with Bulgaria for the purchase of three Cargo Ships,

(c) whether Kerala Government was authorised to enter into agreement with Bulgaria, and

(d) if so, whether other State Governments too can be authorised to enter into negotiation with any foreign Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI) (a) A shipping company, registered under the Indian Companies Act, including a public sector corporation registered, can conduct negotiations for purshase of ships, but the proposal for acquisition and the terms of such acquisition are required to be approved by the Central Government.

(b) It is understood that the Kerala Shipping Corporation, a company in the public sector, has been in touch with shipyards in Bulgaria for purchase of cargo ships

(c) No, Sir Any proposed agreement will require approval of the Central Government

(d) Does not arise

India's Iron Ore Reserves Largest

3291 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether substantial gaps in the knowledge of country's iron-ore reserves and serious deficiences in actual mining practices have been revealed in the Status Reports", prepared for the first time, in respect of major iron-ore producing regions, and

(b) if so whether it can be assumed that India has the largest deposits of iron-ore in the world?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKDEV PRASAD) (a) The reserves of iron-ore in the country were jointly assessed last time by the GSI and the IBM in 1972 The reserves have been estimated in three categories namely, (i) measured, (ii) indicated and (iii) inferred Prospecting and estimation of new deposits is a continuing process The Iron Ore Board had undertaken some studies, based on available data, to survey the overall reserves position, details of exploration that have been carried out in the various lease-holds and the pattern of production in Bihar-Orissa, Bellary-Hospel in Karnataka and Goa These studies have revealed that min-

ing in some of the private iron-ore mines is not carried on in a scientific and proper manner.

(b) No, Sir.

Strike by Factory Workers

3292. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of factories where workers went on strike in the organised sector of the industry during the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the number of such disputes settled through conciliation machinery during the same period, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

Sharing of N-know-how with Non-Aligned Countries

3293. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item in a local English Daily dated the 17th February, 1975 regarding 'Yugoslavia for sharing N-know-how';

(b) if so, to what extent India is going to share know-how with non-eligned countries, and

(c) to what extent India would be benefited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Yugoslav Vice Prime Minister had made a general suggestion regarding the desirability of cooperation among non-aligned countries for the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. This is a matter which would appropriately be considered within the overall context of promoting cooperation among non-aligned countries in various economic and technical fields.

बिहार में कालाजार महामारी

3294. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 17 फरवरी, 1975 को एक स्थानीय दैनिक "बिहार में कालाजर महामारी" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जाने का विचार है; और

(ग) इस महमारी के उपचार के लिए कौन कौन सी नई औषधियां विकसित की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक): (क) जी हां।

(ख) राज्य सरकार को यह सलाह दे दी गई हैं कि वे रोग ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में कीटनाशी दवाइयों का छिड़काव करें ताकि मस्मक्षिकाओं द्वारा यह रोग न फैल सके। इस रोग के इलाज के लिए कारगर दवाईयों की सप्लाई सुधार करने के लिए भी उपाय बरते जा रहे हैं। संचारी रोगों के राष्ट्रीय संस्थान, दिल्ली ने इस बीमारी के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर तेजी से क्षेत्रीय अध्ययन करने तथा इसकी रोकथाम के लिए क्या ठोस उपाय बरते जाय इसके बारे में कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया है।

(ग) कालाजार के उपचार में नये प्रकार की प्रतिजीवी (एण्टिबायोटिक्स) और दवाइयों के उपयोग की सम्भावनाओं पर अनुसंधान अध्ययन तेजी के साथ किये जा रहे हैं। हाल ही में एम्फोटेरासिन-बी नामक प्रतिजीवी का विदेशो में इस्तेमाल किया गया है।

हिन्द महासागर तथा पड़ौसी देशों में चीनी गतिविधियां

3295. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या चीन नेपाल, थाइलैण्ड, बर्मा, कोरिया को सहायता दे रहा है,

(ख) यदि हा तो क्या चीन हिन्द महासागर में सामरिक दृष्टि से अपनी स्थिति मजबूत बना रहा हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या चीन भारत के पडौसी देशों में तथा हिन्द माहासागर में अपनी स्थिति को मजबूत बनाते हुए भारत के लिए एक खतरा बन रहा है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री विपिनपाल दास):

(क) अन्य देशों की तरह चीन ने भी नेपाल, बर्मा और कोरियाई लोकतान्त्रिक जन गणराज्य को सहायता दी है।

(ख) से (घ) . जहा तक हमें ज्ञान है अब तक चीन की हिन्द महासागर में नौसैनिक उपस्थिति नही है हालाकि भविष्य मे ऐसा करने की क्षमता उसमे हैं। भारत सरकार को हिन्द महासगर सहित इस क्षेत्र में अन्य ताकतो की उपस्थिति तथा अपनी स्थिति की सुदृढ बनाने के लिए की जाने वाली उनकी कार्यवाहियों के निहितार्थों की पूरी जानकारी हैं। देश के रक्षा उपायों के आयोजन में हमारी सुरक्षा को प्रभावित करने वाली ऐसी घटन ओं को ध्यान में रखा जाता हैं।

Reconstruction of H.S.L.

3296. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state when the reconstruction of HSL will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): The question of restructuring Hindustan Steel Limited in the context of the establishment of Steel Authority of India Limited is still under examination. A final decision in the matter is likely to take some more time

Indo-Iraqi Relations

3297 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether India has any proposal to mediate between Iraq and Iran in view of Iran's continued aggressive designs on Iraq and their border clashes, and

(b) whether our relations with Iraq have become cold due to our growing friendship with Iran?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) and (b). There has been no proposal for India to mediate in the issues between Iraq and Iran. Government welcomes the reported accord reached recently in Algiers between the two countries with both of whom India has the friendliest relations.

Utilisation of Installed Capacity of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited

3298. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has been utilizing only a low rate of its installed capacity;

(b) if so, what is the capacity utilization of the various divisions of HAL and their financial performance during the year 1974-75; and

(c) what are the reasons for the bad performance of these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) By and large, the capacity of HAL is being adequately utilized. However, there is some surplus capacity in certain shops at Kanpur and MIG divisions. The question of utilization of surplus capacity is under continuous study by HAL and wherever possible efforts are being made to utilize available capacity.

(b) and (c). It will not be in public interest to disclose the capacity or production figures of the various divisions of HAL. The accounts of HAL for 1974-75 have not yet been finalised. However, the financial performance of HAL in 1974-75 is expected to show an improvement over the previous years.

Concentration of Pakistani Forces on Western Border

3299. SHRI MAHA DEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether concentration of Pakistani forces in western border is constantly increasing; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-availability of Occupational Health Services to Industrial Workers

3300. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the findings of WHO study group about non-availability of occupational health services to the industrial workers exposed to toxic chemicals, heat, noise; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Changes in set up of Bangladesh Government

3301. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent changes in Bangladesh Government set up; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The form of Government a country chooses is its own domestic concern.

Expenditure incurred on National Highways in Assam

3302 SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the expenditure incurred by the Central Government on various National Highways for repairing, construction of culverts, bridges and diversions, in Assam during 1972-73, 1973-74 and also the amount sanctioned for the above purposes for the year 1974-75,

(b) whether Government are aware that heavy and prolonged rainfall, floods and also heavy traffic, had caused expensive damage to all National Highways in Assam in the last year, and

(c) if so, what amount was sanctioned for repairing these National Highways and when this financial sanction was finally made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHR H. M TRIVEDI): (a) The information is given below

	Expenditure		Amount Sanctioned/ Allocated
	1972-73	1973-74 (Rs in lakhs)	1974-75
Construction works including construction of Culverts bridges and diversions . . .	186 74	90 94	73 00
Maintenance and Repairs . . .	67 80	62 66	122 42
TOTAL	254 54	153 60	195 42

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) A sum of Rs 122 42 lakhs has been sanctioned during the current financial year for the maintenance and repairs of National Highways in Assam as follows

Amount Sanctioned	Date of sanction
(Rs in lakhs)	
14 00	25-4-1974
45 64	12-9-1974
13 09	11/17-12-1974
49·69	20-2-1975

Oriyas in Armed Forces

3303 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of Oriyas in the Army, Navy and Air Force separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B PATNAIK) It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

12 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given notice of a privilege motion on the Mohan Dharia issue...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, under 377 I have given notice for Calling Attention ...

MR, SPEAKER: Not at this stage.

SHRI S. M, BANERJEE: You will kindly hear me for a minute. The Labour Minister is also here. Sir, there is an illegal lock-out that is going on in Swadeshi Cotton Mill, Kanpur and about 10,000 employees are involved. The Labour Minister is here; the Chief Minister has issued certain directive.....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, I say that this is not the appropriate stage to raise such an issue.

SHRI S. M, BANERJEE: Sir, about 10,000 employees are involved in this,

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, I am telling you that this is not the stage for raising such an issue. That is not in the order of business. It cannot come up at this stage. I am sorry.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Please hear me for a minute,

MR. SPEAKER: Why should I hear you? You cannot simply go on persisting to speak. How can I allow you when it is not in order of business?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I only want the Labour Minister to say something on this. The Chief Minister issued a directive...

MR. SPEAKER: It is making us impossible to carry on.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let the Labour Minister make a statement on this,

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let the Labour Minister make a statement on this. He also raised it yesterday,

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They have flouted the Chief Minister's order. D.I.R. should be used against them. So, I want the Labour Minister to make a statement on this.

श्री मधु लिमये : (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं एक प्रश्न के बारे में आप की गाइडेंस, मार्गदर्शन, चाहता हूं मेरे एक प्रश्न का उत्तर मंत्री महोदय ने कल नहीं दिया । अगर कोई गलतबयानी होती, तो यह मामला डायरेक्शन 115 के अन्तर्गत आता । अगर मुझे इस उत्तर का स्पष्टीकरण मांगना होता, तो मैं हाफ-एन-आवर डिसकशन का नोटिस देता। यह प्रिविलेज का इस्यू भी नहीं बनता हैं। हम लोगों का एक डायरेक्शन इस प्रकार है।

"Answers to questions given in the House shall be complte and, as far as possible, such part thereof, shall be answered separately,"

मेरा कहना यह है कि मंत्री लोग लगातार डायरेक्शन को वायलेट करते चले जा रहे हैं। मारुती में इमपोर्टिड मशीनरी लाए जाने के बारे में (ए) (बी) और (सी) भागों का मेरा सवाल था। लेकिन उस को क्लब कर के टाल दिया क्या इस लिए इस बारे में आप की गाईडेंस चाहता हूं। मैं किस नियम के तहत प्रोसीड करूं इस बारे में आप जो चाहते हैं, वह मैं करने के लिए तैयार हूं।

MR, SPEAKER: I shall examine this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I shall take one minute. The Labour Minister is here...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is the Government assurance which has been given to us, for the last 3-4 years that Maruti will have no imported machinery or components.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The point is, compliance with the Direction. (*Interruptions*).

DR HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Sir, we should know what is happening.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE. I am seeking his guidance, I want to know, what procedure I should adopt. (*Interruptions*)

MR, SPEAKER As I have intimated to you a number of times, in such cases, you write to the Speakr.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने तुरन्त लिख दिया। मिनिस्टर ने आप के डायरेक्शन का स्पष्ट उल्लंघन किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आज सवेरे मेरे पास पहुंचा है।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मिनिस्टर को स्पष्ट आदेश दें कि वह डायरेक्शन 13 ए का पालन करें। उन्होंने एडमिट किया है कि मारुति में इमपोर्टिड मशीनरी लगी है। मैंने उस की वैल्यु और अन्य डीटेल्ज के बारे में पूछा है, लेकिन उसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया है।

MR SPEAKER You have already written to me Why do you raise it in the House?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir, my submission is that, there are motions which you have admitted in the list. Let there be a discussion because lot of bad things are coming out about the Maruti Limited Let there be a discussion There are many skeletons in the cupboard (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Mr, Madhu Limaye, you wrote to me and I received it only this

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE I sent it before 10 O'clock,

MR. SPEAKER After all, so many things come to me, It will be sent to the Minister Why do you raise it every day in the House, such questions? I shall intimate you what action is taken.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE Sir, kindly hear me for a minute

MR SPEAKER: This should come under proper form.

SHRI S, M BANERJEE Sir, you may kindly ask the Minister of Labour or the Industries or the Commerce Minister to make a statement in this case They are getting money from the Centre, They are producing .

MR SPEAKER: This should some under proper form

SHRI S M BANERJEE I have been saying about this for the last four days Ten thousand workers of Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur are on the streets This is run by M/s Sitaram Jaipuria and Rajaram Jaipuria. The Chief Minister of UP has issued instructions to open the textile mills. They have illegally closed it, Illegal lock out is going on fifty per cent of the production goes to Defence, They have the cheek to flout the instructions of the Chief Minister The Centre should step in, in regard to this matter The Mills should be opened under DIR Government should take strict action against these Jaipuria Brothers who are holding the country to ransom (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER I am not making an exception All such matters should be raised in the proper form, after due notice and after due permission When you get off hand they are not taken notice of Please sit down

---

12.10 hrs.

RE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST AIR

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I had given notice of a motion of privilege on the Mohan Dharia issue against Shri Inder Gujral. There is no further information to be

elicited from the Minister because yesterday Shri Mohan Dharia had clearly and categorically stated that unless Shri Gujral expressed, his regret with regard to the malicious and fabricated announcement made by AIR, he has to proceed with a privilege motion In that context, I have studied the whole thing and the debates, and have tabled a privilege motion this morning

Now the question involved in this case is that the announcement made by AIR on 5 March tantamounts to a show of contempt to your goodself and also to the Rashtrapati, because you had allowed the Minister to make a statement under the appropriate rule because you know that he had resigned and had not been dismissed, removed or dropped, and the Rashtrapati Bhavan communique also made it clear that he had resigned But the way it was put out by AIR for the consumption of millions of listeners was something different It is a clear case of breach of privilege

SHRI B V NAIK (Kanara) I want to know whether it is the pleasure of the Chair that all the notices we have given will be described in detail during the zero hour

MR. SPEAKER I have not given consent to it, but I have allowed him so that I can undertsand what he says

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Moreover the AIR news room cannot be equated with that of private-owned newspapers because AIR is a wholly government-owned and controlled institution I would put AIR announcements on par with the Gazette of India So whatever annuncements are made by AIR amount to government announcements. It is not to be equated with a privately-owned press or a private company

Therefore, it is a clear case where the Government has been caught redhanded in putting on the air for mass consumption in this country, because AIR enjoys monopoly as far as broadcasting is concerned, such versions. It shows contempt of the ruling given by your goodself, the Speaker of Lok Sabha, and also the bulletin issued from Rashtrapati Bhavan

I would humbly request you to consider this Either Shri Gujral expresses his regret before the House, as desired by Shri Dharia very rightly—he has been very kind—or if he does not do so, let the matter be sent to the Privileges Commitee There is no more information to be sought from the Minister in this regard,

SHRI P M MEHTA (Bhavnagar): This is a disrespect shown not only to the President but also to the Chair .

MR SPEAKER I am not allowin' any other member Please sit down. Why are you so impatient?

I will see both the statements, of Shri Dharia and the Minister, made yesterday and I will try and form my opinion about it But there I do agree—I do not know as to how to put it—that technically it was a resignation Some paper writes "dismissed", some paper writes "dropped', but they are not chosen for this motion, and only A I,R, is chosen

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur): He has actually resigned

MR SPEAKER The actual position, you know, is that it is always decided on the advice of the Prime Minister When out of a living Cabinet somebody goes it is generally taken in common parlance as being dropped. The Minister says that such and such a paper said this, and trerefore A I.R, also said this but the motion has not picked up those papers, it has picked up only the A,I R I will have to see what the statement is. I did not happen to be here yesterday Mr. Deputy-Speaker was here. He gave it a little while before I left I will see his observations, I will see everything, and form my opinion as to how the matter stands,

SHRI PILLO MODY (Godhra): The newspaper came out on the 2nd, and the All India Radio's announcement was on the 5th.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My only humble submission is...

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your submission. Papers to be laid.

12.17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Main Recommendations of the Tobacco Excise Tariff Committee re. Central Excise Tariff on Tobacco and its products

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Main Recommendations (Hindi and English versions) of the Tobacco Excise Tariff Committee regarding the Central Excise Tariff Structure for Tobacco and its products other than cigarettes. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9163/75].

Review and Annual Report of Mogul Line Ltd., Bombay and Merchant Shipping (Wrecks and Salvage) Amendment Rules, 1975

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TREVEDI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mogul Line Limited, Bombay, for the year 1973-74.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mogul Line Limited, Bombay, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9164/75].

(2) A copy of the Merchant Shipping (Wrecks and Salvage) Amendment Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 259 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1975, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9165]

Delhi Municipal Corporation (Election of Councilors) (Amendment) Rules, 1975

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Election of Councillors) (Amendment) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notifiestion No. F. 2(30)/73-LSG in Delhi Gazette. dated the 11th February, 1975 under sub-section (2) of section 479 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9166/75.]

Navy Leave (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1975

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Navy Leave (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 77 in Gazette of India, dated the 1st March, 1975, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9167/75.]

12.48 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DEATH OF 40 PILGRIMS NEAR JUNAGADH

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported death of 40 pilgrims near Junagadh on the occasion of Mahashivratri fair on the 11th March, 1978."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Sir, according to preliminary reports received from the Government of Gujarat, the tragedy occurred at 10-15 A.M. on 11th March, 1978. There was a heavy rush of pilgrims going up the Mount Girnar on the occasion of Mahashivratri. A 16 feet long portion of the protective parapet wall above Maliparab gave way when the pilgrims were going up the mount. They fell down the mountain side involving a steep fall of about 200 feet resulting in the death of 26 persons and injuries to 10.2 of the injured are reported to be in a serious condition. 20 bodies have been identified and handed over to relations. On receiving the news the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Rajkot Range, and the Superintendent of Police, Junagadh rushed to the spot with medical relief, police re-inforcements as well as some prominent Sadhus and arranged for first aid as well. They also shifted the dead and injured and supervised safe passage for other pilgrims. The State Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 500 to the family of every male earning member deceased and Rs. 250 in every other case subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,500 per family.

It is a matter of deep grief that a number of persons got killed or injured m the accident and the Government of India express their deepest sympathy with the bereaved families and the injured persons. Investigation is in progress. It has been decided to appoint the District Magistrate, Junagadh, to conduct an inquiry into the matter.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: A very sad, sorrowful and tragic incident occurred on the auspicious day of Maha Shivaratri on the mountain Girnar at Junagadh, which is a medium-sized city at the foot of the Mountain Girnar. Nature has gifted this mountain with charming natural beauty. It has a health-giving climate and sweet water flowing from its rocks. Girnar has its own historical significance. It has witnessed many historical events but never a tragedy like this.

26 persons were killed and 10 injured according to the Minister's statement. We express our grief and sympathy with the near and dear of the deceased. Non-official reports locally say that many more have been killed and injured. This tragedy occurred near a point called Ranakdevi between Maliparab and Jain temples atop. In Saurashtra region, three mountains are famous for pilgrimage—Girnar, Shetrunjay and Taluja.

More than two lakhs people had collected for the famous Maha Shivaratri fair at the foot of the mountain on 11th March. Many of them were trekking the mountain when this tragedy occurred. This tragedy could have been avoided if the State Government had acted with some intelligence and a little imagination. Everybody in Saurashtra knows that lakhs of people assembled at the foot of the Mountain Girnar on the auspicious day of Maha Shivaratri every year. When people in such large numbers gather in a place, it goes without saying that on such-like occasions the authorities must have made necessary arrangements to overcome such type of eventualities. This should have been done with some imagination and some intelligence, which we do not

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

expect from this type of administration by the President's Rule. It could be done only by a popular government. Had they arranged traffic control, that is to say, regularising pedestrain traffic at a reasonable distance on the slow slopes of the mountains, this tragedy could have been avoided. Was any temporary communication system installed on the mountain on the occasion of the Mahashivratri at Girnar?

According to the statement, the incident took place at 10.15 A.M. on the 11th March. When did the local authorities of Junagadh received the news? Who informed the local about these tragic incidents? Were any police or any other arrangements made to regularise the pedestrian traffic on the mountain? Was any help sought from the voluntary organisations? Were the home guards asked to control the pedestrain traffic? Whenever CRP is called on such occasions, it looks after the protection of the police force rather than the protection of the people. When did the Collector of Junagadh and the DIG receive the news? When did the rescue operations start? Are the rescue operations over or are they still continuing? What is the latest figure of casualties? According to the latest information, after the statement, how many are killed and injured? How many have been admitted in the hospital?

Now the maximum relief that is provided is Rs. 1,500 to a family. This is totally inadequate. Is this the value of a human life, according to the State Government? I want to know whether the Government of India will increase this amount and give due relief to the families of the deceased.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: As the hon. Member has said rightly, it is an unfortunate tragedy and we express our sorrow to the members of the bereaved family as well as the injured. According to the preliminary information, as I mentioned in the statement, 28 persons have died. I do not think the number is more than that. If, ultimately, one or two more have died, I will supply that information, because there is nothing to hide.

As you know, there is a protective wall going up the hill, which is about two miles long. For the entire hill there are roughly about 3,600 steps. This accident occurred about 2,000 steps above when the parapet wall to a length of 16 ft. gave way. This wall was at a point near Malliparab leading to the Bhavnath temple.

So far as bandobust is concerned, I think sufficient bandobust has been made. Because, according to my information, about 500 policemen had been deployed to look to the law and order, security etc. at the festival site.

Now, as is rightly pointed out, the estimate given to us is that there were about 2 lakh people attending this festival. So far as relief is concerned, as I have just now mentioned in my statement, Rs. 500 will be given to every male earning member deceased and Rs. 250 in every other case subject to a maximum of Rs. 1500 per family. It is a case where possibly the Administration of Gujarat can take it up again and see if more help could be given to them.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Whether any temporary communication system was installed on this occasion, during this fair, on that mountain. I also asked, when the tragedy took place at 10.15 A.M., when were the local authorities informed about it?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: According to a report, the rescue operations had begun at about noon. The accident occurred at about 10.15 A.M. and the rescue operations had begun at about noon.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking whether some temporary communication system was installed all along the route.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Whether any temporary communication system was installed on this mountain.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I have to get the information.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very gruesome and horrible tragedy. Everybody in this House was shocked to read about it in the newspapers. While the people were trekking to reach the Bhavnath temple and to have a holy dip in the lake there, a wall collapsed resulting in the death about 20 persons as per the Government statement The newspapers say that the death toll was about 40 persons. Whatever it is, It is a very sad tragedy.

The religious sentiments of the people play an important role in the life of the people in this country. Whenever there are any religious days, the people go to the lakes or tanks or temples in Hardwar or other places and have big *melas* and *yatras*. Normally, the Government, whether it is State Government or Central Government, makes arrangements to regulate traffic in the fairs and *melas* and they see that no untoward incident happens there I have had the fortune of visiting this temple and climbing the Girnar mountain at its highest peak There is a small Dattatraya temple There are about 7600 steps that you have to climb to have a *darshan* On the route, there are some beautiful Jain temples At about 1000 steps, there is the Bhavnath mandir.

The people cover all these 7600 steps by walking and climbing only Normally, the accidents do not occur, because the crowds are not so huge. But at this time of Mahashivratri festival, more than 2 lakhs people went to have a darshan I feel, whether it is State Government or Central Government, it is the duty of the Government to see that all the fairs are regulated and that no risk is involved

As the Home Minister rightly said, a 15-ft. wall collapsed. I would like to know whether the PWD Engineers periodically check this wall. Every year, Mahashivratri comes and the fair is there. I feel, it is the duty of the PWD Engineers to see that the barricades and walls which are constructed for the safety of pilgrims are checked periodically and see that they are in proper condition.

One girl fell down and when people found that a girl had fallen down, naturally, they rushed to find out what had happened. There was a great pressure on the wall and the wall collapsed resulting in the death of about 20 persons. They fell down 100 ft where was a big boulder and along with the boulder, they were rushed down in the valley resulting in the death of about 20 persons and injury to many others.

I would like to know from the Government whether any police were there to regulate the traffic. On hearing the information, the DIG and the DSP rushed there and made all the arrangements. We give compliments to them for that But I want to know whether any police were regulating the traffic there, whether there were any check-posts, whether there were any first-aid posts, along the route to give assistance, to send information, whether there was any First Aid outpost because the hospital is four miles away in Junagadh City When the bodies were recovered when the wounded were recovered, they had to be rushed to Junagadh which is four miles away. Then there was a stampede Much time was lost in taking the wounded people to the hospital I would like to know whether, at the foot of Girinar mountain from where the steps start—one place is called Taletti—was there any temporary arrangement for medical aid, whether any temporary hospital was erected at Taletti? Naturally, on such occasions, we expect the Government to make certain arrangement for medical aid, for regulation of traffic and so on.

Besides this, I would like to know whether there was any scheme of having a ropeway to reach the Giri-

[Shri Dhamankar]

nar Peak. I have information that, when the Saurashtra Government was there, one philanthrophist offered some Rs. 5 lakhs to construct a ropeway; the Gujarat Government also processed the scheme; there were questions in the Gujarat Assembly. I want to know what has happened to that scheme.

Thirdly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any scheme to construct a *pucca* road whereby people will reach there very safely without taking any risk. Of course, there is a feeling among our Jain brethren not to go there by car or any other conveyance but to go there only on foot. They get more *punya* by that way. But for ordinary people there should be some safety measures. From that point of view, I want to know whether the Government has any scheme to have a permanent road or ropeway, whether the Government will ensure that on such occasions they will make arrangement for first aid, and have a temporary hospital there, and have arrangement for regulation of traffic and for proper communication system from Taletti?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: In every State, I suppose, there are instructions as to what should be done with regard to fairs and festivals, especially important fairs and festivals. Generally, all health arrangements and police bandobust, etc., are done. Subject to correction, I may say that I am told that this is a trust property and that the State PWD is not in charge of this. As I have said, the relief operations were started immediately; I am told that, by noon, these people were removed to the hospital.

Regarding the ropeway, my submission is that it is a very costly affair—we had, in my State, in Tirupati, a proposal to have a ropeway to go to the temple costing over Rs. 80 or 90 lakhs, and prices, as you know, are escalating. I do not know anything about that. I have no information.

Regarding construction of a *pucca* road also, it is a matter for the State administration to consider. After all, whether it is justifiable in a case of this type when once in a way large number of people gather or whether there may be usual traffic always, that is a matter which has to be seen and properly assessed.

Therefore, in this case, I do not, *prima facie*, see any negligence on anybody's part. It was in the mouth of the hon. Member himself when he said that it was an accident. According to press reports—I have no information—a child fell down. With the number of people going up the hill being large—they must have rushed and made an impact on the wall which is said to be about 2-1/2 ft high and about 1-1/2 ft. wide—perhaps there was a large impact on the parapet wall and that would have given way. That is only from the press reports that I am saying.

My submission is that, for such fairs and festivals, not only in the State of Gujarat but in every other place, regular health arrangements, police bandobust and other arrangements are made. And, as I have submitted earlier, about 500 policemen were deployed for bandobust duties.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: I have asked one point. It may be a trust property. But is it not the duty of the government to check all these parapet walls when such a big fair was to take place? Whose responsibility is it?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: How can a mountain be a trust property?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Misfortunes and miseries seem to descend on the people and the State of Gujarat from various directions and it is particularly tragic

that the people of Gujarat who are already enveloped with natural calamities and political uncertainties should now have this great and terrible experience of the tragedy that has occurred at Girnar.

You, Mr. Speaker, will pardon my saying so. But this is my maiden performance in a call attention discussion, although it is exactly 28 months since I entered into this august House and I feel somewhat sorry, more than sorry, that my first effort to speak on a call attention should have been on a subject so tragic and so sad as the Girnar tragedy. I do offer my heartfelt condolences and I convey my deep sympathies, to all those who have been bereaved and who have been injured.

Now, before I go into the particular background, and put a few specific questions, Sir, with your permission, to the hon. Minister, may I very briefly invite his attention to two questions which he has already answered. He said that, according to his information, the area, particularly, the temples and the surrounding several other temples and the main temple the Bhavnath temple of Lord Siva, and the Jain temples and other temples, are all managed by some sort of public religious trusts. That could be. Granted that his information is hundred per cent correct, I would like him to tell us whether it is not advisable, and indeed, whether it is not imperative, for the public authorities to put certain regulations on the managers and the managements of these trusts that although they are the owners and they are the persons responsible for having these historic festivals at religious places, they must fulfil certain basic requirements. After all, here people gather in lakhs and even in the cinema houses where only some people gather, you have some regulations about hygiene, etc. But, here is a place like a fair where so many people gather, assuming that it is all under the auspices of a hundred per cent religious trust, should not the government, at least from now onwards, put not only in Girnar but, in all such places, regulations and restrictions, and ensure that unless they are fulfilled, the authorities will not allow such public fairs to take place. That is my first point.

Then the hon. Minister referred to the question of financial relief in his answer:

> "The State Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 500 to the family of every male earning member deceased and Rs. 250 in every other case subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,500 per family."

I want some clarifications. He said Rs. 500 to the family of every male earning member deceased and Rs. 250 in every other case. Apparently, a person who was not employed would get Rs. 250, like a minor child or an old man, i.e. his relation will be given Rs. 250. I want to know whether it is fair and whether this amount is adequate. In railway accidents, the other day we passed a Bill, the amount was Rs. 50,000. Now, if a person dies in a railway accident his family gets Rs. 50,000 but when a person dies in an unfortunate accident as it happened in Girnar, his family will get only Rs. 500! Is there justice in this country? Is there any sense of equity? The other day in the disturbances at the time of Nav Nirman Samiti or at the time of the disturbances of Harijans *vs.* Caste Hindus, the amount sanctioned was Rs. 3000 or Rs. 5000. So, this sum of Rs. 500 or so is an absurd amount and I think it is adding salt to the injury. This is inflicting further humiliations on those who are bereaved, who have suffered so much. The Minister should give a clear assurance in this regard. The families of those who lost their lives and those who suffered because of the injuries should get a better share of justice, of equity from the Government of Gujarat and from the Government of India. I say, Government of India, because at the moment Gujarat happens to be under the Mi-

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

nister's care and attention. The *mela* takes place every year on the occasion of Mahashivaratri. It is a very historic occasion. This is an old and ancient thing and as the legend goes even in times of Mahabharata the Pandavas and the Kauravas used to go on Mahashivaratri day to this place and participate in this *mela*. That is the historical significance. Not only people from Saurashtra and Gujarat go there, but people from all over the country go there, in tens of thousands, to have the *punya* and a feeling of satisfaction that they get on that particular day. When lakhs gather on an occasion like this, why is it that adequate arrangements have not been made? Why is it that some kind of permanent facilities and comforts were not provided for? It is a fact that lakhs and lakhs of pilgrims go there on this occasion to this part of the country. Is it not the duty of the authorities to provide such arrangements? Further, will the Government of India tell us whether rescue operations are still in progress or not or whether they have been abandoned? I don't think the situation is so bad that rescue operations need be abandoned. But I want them to tell us whether they are in progress; of course, he may come to the House tomorrow or during the course of next week to tell us more about the exact number of people who died and those injured, etc

And then, what is the arrangement made with regard to the protective walls? Will the steps be taken in this regard on a permanent basis? Now, Sir, I got this information on telephone this morning, that several representations had been made to Government authorities to protect and strengthen these walls but nothing happened; unfortunately bureaucracy moves slowly. I only hope that the unfortunate deaths of 27 people should at least make them awake and do the needful. They should see to it that permanent arrangements are made in this regard. The arrangements should be perfect by the time the next fair is held next year. What about medical facilities and other arrangements? That also should be made on a permanent basis wherever such fairs take place. I would like to know whether special medical teams were sent from Rajkot or Ahmedabad to go to the area of the tragedy, to see that timely help is given? In Saurashtra, only a couple of days back, if I remember, exactly on 7th of March, there was about to be a fatal accident with regard to Avro aeroplane, and lives of 51 people were saved because of the miraculous skill shown by the pilot. While 51 lives were saved at that time, it is unfortunate that this kind of accident should take place so soon thereafter in Saurashtra itself. Miseries never come singly; they come in battalions. That is what we see here. What are the specific steps which the Government are going to take, to see that such tragic occurrences will not be repeated in future? These are my questions. Thank you.

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Sir, my information just now is that a public trust Act exists in the State of Gujarat Whether this particular temple is covered by that act or not is a matter to be considered.

Of course, it should have been a very holy place Otherwise lakhs of pilgrims do not go there So far as relief is concerned, I have read in my statement that Rs 500 to the family of each earning male member (deceased) and Rs 250 in the other cases subject to a maximum of Rs. 1500 per family is given. As I have said earlier even, this is a matter which the State Government will have to consider I shall ask them also to consider whether any enhancement in this can be made.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: You are now the final authority. Why should you recommend? You will kindly do it.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: That is a matter which I shall put it up to the Administration who

will consider that sympathetically. There is no comparison between the railway accident and this thing. I am told by the Deputy Minister that to cover an expenditure of this kind, there is a tax on the general public.

Whether any permanent arrangements for medical relief on the spot just now exist or not and if not, whether the State Administration will consider putting up any dispensary or some hospital kind of thing also will have to be considered by them. As I have submitted earlier, walls seem to have been in repair measuring 22½' × 1½'. As I have submitted earlier, they do not seem to be in disrepair. However, we can ask the Administration, because it is an important place of pilgrimage where lakhs of people visit either on Maha Shivarathri day (or for some other reason) to see under the public trust act or otherwise that proper precautions are taken before Maha Shivarathri.

श्री रामरतन शर्मा (बांदा) :यह बहुत ही मार्मिक दुर्घटना है। मंत्री महोदय ने जो अंग्रेजी में स्टेटमेंट दिया है उसकी प्रति मुझ को मिल गई है। मेरे बहुत बार आग्रह करने पर और मांग करने पर भी मुझे बताया गया कि– इसका हिन्दी अनुवाद अभी तैयार नहीं है। अभी अभी जब मंत्री महोदय बोल रहे थे तो मुझ को इसका हिन्दी अनुवाद मिला। मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि जैसे पहले कई बार यहां कहा जा चुका है अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ उसका हिन्दी अनुवाद भी सदस्यों को उपलब्ध कराने की कृपा की जाए तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस दुर्घटना में 27 व्यक्ति मारे गए है। लेकिन प्रत्यक्षदर्शियों के अनुसार लगभग सौ व्यक्ति मारे गए हैं। मुझ से पहले वक्ताओं ने सम्पूर्ण तथ्य आपके सामने रख ही दिए हैं। यह इतनी बड़ी दुर्घटना हो गई है। गुजरात में राष्ट्रपति शासन है और राष्ट्रपति शासन होते हुए और यह जानते हुए भी कि महाशिवरात्रि के अवसर पर गिरनार के ऊपर जो मंदिर स्थित है वहां दर्शनों के लिए हर वर्ष लाखों यात्री आते हैं क्यों कोई प्रिकाशंज नहीं लिए गये ? क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि वहां के स्थानीय अधिकारियों ने इस दीवाल को इसके गिरने से पहले देखा था? मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उस दीवार का रिपेयर हो रहा था, उसका निर्माण हो रहा था। यदि ऐसी बात है तो क्या इस बात की व्यवस्था की गई थी ताकि यात्री उस दीवार के पास न जाएं यदि हां तो क्या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने या वहां के स्थानीय अधिकारियों ने यात्रियों के जीवन के साथ यह खिलवाड किस तरह से की, इस पर प्रकाश डालने की कृपा की जाए। अगर इसका निर्माण हो रहा था तो कौन इंजीनियर था, कौन से लोग थे, कौन से अधिकारी थ जिन की देख रेख में यह नव-निर्माण हो रहा था और जिन की क्रिमनल नेगलिजेंस की वजह से आपके ही कथनानुसार कम से कम 26–27 आदमियों की जान गई ?

आपने कहा है कि पांच सौ रूपया और ढ़ाई सौ रूपया आपने उन लोगों को राहत के तौर पर देने की व्यवस्था की है। सभी माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह किया है कि इस रकम को बढ़ाया जाए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से स्पष्ट रूप से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे इस राशि को बढ़ाने वाले है ? मेरा उनसे आग्रह है कि कम से कम हर मृतक के परिवार को पाच-पाच हजार रूपया देने का वह प्रावधान करें।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जिला मजिस्ट्रेट इस दुर्घटना की जांच करेगें। मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा जो इनक्वायरी होती है उस में न्याय नहीं होता है, वह फेयर नहीं होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज या किसी इस तरह के दूसरे जज द्वारा इसकी जांच कराने के लिए आप तैयार है ताकि भविष्य में इस तरह की दुर्घटना न हो ?

दीवार मजबूत हो जाए और अच्छी तरह बनाई जाए इसके लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या निदेश देने वाले हैं ?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Sir, I would only submit that the parapet wall does not seem to have been in disrepair. But, in any case, the investigation is being made and the District Magistrate is assisted by the Superintending Engineer. There is no need, in matters of this type, to appoint a judge or anybody. It is a case of fact finding to see what is wanting there, what should be done later and what assistance should be given to these unfortunate families of those people who died and to the other injured persons So far as the request of the hon. Member is concerned that this amount should be raised, I have already submitted that this will be sympathetically considered.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, the first question that I have to ask is, who are the beneficiaries from this large yearly mela, where, about one lakh or two lakh yatris, pilgrims go to the temple at the top of Girnar. I think the temple at the top is called Bhavnath Mandir. I am only interested in the human beings. I am not interested in the deity at the top. The question is, who gets the benefits from these pilgrims? I would like to know, why can't you have authority (a) in regard to the supervision and maintenance of walls properly? Who has to pay for that wall? Who keeps it in repair? Is there any body like in Tirupati where they have the Tirupati Temple Trust which is a very rich trust, which can maintain even a beautiful road right up to the top, which is responsible for maintenance here? A 1½ feet wall cannot by any stretch of imagination be a strong wall which can stand the pressure when lakhs of people are going up. Therefore, what steps/measures are taken to compel this trust to keep these walls in repair?

13.00 hrs

Secondly, if these trusts make such huge profits, which these Mutts, trusts and Bvasthanams always do, why can not you compel them—because accidents do not happen every year; there may be a few persons involved—to give proper compensation and not only this paltry sum of Rs. 500 and Rs. 250? Out of the lakhs and lakhs of rupees that they have earned, can they not give a sum of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000? Is Rs. 10,000 too much for a life? Is there any difficulty in this respect?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: We have just now no information whether it is under the State or under public trust, whether it is managed by the public trust properly or not who is the beneficiary from this temple etc. All that will be gone into by the District Magistrate who is inquiring into it. If it is a trust or if the beneficiary is somebody else, some obligation can be put on the management to see that the steps are kept in repair and the parapet wall is strong enough to meet any sudden rush like this. All these questions will be gone into. After the investigation is complete and findings are available, we can advise the State Government to take proper steps in this regard.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why are you not in a position to compel the trust or other people in charge of management of this to pay adequate compensation? The inquiry cannot do this

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: What obligation they have under the trust, if they have any obligation at all

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Under the Trust Act, there is no obligation. You and I know that It is not the Workmen's Compensation Act or something like that that is applicable. You will have to find a method of doing it

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: That is a long-term affair. In any case, as for the families of these who died and for these injured, I have said again and again that certainly it will be sympathetically considered.

12.00 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I present the Fifty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur): With your permission, I would like to express my grief to the people affected by the damage done by a cyclone in Doraha in Punjab in three villages when tractors and trolleys were flown off and there were ten deaths

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): We join him in expressing our grief

MR SPEAKER: You are a senior member Some notice should have been sent to me also I was taken by surprise by this Of course, all of us are in full sympathy and want that something should be done for them We are all very sorry to hear that this tragedy has happened From the Chair, I fully express my sympathy I am in full agreement with you

SOME HON MEMBERS We are all in agreement with him.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) With your permission, may I..

MR SPEAKER No Then I will go and you bring a man who goes without the rules I will not

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I sent you a letter and sought your permission

MR. SPEAKER: I am not prepared for this Everyday somebody gets up this side, somebody that side. Is this the rule of shouting and not the rule of law?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This is under 377 I have written to you. Please allow me. If you hear me, You will allow me.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing, not even half a minute There is no question under 377. If you want something, at least the Chair must know what it is there Yesterday also I made some observation. Some observation was put in my mouth, which I never said I never said that the Vellore incident was not important; I never expressed any such view It is very important My observation was that I was taken abruptly, by surprise There should have been some notice

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Even today, we sent letters to you.

MR SPEAKER I am going to amend the rules so that during half an hour whoever shouts most, he will carry the day.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I sent notice yesterday

MR SPEAKER: That will go by merits If it has something to do with the Central Government, I will be the first man to admit it Wait for a day, it will be seen tomorrow

13.06 hrs

STATEMENT RE INTERIM REPORTS OF NATIONAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): On behalf of Shri Jagjivan Ram, I rise to make a statement on the submission of two interim reports of National Commission on Agriculture

MR SPEAKER: You may lay it on the Table

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: I lay the statement on the Table of the House.

[Shri Prabhudas Patel]

Statement

As Members are aware, the National Commission on Agriculture set up by the Government of India had been asked to make interim recommendations on such items of the Terms of Reference given to them as it may deem fit The Commission had earlier submitted 21 Interim Reports on different subjects The summaries of important recommendations made therein were placed on the Table of the Sabha Copies of all these Reports have also been placed in the Library of the Sabha

2 The Commission has submitted today the 13th March 1975 to the Government of India two more Interim Reports on the following subjects —

1 Agricultural Price Policy

2 Certain Important Aspects of Marketing and Prices of Cotton, Jute Groundnut and Tobacco

These Reports as well as the summary of the important recommendations made in these two Interim Reports are placed on the Table of the Sabha [*Placed in Library* See No LT-9168/75]

3 I have directed my Department to examine the recommendations quickly before Government takes further action in the matter

SUMMARY OF THE IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN THE TWO INTERIM REPORTS SUBMITTED BY THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE ON 13TH MARCH 1975

The National Commission on Agriculture submitted the following two Interim Reports to the Government of India today,

(i) Agricultural Price Policy and

(ii) Certain Important Aspects of Marketing and Prices of Cotton, Jute Groundnut and Tobacco

The Commission had earlier submitted 21 Interim Reports covering different aspects of agricultural development With the submission now of two more Reports, the series of Interim Reports is complete The Commission is now engaged in drafting its Final Report The more important recommendations made by the Commission in these two Interim Reports are briefly indicated in the following paragraphs

(1) *Agricultural Price Policy*

The Commission, in its Interim Report on Agricultural Price Policy, has indicated its approach to price policy for both food and commercial crops and the entire package of support price procurement/purchase price procurement and distribution of cereals and such aspects of food policy as are relevant to price policy The Report also deals with the arrangements for advising the Government in the matter of agricultural price policy

The Commission has emphasised the need for assuring remunerative prices to the farmers with a view to encouraging investment in agriculture and adoption of modern technology At the same time, it has stressed, the price policy should facilitate growth with stability and should be formulated keeping in view its impact on the economy as a whole

The Commission has not favoured reliance on price as the principal mechanism for augmenting production in a situation where shortages run across the board since such a policy will only add to price rise without yielding higher output It has felt that for increasing production and the farmer's income the main emphasis should be on technological improvement and availability of crucial inputs

In the view of the Commission, the major aim of the price policy should be to correct distortions arising out of imperfections of the market It

should seek to safeguard the interest of the farmers when prices fall and protect the consumers when prices rise.

The Commission has recommended that minimum support prices should be fixed for the principal crops, both food and commercial crops, and that they should be announced well before the sowing season to facilitate investment decisions by the farmers The price should be fair and cover the cost of production as also include a reasonable profit While the existing practice of fixing a uniform all-India support price should continue, a small differential in price may be allowed in specially high cost areas.

In dealing with the basis for price fixation, the Commission has noted that the wide variation and other limitations of the available cost data do not provide a firm basis It has proposed the development and use of an index number system for the principal crops to take into account year to year changes in the costs of production Till the index number system is developed, the Agricultural Prices Commission should make an informed judgment about fair support price, after taking into account available information and consulting its advisory panels However, the price fixation should take into account the fluctuations in input prices.

Regarding the procurement price of cereals, the Commission has taken the view that it should be related to the purchasing capacity of the vulnerable sections of the society, whom the public distribution system should principally cater for. The price although higher than the support price, should not be much above the issue price minus the cost of distribution plus, at best, a small element of subsidy

The Commission has suggested enlargement of the public distribution system to cover, on a regular basis, particularly vulnerable rural areas in the country, such as drought prone and flood affected areas. For adequate functioning of the distribution system, procurement of about 12 per cent of cereal production, on an average, for the next few years has been recommended. This implies the procurement of 12 million tonnes in 1975.

The Commission has preferred the system of compulsory graded levy on producers, millers and hullers as the major operational instrument for procurement of cereals, with reliefs, as may be deemed necessary, for the smallest producers Due allowance also has to be made for differences in output levels between irrigated and unirrigated areas The Commission has stressed the need for legal sanctions, adequate administrative arrangements as well as political backing for effective implementation

The Commission has recommended the preparation, every year, of a National Food Budget after taking a realistic view of the requirements and availability The rates of levy in each State would require to be fixed on the basis of its procurement target Other established forms of procurement like pre-emptive purchase could be considered provided the State concerned is able to fulfil its procurement target

Once the levy is collected on the basis of the target, the farmers will be free to sell the remaining quantum in the open market and the State can remove restrictions on movement; but the question whether a State has fulfilled its obligations should be decided by the Centre and not by the State concerned

Regarding commercial crops, the Commission has recommended that the Agricultural Prices Commission, apart from recommending support prices for the major ones, should watch the prices of other commodities and recommend, wherever necessary, support prices and the measures required to make them effective. The Commission has suggested the establishment of an Agricultural Commodities Corporation of India for price

[Shri Prabhudas Patel]

support and other operations in respect of commercial crops other than cotton, jute and tobacco.

The Commission has recommended expansion of the existing three-Member Agricultural Prices Commission to a four-Member Commission in order to enable it to take a more informed view on various issues One of the Members will be an agricultural scientist experienced in problems of production Another member will be a non-official with understanding of agricultural production and consumer problems

In order to provide a better range of consultation, the Commission has also suggested the appointment of a Technical Panel, consisting of agricultural scientists, administrators, economists and statisticians, to advise the Prices Commission This will be in addition to the existing advisory Panel of Farmers

(ii) Certain Important Aspects of Marketing and Prices of Cotton, Jute, Groundnut and Tobacco

In this Interim Report, the Commission has made a broad assessment of some aspects of the marketing structure for four important commodities Cotton, Jute Groundnut and Tobacco, in the light of likely trends in production and demand over the coming years and the prevailing patterns of market arrivals

The Commission has noted that those commodities are subject to considerable year to year fluctuations in production and prices which are harmful to sustained production effort and that the middlemen through their hold on the market mechanism continue to exploit the farmers It has suggested various measures to facilitate marketing of these commodities and to stabilise their prices, so that, on the one hand, the cultivators are assured of reasonable returns on their investment and, on the other, the economy benefits from stable prices and supply

The Commission has suggested that the Agricultural Commodity Corporation of India, the establishment of which has been proposed in the Interim Report on Agricultural Price Policy, should deal with the marketing aspects of oilseeds It has also recommended that the proposed Tobacco Board should be entrusted with the responsibility of stabilising the prices of various grades of tobacco.

The Commission has emphasised that all the Commodity Corporations (i e Cotton Corporation, Jute Corporation, Tobacco Board and Agricultural Commodity Corporation) should be equipped with adequate financial and physical resources to enable them to gain a commanding position in the respective commodity markets

These Corporations should act as holding agencies by acquiring and operating buffer stocks and help in moderating the price variation and maintaining an even flow of supplies for the industrial/foreign trade sector Further, they should work on import/export basis The Commission has also felt that for discharging these responsibilities they should be given a measure of flexibility and free hand for determining the magnitude and timing of their operations, specially in respect of imports

The Commission has stressed that the credit policies of the Reserve Bank of India should be so designed as to help these Corporations to establish themselves The Corporations should develop cadres of functionaries who can undertake commercial operations without the support of any fiscal concessions

High priority needs to be given to the provision of essential infrastructure such as market yards, warehouses and auction floors and creating adequate grading facilities to ensure proper marketing of these crops The Commission has recommended the opening of regulated markets in new areas being brought under cul-

tivation of these crops and the reactivising of regulated markets lying dormant for want of funds.

Introduction of auction-cum-tenger system in the regulated markets with the right to pre-empt any lot at the highest price reached in the bid has been suggested in the case of cotton and jute. In the case of tobacco introduction of auction sales on a universal basis has been recommended as essential. Secret bid tender system followed in certain parts of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka has been commended in the case groundnut.

The Commission has also suggested that the Ministry of Industrial Development should take steps to encourage indigenous manufacture of new types of gins and presses to meet the processing requirements of extra long, long and finer varieties of cotton. To meet the immediate needs, their import has been suggested.

The Commission has recommended that minimum support price should be fixed in the case of tobacco, particularly for VFC and bidi types.

13.07 hrs

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

ALLEGED IMPROPRIETY IN ANNOUNCEMENT MADE OUTSIDE THE HOUSE ABOUT EXEMPTION FROM PAYMENT OF NEW ONE PER CENT EXCISE DUTY IN CERTAIN CASES.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Mr. Speaker, I beg to raise the question of a grave impropriety which has been committed by the Government of India. In the Budget speech of the hon. Finance Minister on 28th February, he announced the imposition of the Central excise duty on all items not already covered by the schedule to the Central Excise and Salt Act at the rate of one per cent. He has proposed an amendment to that effect in the Finance Bill which we are going to consider. The budget discussions are going on in the House from day to day but surprisingly we find in today's papers—I am also told that in the announcements on the radio last night this was stated—that the Government of India had announced exemption from payment of this new one per cent excise duty in respect of some goods. So far as exemption itself is concerned, we are not opposing; naturally we welcome this. We are against the imposition of the excise duty but what we object to is the manner in which this House is being treated. When this very matter is before the House and the House is siezed of his matter, the Budget is being discussed from day to day, to announce this important policy decision through the medium of the Press and the Radio and not to come before the House and make a statement before the House is a matter of grave impropriety and I submit that it impinges on the rights of the House and it amounts to a breach of privilege. We should like to know why the Government rushed to the Press and radio and did not come before the House when the House is sitting from the 28th February. There is no reason why this House is being treated in such a cavalier manner, why the Ministers cannot come before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the source of the news? Is it some statement by the Minister?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It says here: spokesman of the Finance Ministry.... We are not going to give up whatever limited rights we have. They must express their regret

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I may add this to what Mr Somnath Chatterjee had said. When the Minister explains, I would only urge upon him to tell us whether such decisions to exempt goods from duty will be taken for more commodities, without reference to Parliament, merely because there is a demand for certain exemption or withdrawal. As long as Parliament is in session,

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

let it not come as a post mortem; let it be announced here; let him take the cheers and applause from us.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I am sorry the hon. Member is totally mistaken. What has come in the Press is nothing but what is already contained in the budget document, page 37 of the explanatory memorandum. That had been elucidated and explained in the Press communique issued by the Finance Ministry. It is the normal practice. Not only that. All these notifications were laid on the Table of the House on 5th March, Immediately after the budget proposals are placed before the House, certain explanations are being issued, whether in the explanatory memorandum itself or in the notification. Therefore it was given to the Press through a Press communique; it came slightly late. It is not a new proposal Certain explanations are being issued and that is the normal practice This has been laid on the Table of the House on 5th March and it is in that notification.

13.13 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1975—76— GENERAL DISCUSSION—*contd.*

श्री बरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर): स्पीकर साहब, पिछले दो दिन से बजट पर जो बहस हो रही है उस मे कई दोस्तों ने बताया है कि मुल्क के लिए पिछले तीन चार साल बड़ी कशमकश और क्राइसिस के थे और गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ कदम उठा कर इकनोमी की हालत को बेहतर बनाने की कोशिश की है। जैसा कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया है इनफलेशन को रोकने के लिए मनी-स्क्वीज़ किया गया है। इसके अलावा एकसपेंडीचर को स्लैश करने और अनप्राडक्टिव कामो को रोक कर रुपये को इस ढंग से खर्च करने की कोशिश की जा रही है, ताकि वह डवलेपमेंट के काम आ सके।

मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह भी कहा है कि प्राइसिज को 3.9 परसेंट के हिसाब से कम किया गया है। हालांकि एसेंशल कामोडिटि की ऐवेलेबिलिटी की हालत बहुत अच्छी नहीं हुई है, लेकिन फिर भी उस में कुछ इम्परूवमेंट जरूर हुई है। सब से बड़ा काम यह किया गया है कि कैपेसिटी की यूटिलाइजेशन को बढ़ाने की कोशिश की गई है इस के बावजूद तेल और फर्टीलाइजर की कीमतें बढ़ने की वजह से हमें कई मुश्किलात का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

आज जरुरत इस बात की है कि हमारी एग्री कल्चरल इकनोमी को निहायत अच्छे ढंग से रीशेप और रीआर्गनाइज किया जाये। मिनिस्टर साहब को इस बात के लिए मुबारकबाद देता कि उन्होने बहुत सालों के बाद एग्रीकल्चर को थ्रस्ट और प्राएर्टी देने की कोशिश की है। पांच-साला ड्राफ्ट प्लान में एग्रीकल्चर के लिए 16 परसेंट रखा गया था। लेकिन उस के बाद जो प्लान बना है, उस में एग्रीकल्चर के लिए प्राविजन को 9½ परसेंट कर दिया गया है, जिस से मुझ बहुत मायूसी हुई है। अब मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि एग्रीकल्चर पर मेजर पोर्शन खर्च करना है। पराने तजुर्बे की बिना पर उन्होने एग्रीकल्चर को प्रायर्टी दी है। एग्रीकल्चर पर हमारी इकानोमी ठहरी हुई है। सब से जरूरी एसेंशल कामोडिटी, अनाज और दूसरे रा मैटीरियल उस से पैदा होते है। इस लिए एग्रीकल्चर को प्रायर्टी दे कर उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है

हमें समझ मे नही आता है कि यह एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसिस कमीशन किस तरह से काम करता है। उसका चैयरमैन अपनी मर्जी से फ़ैसले करता है। यह काम एक आदमी के सुपुर्द कर दिया गया है। आखिर यह आटोक्रेसी नहीं है; यह डेमोक्रेसी है। इस कमीशन में तीन चार ऐसे मेम्बर होने चाहिए, जो इकानोमी और स्टैटिस्टिक्स को समझ सके, जो खेती के काम की जानने वाले हों, जो इन मामलों के एक्सपर्ट हों, ताकि वे खेती की पैदावार के खर्च, मुख्तलिफ़ कन्डीशन्ज और पैमानों के मुताबिक कीमतें मुकर्रर कर सकें।

एग्रीकल्चर की ग्रोथ 2 परसेंट है। उम्मीद है कि वह आगे बढ़ेगी। इरिगेशन का एरिया 42, 43 मिलियन हैक्टन है, वह अभी भी 28, 30 परसेंट है : बढ़ा नहीं है। इस की रीजन्ज हो सकती है। हम ने अनाज का टारगेट 129 मिलियन टन रखा था, लेकिन वह सिर्फ 104 मिलियन टन हुआ। उसको बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इस साल खरीफ की फसल 62 मिलियन टन और व्हीट की फसल 42 मिलियन टन होने का ख्याल है। तब भी हम डेफ़िसिट में रहेंगे और हमें बाहर से अनाज मगाना पड़ेगा।

गवर्नमेंट ने एग्रीकलचरल इकानीमी को दुरूस्त करने के लिए कुछ मेजज लिये है, जिनमें से एक लैंड सीलिंग है, लेकिन वह नही हो पाया है। लेकिन इस से यह जरूर हुआ है कि सारी इकानोमी उखड गई है। सरकार अभी तक तीन तीन हजार एकड वाले लोगो को अपने काबू में नही कर पाई है। उनसे जमीन नही ली गई है। जो छोटा काश्तकार जमीन से अनाज पैदा करता है, और उस को फौरन मडी मे लाता है, उस के लिए सरकार ने कुछ नही किया है। सरकार को यह फैसला करना चाहिए कि उस ने जो सीलिंग मुकरर की है, वह उस से नीचे नही जायेगी। हर एक स्टेट से सीलिंग का जो काम चल रहा है, उस का खुदा हाफिज है—वह काम नही चल रहा है। उन्होने खुली छुट्टी दी हुई है। अगर सरकार ने खुली छुट्टी देनी है, तो वह दे दे, लेकिन अगर सीलिंग करनी है, तो फिजिकल वैरिफिकेशन के बगैर काम नही चलेगा। कोई फिजिकल वैरिफिकेशन नही की गई है। कही 500 एकड मे बाग लगाया हुआ है, कही कुछ और बनाया हुआ है। कुत्ते बिल्लियो के नाम पर जमीन दी हुई है।

आज हालत यह है कि न किसी से जमीन ली गई है और न किसी को बाटी गई है। जिन को जमीन बाटनी है, वे तैयार बैठे है, किन देने वाले देते नही है। इस तरह एग्रीकल्चरल इकानोमी को मैटर कर दिया गया है। उस को रीआर्गनाइज करने की जरूरत है। एग्रीकल्चर से सिर्फ अनाज ही नही, दूसरे रा मैटीरियल भी मिलते है। और रा मैटीरियल और फटलाइजर की कीमतें बढ़ने के नतीजे हमारे सामने है। खेती की पैदावार हमेशा कम होती जायेगी।

यह ठीक है कि पिछले दो तीन साल में हमारे सामने मुश्किलता रही है। पाकिस्तान के साथ लडाई हुई। बगलादेश के लोगो को अनाज पहुचाने से हमारी पाइपलाइन खुश्क हुई। इस के अलावा बारिश नही हुई। इन वजूहात कैसे हमारे यहा चीजो की कमी हो गई।

सारी चीज कम हुई है। लेकिन आज जो हमारे पास है उसका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम ठीक नही हैं। आप जितनी मर्जी पैदावार कर ले लेकिन डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम ठीक नही है तो हालत वही की वही रहेगी, जिस गरीब को गल्ला चाहिए उसको मिलेगा नही।

किसान से आप ने किस कीमत पर अनाज लिया ? 105 रूपये क्विटल पर और बेचा किस भाव पर ? 250 रूपये पर। जो बीच मे बिचौली वाले है उनको आप ने खुली छुट्टी दी कि 50 परसेंट अपने पास रखे और 50 परसेंट सरकार को दे 106 के भाव पर। लेकिन आप के इरादे क्या है एफ सी आई और दूसरे वे क्या कर रहे है ? 28 से 32 रूपये तक उन के हैंडलिंग चार्जेज है जब कि व्यापारी का 16 से ज्यादा नही पडता है। आप इतना रूपया खच करते हैं और इस तरह से यह काम करते है, क्या इस से आप की एकानोमी ठीक हो जायेगी ? इस से क्या आगे कीमत नही बढ़ेगी वह बढेगी अगर आप ऐसी चीजो को नही रोकेगे आप किसान को दे रहे है 105 रूपये। हमने इस के मुताल्लिक अज किया। हमारी एक मीटिंग हुई उसमे भी हम ने कहा। हम कहते है कि आप रेम्युनरेटिव प्राइस दे। उससे ज्यादा हम नही मागते हैं। 105 रूपये रेम्युनरेटिव प्राईस बिल्कुल नही है। इसलिए उससे आगे बढ़ना होगा। आप कन्ज्यूमर की बात करते है हम इस मे कन्ज्यूमर के साथ हैं। लेकिन कन्ज्यूमर को तो आप देना चाहते हैं ढ़ाई रुपये किलो और

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

किसान को आप देते हैं 105 रुपये क्विंटल तो इतना जो इस के बीच का फर्क है उस को कौन खाता है, क्या आप ने कभी इस की तरफ तवज्जह दिया है ? इस की तरफ तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है । अगर आप को अपनी एकोनामी को ठीक करना है तो आप को इस तरफ ध्यान देना होगा ।

हम से कहा जाता है कि फर्टिलाइजर बाहर से मगाना पड़ रहा है । मैं कहता हूं कि आप की कैपेसिटी कितनी हैं ? 2 5 मिलियन टन आपकी कैपेसिटी है और प्रोडक्शन कितना करते हैं । 12 लाख टन । 14 लाख टन का टारगेट था और 12 लाख टन किया । तो वह फैक्ट्रीज कहां है जिन की परफामस आप दिखाना चाहते है ? उनको क्या नही आप आगे बढ़ाते है ? इस तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है । फर्टिलाइजर की जगह आप कहते है कि गोबर से काम चलाओ । गोबर से काम कैसे चलेगा जिस जमीन की हैबिट गई है फर्टिलाइजर से पैदावार ज्यादा देने की वह गोबर से कितनी पैदावार देगी और गोबर आप के पास कितना है, कितना आप के पास कैटिल है ? अब आपने और ढग निकाला है कि थोड़ा फर्टिलाइजर देना चाहिए स्प्रिकल करना चाहिए । इस ढग से आप हमें बनाते है लेकिन लोग अब बेवकूफ बनने के लिए तैयार नही है इस बात पर । लोगों को पता है कि जितनी फर्टिलाइजर एक हैक्टर मे पडती है । आप कहते हैं कि जरा पानी मिला कर दो, तो बहुत अच्छी फसल होगी । कौन सी फसल अच्छी होगी ? आप ने खुद कहा है कि हमारी हाई ईल्डिंग वेराइटीज नाकारा हो गई है । नई हाई ईल्डिंग कब आएगी ? अगर आप इस तरफ ध्यान नही देग तो पैदावार और कम होगी क्यों कि हायर ईल्डिंग वेराइटीज से कम पैदावार देना शुरु कर दिया है और वह इस से भी कम होती जायेगी । आप के फर्टिलाइजर की पूरी कैपेसिटी देने के बावजूद भी कम होती जायेगी । तो नई हाई ईल्डिंग वेराइटीज कब ला रहे हैं आप ? उस को आप जरा आगे लाइये ।

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो आप के बजट के प्रोफसर हैं जो बजट बनाने मे आप के साथ हैं, वे नीचे से जैसा दे देते है उस पर आप एक बार बतौर मिनिस्टर के ध्यान दीजिए कि वे चीजे ठीक भी है या नही, इन की परफार्मेंस ठीक भी होगी या नही । लेकिन नही, एक स्टीरियो टाइप बजट लाकर वह दे देते है कि चलाओ इसको आगे ।

अब मैं पापुलेशन की बात कहता हू पापुलेशन के बारे मे कुछ तो आप को सोचना होगा । ऐग्रीकल्चर मे बाकी मुल्को मे पर एकड इल्ड हम से कही ज्यादा है । हमारे यहा 12.5 क्विंटल है एक हेक्टर मे और वर्ल्ड मे है 16.31 तो इन्टेसिव कल्टीवेशन जो है उस के बारे मे कुछ सोचिए । जापान मे कितनी है उसमे मै नही जाना चाहता हू इस वक्त । पापुलेशन हमारी 2.5 परसेंट से बढ़ रही है । कोई रुकावट तो उसमे हुई नही । यानी प्रोडक्शन दूसरी तरफ ज्यादा हो रहा है । हम को अनाज ज्यादा पैदा करना है ; दाना पैदा करना है, बच्चा नही । उस के के लिए कितना प्रबन्ध आप ने किया है ? इस तरह से पापुलेशन कितनी तेजी से बढ रही है, लाखो एजुकेटड और अनएजुकेटेड अनएम्प्लायड लोगो की तादाद तेजी से बढती जा रही है ।

ये जितनी चीजे मैं आप से कह रहा हू, बेशक ये एग्रीकल्चर से सम्बन्ध रखती है लेकिन आप ने ग्रास ऐग्रीकल्चर की तरफ किया है । मैं वह प्वाइंट्स आप को दे रहा हूं जिन की तरफ आप को फौरन तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है ।

यदि आप ऐग्रीकल्चर बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो सिर्फ परमात्मा पर ही मुनहसर होने से काम नहीं चलेगा । हम ने अपनी इरिगेशन को बढ़ाने की कोशिश नहीं की । तमाम डिस्प्यूट्स अभी तक पड़े हैं, पानी के बिजली के । हाइड्रो एलेक्ट्रिक डिस्प्यूट्स अभी तक पड़े है तो बिजली कैसे पैदा होगी ? उन को हल करने के लिए आप ने क्या किया है ? आप नेशनल लेबेल पर उस चीज को सोचिए । स्टेट्स आपस मे फैसला करने वाली नही है । वह तो कहती हैं कि पानी हमारा है, दरिया हमारा है, पहाड हमारे है तो यह हिन्दुस्तान किस का है यदि यह सब उन का है ? तो आप इसके बारे मे अपने लेबेल पर बात कीजिए और डिस्प्यूट्स को खत्म कराइए । जब तक ये डिस्प्यूट्स खत्म नही होगे आप को बिजली नही मिलेगी, आप को पानी नही मिलेगा । आज सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जहां पानी कम मिलता है, वहां बिजली कम मिलती है, जहा बिजली कम मिलती है, वहा शैलो टयूबवेल्स जो है वह आउट आफ आर्डर हो गए है । तो कैसे पैदावार होगी ? पदावार जमीन के ऊपर तो नही होगी, पैदावार तो जमीन पर ही होगी । इसलिए जमीन पर पैदावार करने के लिए उस के साधन दीजिए ।

आप कहते है कि फर्टिलाइजर कम हैं, पेस्टिसाइड्स की कीमत बढ़ गई है, फर्टिलाइजर की कीमत बढ़ गई है, सब की कीमत बढ गई है लेकिन जब आप से कहत है कि 125 रुपये क्विंटल गेहू की कीमत कर दीजिए तो आप कहते है कि वह बचारा क्या करेगा जिस को कन्ज्यूमर कहते है ? हम कन्ज्यूमर के हक मे है । कन्ज्यूमर की आप 105 रुपये में 16-17 रुपये ऐड कर के दे दें तो हम तैयार है उस के लिए, 121, 122 रुपये पड़ता है । लेकिन आप उस को 150 रुपये मे देते हैं । 150 से कम लाने की कोशिश आप नही करते । हमें आप ने वल्चर्स के हाथ में दे दिया है । और वह कौन हैं जो 150 मे नहीं 250 रुपये में बम्बई मे गहूं ले जा कर बेचते है? मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप अपनी इस पालिसी को बन्द कीजिए । स्टेट लेबेल पर आप उस का पूरे तौर पर प्रोक्योरमेंट कीजिए ताकि इन लोगो को एक स्टेट से ले जा कर दूसरी स्टेट में इस तरह मे बेचने का मौका न मिले । ऐसे वाक्यात हम ने देखें है कि एक स्टेट से दूसरी स्टेट मे कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी के नाम पर, बीच के नाम पर और दूसरी ऐसी चीजों के नाम पर हजा ो टन अनाज कन्ज्यूम हुआ है और वह जो यहा से ख ीद कर वहा ले गए है उन्होने हजारों नही करोडो रुपये अपने बनाये हैं ।

अब मैं आप से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हम इस बात मे बिलकुल आप के साथ है जो आप ने पैसा डिफेंस के लिए रखा है क्योकि हमे पता है कि जो अमेरिकन पालिसी है, किसिंजर की पालिसी है, अब तो उस ने भी मान लिया है कि जेनेवा कान्फरेंस होनी चाहिए इस्रायल और अरब देशो की और वैसे वह यही कहता है कि हम कोशिश कर रहे है, फैसला हो जायगा, लेकिन वह होने वाला नही है, आफटर आल वह चीज हो कर रहेगी । हम चाहते है कि हमारा इन्वाल्वमेंट उस मे न हो । लेकिन पाकिस्तान को अस्लहा दे कर जिस तरह से लैस किया जा रहा है उस से हमारे खतरे बढ़े है और उस खतरे का मुकालिबा करने के लिए आप ने जो रुपया रखा है अपनी फौज को आर्म्स से लैस करने के लिए वह बिलकुल ठीक किया है । अमेरिका वैसे तो ईरान से लड़ता है लेकिन हथियार उसी को देता है ताकि पाकिस्तान को मजबूत किया जाय। चीन ने

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

भी उस को हथियार दिए है, बाकायदा दे रहा है और कहता है कि हिन्दुस्तान ख्वामख्वाह लडने के लिए तैयार हो रहा है। हमारी पालिसी है कि हम किसी से लडना नही चाहते है। इस बात को ले कर कई लोगो ने एतराज किया है कि इतना रुपया डिफेस के लिए क्यो रखा गया है? मै कहता हू कि इसलिए रखा गया है कि हम अपनी एकोनामी को बरबाद नही होने देना चाहते। क्या हम अपनी एकोनामी को बरबाद हो जाने दे। हिन्दुस्तान को तबाह हो जाने दे? यह हम नही चाहते। हम यह पैसा खर्च कर के उन को यह सबक देना चाहते है कि जैसे आप का बगला देश बना है, ऐसे ही कही और देश आप अपने यहा न बनवा बैठें। इसलिए मजबूती से हमे यह काम करना चाहिए और जितने हथियार हो सके उस से फौज को लैस करना चाहिए।

ब्लैक मनी के बारे मे यह अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि 15 हजार करोड रुपये ब्लैक मनी अपने यहा है। इतना रुपया तो आप के पास भी नही है जितना कि ये दबाए हुए है? अब इस से उन को स्क्वीज कीजिए। मिसा के खिलाफ लोग बहुत बोलते है कि मिसा मे क्यो पकडते है, हम तो उन के खिलाफ है जो मिसा मे छोड रहे है। मिसा मे उन को पकडना चाहिए और ऐसे ब्लैक-मार्केटियर्स वगैरह जितने है सब के ऊपर मिसा लागू करना चाहिए ताकि ये हमारी एकोनामी को बरबाद न कर सके और हमारे पास जो जराये है उन से हम लोगो को उन के जरूरत की चीजे मुहैया कर सकें। लेकिन बडे ढग से कुछ पार्टिया लगी हुई है कि अजी यह काहे के लिए है? मिसा मे तो और किसी को पकडा जाता है। मैं कहता हू कि जो पकडे है वह गलत पकडे है या सही पकडे है यह आप बताइए। अगर वह कुछ और ढग मे इस तरह की बाते करते हैं क्यो कि जो मिसा मे पकडे गए है उन से कुछ मदद लेने की जरूरत है और कई लोग ले रहे है। और मै कहता हू कि यह हमारी एकोनामी को खराब करने की बात जो हो रही है वह उन लोगो की ओर से भी हो रही है जो बिना वजह एजीटेशन और मजारेदारी और दूसरी इस तरह की चीजे चला रहे है। यह वह इस बात के लिए कर रहे हैं कि अनसेटर्ड एकोनामी मे हम आएगे, यहा खराबी होगी तो हमारा दाव लगेगा। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हमारी एकोनामी आहिस्ता आहिस्ता दुरुस्त होने वाली है, दाव लगने वाला नही है उन लोग का जो पेराक्यिल, रीजनल या और ऐसे ही किस्म के एजीटेशन चला कर आगे बढ़ना चाहते है, उन के लिए गुजाइश कम है।

एक बात पावर के बारे मे कहना चाहता हू—इस की न० 2 प्रायोरिटी दी गई है। हमारे पास कितनी पावर है—इस को हमे देखना चाहिये। जहा जहा थर्मल पावर स्टेशन्ज लग सकते है वहा लगाने चाहिये और इस के साथ ही कोई नेशनल ग्रिड सिस्टम बनना चाहिये, जिस से कि सब को पावर मिल सके। लेकिन यहा तो कोई कहता है कि यह हमारा लीगल राइट है, हम दूसरे को नही देगे। यह लोगल राइट क्या है, आज मुल्क के सामने जो नेशनल क्राइसेज है उस को दूर करना चाहिए। हर तरफ उस का इस्तेमाल होना चायहये।

3.51 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

एक बात मै खाण्डसारी के लिये कहना चाहता हू। आज 7 हजार यूनिट्स बेकार हो जायेगे। हमारी शुगर केन की नेशनल ग्रोथ का साढे सात परसेन्ट तो इस्तेमाल ही नही होता है, क्रश ही नही होता है और अब आप ने जो टैक्स लगा दिये है उस से तो ये साढे सात हजार यूनिटस आउट-आफ-आर्डर हो जायेगे। आप चीनी मिलो को नेशनलाइज कीजिये और जितनी मिले है उनका नेशनलाइज कर के फुल कैपेसिटी पर यूज कीजिये और जब तक आप ऐसा करे तब तक आप इन खाण्डसारी वालो को इजाजत दीजिये, ताकि जिन को कम खाण्ड मिलती है, वे इस खाण्डसारी के जरिये अपना गुजर कर सके। आज

खाद्यसारी चीनी के मुकाबले कम कीमत पर मिलती है उस पर एक-तिहाई की पैंथी यू० पी० ने लगा रखी है, उस पर भी आप ने साढ़े सतरह परसेन्ट का टैक्स लगा दिया है—इस से 15 लाख आदमी बेकार हो गये है।

कॉटन यानी को हालत क्या है—कॉटन की कीमत क्या है और कपड़ा किस भाव पर मिलता है? यह काबिले अफसोस बात है कि हमारी एसैन्शल कामडिटीज जो हमें कम कीमत पर मिलनी चाहिये, वे नहीं मिल रही है। आप उन पर टैक्स लगाइये जो अच्छे अच्छे सूट पहनते हैं, लेकिन जो कपड़ आम आदमी के लिये है, उस की कीमत को घटाना चाहिये। आप ने कन्सेशन्ज का जो बण्डल अलग अलग चीजों के लिये दिया है, अगर इन चीजों के लिये कन्सेशन्ज देते तो मुझे ज्यादा खुशी होती।

मैं समझता हूं कि जिन डिफिकल्टीज में से आज हम गुजर रहे है, उन को सामने रखते हुए आप ने जो बजट पेश किया है वह काबिले-दाद है।

एक बात डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब मैं जरूर अर्ज करना चाहता हू—मैं कम बोलता हू, लेकिन फिर भी मुझे वक्त कम मिलता है। कुछ ऐसा इन्तजाम कीजिये जिस से कोई आदमी अगर एक दफा बोले तो उस को फुल-मे करने दिया जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That should be addressed to your Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. If he co-operates, nothing would suit me better.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH: We are only concerned with the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Chair has to function in cooperation with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, with the leaders of the Opposition and with hon. Members,

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, let me start by congratulating Shri Subramaniam for presenting his first budget. But, having done so, I must also at the very outset tell him that, although he has somehow been able to manage his performance in the speech as also in the financial proposals fairly reasonably and adequately, the overall impression that the budget gives is far from satisfactory.

This budget is, in a sense, a budget special because it has been formulated with an eye on the elections which are, one hopes, on the political horizon. Now, if the budget is formulated with an eye on the elections there is nothing wrong about it. All the democratic governments, just before the elections take place, are faced with this kind of situation and, therefore, they have to try to please the various sections of the community and give an impression that they are not taxing anybody, and yet go on taxing somebody in almost every field of activity. This is what the Finance Minister has done by spreading his net very wide when he came to the various taxation proposals.

The budget which he presented and the speech which he has given, as I have already said, do reflect a certain rationale which must be complimented. After all, it is a sensible speech and, by and large, the Finance Minister has tried to have a sensible approach. But if it is a sensible approach and a sensible speech, I do not know why he did not go in that direction all the way and try to find out, for the first time at least in some years, whether he can, instead of taxing more economic more This practice of Finance Ministers wanting to get revenue only by taxing more each year is becoming so deeply ingrained that all the Finance Ministers in all democracies persist in doing so.

Somehow they cannot think in terms of raising revenue through non-taxing but through economy. If the Gov-

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

ernment had given a massive programme of economy by reducing the number of Ministers, by reducing the cost of Government, by reducing the cost of so many details of luxurious expenditures which Governments, inevitably, go into, whether at the State level or at the federal level, then, I am sure, they would have been able to set a good pattern.

I concede that such an economy will not yield a lot in terms of revenue. But at least it will give a turn to the whole thinking of Finance Ministries and Finance Ministers in various Governments, whether federal Government or State Governments. That is why I am saying, instead of going on taxing more and getting more revenue, why not economise more and have some surplus? Once this habit grows, my contention is that other areas, non-governmental agencies, commerce, trade, individuals, all will be inspired to go on that line.

The Government can afford to go on taxing and to go on having deficit financing. But what about the burden which falls on the consumers and the burden which falls on the trade, the burden which falls on the common man? They do not have any recourse to deficit financing. Still they too have problems of income and expenditure. They have also the problem of balancing their family budgets, their individual budgets, various trade budgets and so on and so forth When it comes to Government, they balance it by deficit financing, by saying that the deficit will be small which, ultimately ends up with a big deficit and, in the meantime, they go on collecting more money by way of taxes. Therefore, I repeat, I wish the Finance Minister had continued his realistic and pragmatic and logical approach in his speech of budget formulations by opening a new chapter not on taxation proposals so much but on economy measures, starting from the President, the Prime Minister and Ministers downwards to all kinds of public officials. That would have had a healthy effect.

I would like to say that the general economic conditions in our country and the world at large are far from satisfactory. In fact, the Economic Survey of last year starts—I do not want to take much time by quoting it—with an opening sentence saying that the last year was the most difficult and crucial year, that it was an unprecedented year since Independence and so on. But the next sentence, not in the Economic Survey but in the Finance Minister's speech says that now there is hope for improvement! If things were bad only upto last year, are we to believe that by the Finance Minister's speech containing good points and containing pious hopes, the things will automatically and suddenly improve and it will become a good year straightway?

I would suggest that the Finance Minister should, apart from giving us this Economic Survey, give us two other documents every year. I hope, the Government will give a serious thought to this proposal. First of all, I would like a kind of a general annual survey on the state of affairs in terms of poverty conditions in this country. It is a sad reflection when one goes through the Budgets and the Economic Survey of last year and previous years also, as to what they contain and what points they touch. Does it really tackle the problem of poverty at its depth and analyse it in the Economic Survey? What are your plans, what are your projections, what are your priorities, what are your problems, what are your challenges and answers with regard to vast number of millions of people of India who are below the poverty line? Why don't you give us, along with the Economic Survey, one annual survey on the state of poverty in the Union of India and the measures the Government of India have taken and the State Governments have taken?

This must be done I feel, it is no use having just the Economic Survey which does not given all these details.

My complaint is, unfortunately, in our debates, as you were rightly agitated or disturbed yesterday when some of us spoke on matters other than financial or economic, how much time, how much attention and how much priority we are giving to extraneous matters even during the Budget discussion! We should really ask the Government if they have any plans and programmes with regard to solving the economic problems

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will you give the lead from now on?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Let us have the survey on poverty We are in the dark, The Economic Survey does not tell us much about poverty Mr. Dandekar wrote a book on "Poverty" followed by another book by Mr. Dantwala, again on "Poverty". We know of Dadabai Naoroji's famous book on Poverty and the Un-British Rule in India published in the early part of the Country. Now we have an independent rule in India What is the Government of India doing with regard to tackling the challenges and problems of poverty?

My second point is that the Ministers of Finance, Planning and others do not give us adequate figures regarding unemployment. Only yesterday the Minister of State for Planning, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, in a written answer to a question, has said that there were nearly 40 lakhs of registered job-seekers, educated unemployed, as on 30 June, last year, and he had mentioned various categories. But we do not have the complete figures My point is that discussion on Budget will become meaningless unless there are some basic facts made available to this House and through this House to the country. In England, if the unemployment figures reach a particular mark, Government falls! That is the political sensitivity of the economic reality. But, in this country, we are not even told how many are unemployed. At one time the Government of India decided that, because it was difficult to get statistics, etc, they were not publishing any surveys etc. They had later appointed some Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Dantawala and they also had said that that there were obstacles and difficulties but they had suggested that the Government of India must give the unemployment figures regularly and periodically. But that is not happening.

Therefore, these two reports, a report on poverty and a report on unemployment, must precede any presentation of the Budget, they must come along with the Economic Survey so that we can talk on various matters more meaningfully.

I would conggratulate the hon Finance Minister for having stepped up the Plan outlays For the first time in 27 years, the Finance Minister has concentrated his attention on the importance of priorities. I welcome that agriculture and energy have been given the priority Indeed, one wonders why those priorities had to wait for 27 long years If food, fuel and fertilisers needed priority, should we have waited until 1975-76 to get those priorities? It is not enough that the Finance Minister talks in terms of giving priority to these things What particular projects he has in mind and what amounts he is going to make available for these, will decide whether he is sincere and honest in giving priorities.

When I look at the Budget, I feel that, to some extent, it is a good and a sensible Budget because, in some respects, it is anti-recessionary. It is very interesting that the Finance Minister in his speech does not admit that there is recession. But some of the measures that he has taken do admit the fact that he is trying to tackle the problem of recession in a meaningful way, in an effective way.

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

I congratulate him and the Government on that. But if it is anti-recessionary and if he has outlined certain good and effective measures, I do not know why the Minister did not outline the dangers of the recession which has already taken place. Why no tell the people? Why do you keep them in the dark? Tell them if there is recession, if there are difficulties. If people are informed about the difficulties and about the areas of darkness then the very same people can come up and throw some light to the Government and to the authorities concerned.

Coming to the question of inflation, I must say that this Budget is not anti-inflationary; anti-recession it is but it is not anti-inflationary. This is my criticism. I do not find any meaningful measures in it to contain inflaton. As a matter of fact, my charge is that the Finance Minister and his Ministry have been, by and large, complacent about the phenomenon of inflation. I think, they have under-estimated the dangers of inflation. They are saying that the inflation will not be accentuated; things will become all right next year or so But, as things go, not only in our country but in the world at large, I am compelled to add that the potential for inflation still persists in a very large measure. My complaint is that the Budget does not provide any remedy or any effective measures for tackling this problem of inflation.

Coming to the question of price rise of course, I agree that, to a marginal extent, there is some fall in prices. But is it really justifiable to have the kind of optimism which the Finance Minister has exuded in his speech and in his statements? Can we really say that the prices for the next couple of months will not rise? Fortunately or unfortunately, we depend in this country on *Rabi* crops and *Kharif* crops and agriculture is the mainstay. Apart from that, even if it gives good results, I dare say that the Minister will not be right if he believes that the upward tendency of the price rise will be arrested through the instrumentality of the Budget and the consequent proposals that he has brought before the House.

With regard to deficit, I want to say one word. Last year's deficit, his predecessor had told us, would be about Rs. 126 crores but ultimately it ended with as massive a figure as Rs. 625 crores. This year he has put it at Rs. 255 crores. But I am afraid we will have the same repeat performance. I will not be surprised if this years' budgeted deficit of Rs. 255 crores shoots up to as much as Rs. 800 crores, because we will have to add the deficits of the State Governments and the deficits of the Central Government. And all put together, will it not lead to further inflation? Therefore, my point is that if the Government is sincere or honest about tackling these problems, then, they must see to it that not only the deficit is kept at a minimum but they are not forced to take recourse to having more deficit financing as the year passes by.

In the remaining minute or two, I will only mention some points briefly. I do not think that it is right for the Government to take out a certain amount of money which they are doing now from the frozen account. Last year the then Finance Minister specifically said that this amount is kept separate and 'we will not touch it' But the temptation of a Finance Minister is too great. He cannot afford to see that a lot of amount is frozen and he could not use it himself He does not want the public to use the amount, but he has no objection if he uses it himself. That is not fair.

Regarding the City Compensatory Allowance, there is a Bombay High Court decision—of course, I do not know what the Supreme Court's decision will be on appeal—but to make

retrospectively legal the taxation of city compensatory allowance from 1962 onwards is unjust, and this is clearly an injustice done to the employees of the Government and that should be stopped.

As regards the taxation proposals, many colleagues of mine from both sides have already mentioned certain things. I want to invite the attention of the House and the Minister to three points.

Power looms and Khandsari sugar industries and books have been hard hit By increasing the levy on power-looms from Rs. 10 to Rs. 200—the Gujarat Powerlooms Association has written to me, the Cambay Power-looms Association also has written to me as also many others—how much will you get? They will be very much adversely affected Is it our socialist approach? Is there any principle of equity in this imposition of excise revenue? Therefore, instead of increasing the levy and depending on excise revenue, why not you go in for taxes on certain luxury items? Sir, I am not a prohibitionist by any chance But I certainly would like liquor to be taxed more Then, again why not you tax coffee? When you have taxed tea, why not coffee also? You have taxed bidi Why not pipe? The whole point is that the luxury items used by a few people should be taxed

Finaly, I would say about the tax exemption limit It ought to have been increased from Rs 6000 to Rs 10,000, if not Rs. 12,000

Sir, if the intention of the Government is to exploit the national resources and do more work and have better production then, although the Budget has gone to some extent in the desired direction, I am afraid, it has fallen short of expectations and an overall thinking, a bold thinking and a bold action which must accompany any exercise of budget-making are sadly absent in this particular budget of this year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are 35 minutes from the Congress Party who want to speak. I have a request from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that they should not take more than 10 minutes each.

Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha.

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा (नागौर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी जो बजट इस साल सदन मे पेश हुआ है और उस मे जिन दिशाओं का निर्धारण किया गया है, मै उन सब बातो का स्वागत करता हूं। मैने कल इस सदन मे माननीय पीलू मोदी का भाषण सुना, माननीय इन्द्रजीत गुप्त का भाषण भी सुना और माननीय प्रिय रंजन दास मुन्शी का भी भाषण सुना। एक राजनीतिक वातावरण जिस मे से हमारा देश गुजर रहा है और जो आर्थिक परेशानिया हमारे सामने है, वह परेशानिया सिर्फ हमारे ही देश की नही, बल्कि दुनिया के कई देशो मे है। आज मुद्रास्फीति और कीमतो के बढाव के हालात दुनिया मे खडे है। उस मे हमारे देश के हालात हमारी परिस्थितियो के मुताबिक तथा पिछले कुछ सालो मे कृषि उत्पादन मे कमी की वजह से और कुछ ज्यादा धन का फैलाव होने की वजह से कीमतो मे बढोतरी का दौर पिछले साल तेजी के साथ चला और मैं, माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस सरकार को को और वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हू। कि उन्होंने जो कुछ कदम उठाए खास तौर से मुद्रा-स्फीति को रोकने के लिए जो कुछ भी उन्होंने कार्यवाही की और जो कुछ कदम उन्होंने उठाए, उस के परिणाम-स्वरूप इतने बडे देश मे जिस की 57 करोड या 58 करोड की जन-संख्या हो, इतनी चीजो की जहा पर मांग हो, वहा पर एक सिलसिला लगातार जो कीमतो के बढने का था, जो करीब करीब हर महीने 25, 26 परसेन्ट तक पहुच गया था, उस मे एक रुकावट आई और दूसरी दिशा मे कीमतो मे गिरावट आने का सिलसिला शुरू हुआ। वित्त मंत्री जी ने

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा]

इस बात को काफ़ी जोर दे कर दोहराया है और मैं सोचता हूं कि इस सरकार और इस सरकार के इधर बैठने वाली पार्टी के लिए यह बहुत बड़ा एचीवमेंट है। आज दुनिया के जो बड़े बड़े और छोटे छोटे देश हैं, उन सब में मुद्रा-स्फीति और प्राइस राइज की समस्या है और योरूप के जो प्रगतिशील देश है जैसे कि जर्मनी, फ्रांस आदि, उन सब मुल्कों में अभी तक कीमतों के चढ़ाव का दौर जारी है। बहुत से समाजवादी देशों की तरफ कल इशारा कर के श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त कह रहे थे कि उन देशों में हमारे यहां की तरह इस का कोई असर नहीं है, पर मेरी जानकारी में इन समाजवादी देशों में चाहे कीमतों के चढ़ाव का उतना प्रेसर नहीं हुआ हो, जितना कि दुनिया के और दूसरे देशों में है, पर कीमतों के बढ़ाव का दौर दुनिया के सभी देशों में है और हमारे इतने बड़े देश में जो कुछ भी कार्यवाही तस्करों के खिलाफ हुई है और कुछ लोगों को महंगाई भत्ता और बोनस के रूप में जो पैसा दिया जाना था, वह नहीं दिया गया और इस तरह के जो कदम उठाये गये, उन की वजह से हालत यह खड़ी हुई कि कीमतों के बढ़ने की दिशा रुक गई। यह सचमुच इस देश के लिए और इस सरकार के लिए बहुत गर्व की बात है। मैं नहीं कहता कि यह दौर पक्का हो गया है और इस के लिए आप को लगातार सचेत रहने की जरूरत है, उत्पादन बढ़ाने की जरूरत है और उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए बजट भाषण में जो खास तौर पर जोर दिया गया है कि पूंजी को लगाया जाएगा और उस के साथ साथ टेक्नोलोजी जो दुनिया में और हमारे देश में उपलब्ध है, उस का विकास कर के ग्राम लेविल तक उस को पहुंचाना और उस के बाद इस देश में अच्छे शासन और प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था, जिससे इम्पलीमेंटेशन अच्छी तरह से हो, की व्यवस्था करना, ये सारी चीजें हम को बहुत तेजी के साथ करनी होंगी और इन की तरफ ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। इस देश के आगे बढ़ने के लिए कृषि उत्पादन में बढ़ोतरी करना बहुत आवश्यक है और मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बात पर खास तौर से जोर दिया है। यह देश जहां तक 75 फ़ी सदी लोग खेती में लगे हैं और जिस का उत्पादन का जरिया कृषि है, जब मैं कृषि कहता हूं तो उस के साथ एनिमल हस्बैंडरी, पशु-पालन भी जुड़ा हुआ है, उस के साथ फौरेस्टरी और फौरेस्टरी के सारे सेक्टर जुड़े हुए हैं, तभी उन्नति कर सकता है जब कि कृषि का विकास हो। माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि कृषि के अन्दर तीन चार बातों पर पिछले साल के मुकाबले प्रावधान बढ़ाए गये है और उस के अलावा जो दूसरे कृषि के सेक्टर हैं, उन पर जितना जोर होना चाहिए उन में खास तौर से मैं पशु पालन के मामले में जोर देना चाहता हूं और जब मैं पशु-पालन की बात करता हूं, तो फिश की बात भी कहना चाहता हूं।

मैं यहां पर एक बात और कह देना चाहता हूं कि हमारी योजनाओं की वजह से इस देश में कुछ ऐसे हालात खड़े हुए कि हरेक इलाके को बराबर का फायदा नहीं हुआ, कई इलाके पिछड़े रह गये और कई लोग पिछड़े रह गये। कुछ लोग जो पावरटी लाइन के नीचे, गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले थे इस देश के अन्दर, उन को जितना फायदा मिलना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं मिला। इस बात को महसूस करते हुए जो इम्बेलेंसेज को दूर करने की बात कही गयी है, उस के बारे में कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा है। मैं कल सुन रहा था कि इस सदन के बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने, कुछ कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्यों ने और कुछ हमारी पार्टी के सदस्यों ने कहा है कि छोटे किसानों के लिए कुछ नहीं किया जाता, उन के लिए कुछ नहीं सोचा जाता। माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, कुछ सिफ़ारिशें

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा

राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने खास तौर से गावो के रहने वाले छोटे काश्तकारो के लिए की हैं, जिन का जिक्र बजट के अन्दर श्री सुब्रहमण्यम ने किया है। उन्होने कहा है कि अगर हम गावो की उन्नति चाहते हैं और कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाना चाहते है, तो हमे मेना सहकारी समितियो का गठन गावो के लेविल पर करना होगा। सहकारी समितिया पहले भी रह चुकी है लेकिन एक नया दृष्टिकोण राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने देश के सामने रखा है और जिस को योजना आयोग ने स्वीकार किया है और देश ने स्वीकार किया है। हम यह चाहते है कि देश मे 10, 12 हजार की आबादी का एक यूनिट हो, जिसमे दो, तीन हजार परिवार हो और गाव के अन्दर परिवार का फी आदमी उस का मेम्बर बने और फिर उस सोसाइटी के बैंक के साथ सबध जुडे चाहे वह राष्ट्रीय बृन बैंक हो या मजबूत सहकारी बैंक हो, जिससे वक्त के ऊपर उन को जितना कर्जा फसल को अच्छा करने के लिये या जमीन के पर्मानेंट सुधार के लिये चाहिये मिल सके चाहे वह कर्जा मध्यम दर्जे का हो या लम्बे अर्से का हो। उन बैंकों का सोसाइटी से ऐसा सबध हो कि उनकी सारी जरूरते वक्त पर पूरी हो जाये, चाहे वे इन्पुट्स् की और चाहे जपीन को लेविल करने की, चाहे मशीनो की, चाहे पेस्टीसाइटस की और चाहे दूसरी और चीजो की। उनके पास पूरे साधन होने चाहिये और यह सोसाइटी मार्कटिंग के मामले मे भी सक्षम बने और मार्केट से उनका लिंक होना चाहिये। ये सारे सुझाव जो है, उनको लागू करने क लिये चाहिए तो यह कि इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य चाहे वे इधर बैठे हो या उधर बैठे हो, जिनका डेमोक्रेपी मे विश्वास है, उन सब लोगो को चाहिए कि ऐसी सस्था को गाव के लेविल पर मजबूत करे और ऐसे लोगो का एक विशेष तरीके का बोर्ड बनाने की बात हमने कही है जिसमे बीकर सेक्सन के लोग बहुत बडी सख्या मे रहे, बैंक के लोग रहें, एग्रीकल्चर एक्सपर्ट रहे और दूसरी तरह के एक्सपर्ट रहे और इस काम के नीचे दो तीन हजार फैमेलीज हो। हमारा यह भी कहना है कि सरकार जिन कामो को कर सकता है, जिन कामो को उसने अपने प्रोजेक्ट मे लिया है, उनको वह करे। हमने यह भी कहा है कि विलेज एच ए व्होल डेवलप करने की योजना के अन्तर्गत कुछ कार्यकर्ता और हमारे जो सगठनकर्ता है वे इस समय काम मे हाथ बटाना चाहे, तो उन लोगो के लिये धन की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। वे अपने को एक सोसाइटी के रूप मे रजिस्टर करवा ले सोसाइटीज रजिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट के नीचे और इस काम को वे गावो के लेविल पर कर सकते है लेकिन हम लोगो मे से ज्यादातर इधर उधर की बाते ज्यादा करते है और जो काम करने की जरूरत होती है उसको नही करते है। ज्ञान और अध्ययन करके जो काम गाव के लेविल पर करने का जहा सवाल खडा होता है, तो सिर्फ भाषण करके हम लोगो को राजी करना चाहते हैं और यह दिखाते है कि हमारी हमदर्दी तुम्हारे साथ है, और दरअसल मे उनकी सेवा और मदद का जो रास्ता है, उसको अख्तियार नही करते है। (घण्टी)

क्या मेरा टाइम हो गया है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय 10 मिनट हो गये है।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा कुछ बाते और कहना चाहता था अगर आप की इजाजत हो अगर 10 मिनट सभी को देने है, तो आप की आज्ञा शिरोधार्य है।

फर्टिलाइजर का किस्सा आप लीजिये। फर्टिलाइजर पैदा करने की हमारी जो 19-20 लाख टन की क्षमता है और जिसको हम नाइट्रोजन से पैदा कर सकते है उसका हम पूरा उपयोग नही कर पा रहे है और केवल

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा

ग्यारह लाख टन फर्टिलाइजर ही हम पैदा करते है। इस तरह से क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग नही हो रहा है। जो कैपेसिटी है उसका हम पूरा पूरा इस्तेमाल करे। इसके वास्ते सुप्रबंध की

14.00 hrs.

जरूरत है। ऐसा करके हम काफी बडे पैमाने पर फर्टिलाइजर का इम्पोर्ट रोक सकते है। बिना फर्टिलाइजर के इस्तेमाल के खेती मे पैदावार बढ़ाना आसान बात नही है। उसका उत्पादन बडा कर उसमे हम छोटे छोटे लोगो की सेवा तभी कर सकेगे जब जिस प्रकार की सोसाइटियो का जिक्र मैने किया है उनको हम गाव गाव मे बनाये।

मछलियो का उत्पादन बहुत ज्यादा बढाया जा सकता है। पिछले साल करीब नब्बे करोड रूपये की मछलियो का उत्पादन हमने किया था। इसके लिये हम जो छोटे मछुये हैं उनकी मदद कर सकते है। इसके लिए बैसिक इनफ्रा स्ट्रेक्चर चाहिये। उसका हमको प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। कोल्ड स्टोरेज तथा दूसरी चीजो की व्यवस्था भी हम करनी चाहिए। ऐसा करके बहुत बडी सेवा और मदद हम छोटे लोगो की, गरीब लोगो की कर सकते है।

हमारे सिचाई के बहुत से मामले है जो इटर स्टेट विवादो मे आज उलझे हुए है। पहले सरकार कास्टीटयूशन म कुछ संशोधन करने की बात सोच रही थी ताकि पानी को राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति माना जा सके और उस पानी का उपयोग सिचाई के लिए किया जा सके। बिना खेती के लिए सिचाई की व्यवस्था किए हम उत्पादन को अधिक नही बढा सकते है और आगे नही बढ सकते है। बीजो के सुधार के लिए भी बहुत सी बाते कही गई है, रुपया भी रखा गया है। पिछले तीन चार साल म जितने अच्छे बीज थे उनका उत्पादन, उनका संग्रह और उनका ठीक समय पर वितरण, यह सब बिल्कुल खत्म हो गया है। नतीजा यह है कि अच्छे बीज किसानो को नही मिले है और इसका उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल असर पड़ा है।

मार्किटिंग का जहा तक सम्बन्ध है दो रिपोर्टें सदन मे पेश हुई हैं। राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने एग्रिकलचरल प्राइसिस कमिशन का कैसा कम्पोजिशन हो, किस तरह से तथा किन सिद्धान्तो पर भावो को तय किया जाए मिनिमम प्राइसिस किस तरह से तय की जाए मार्किटिंग किस तरह से हो, इस सब पर अपनी रिपोर्टें दी है। जो सिफारिशें उसने बहुत सोच विचार करके दी है उन पर गौर सरकार करे और ए पी सी के कम्पोजिशन को ठीक करे, जो सिद्धान्त बनाए है उन पर अमल हो तो किसानो को तथा कज्यूमर्ज दोनो को तथा देश को भी फायदा हो सकता है। कैसे बफर स्टाक बनाया जाए, कैसे पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को ठीक किया जाए, इन सब बातो पर गहराई से सोच विचार करने के बाद सरकार के सामने कुछ सिफारिशें पेश की है जिन पर निर्णय लेने का काम सरकार को करना है।

दुनिया के देशो से, मित्र देशो से अगर हमे पैसा मिल सकता है ताकि सिचाई के के काम को तेजी के साथ पूरा किया जा सके तो वह भी लेने की हमे कोशिश करनी चाहिये राजस्थान कैनाल के एग्रिया डिवेलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के लिए 150 करोड रुपया वर्ल्ड बैंक कर्जा दे सकता है तो राजस्थान कैनाल, नागार्जुन सागर आदि जो बडी बडी प्रोजेक्ट्स है उनको पूरा करने के लिए भी वर्ल्ड बैंक से तथा दूसरी सस्थाओ से, कम से कम जो फाइनेंशियल इन्स्टीट्यूशन्ज है उनसे और मित्र देशो से, अरब देशो से जिन के पास बहुत पैसा है, हम को कर्जा लेना चाहिए। अरब देशो के साथ जो हमने नैट जीरो एण्ड का सिद्धान्त अपनाया है उसमे परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है। अरब देश जिन के पास बहुत पैसा है और अगर

हमें वहां से पैसा मिल सकता हो तो उसको ले कर तुरन्त उत्पादन करने वाले जो काम हैं उन में अगर हम उसको खर्च करें तो इससे देश को बहुत बड़ा फायदा होगा ।

पाई साहब ने कई बार कहा है और यहा भी रोज सवाल खड़े होते हैं और बंधे बंधाए जिन के विश्वास हैं और थ्यूरिज हैं और जो उन पर ही चलना चाहते हैं, उस से हटना नहीं चाहते हैं उन से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज देश के हालात और वक्त पर उनको गौर करना चाहिए और ऐसा अगर किया जाता है तो हमारे पब्लिक सैक्टर के बहुत से जो कारखाने हैं अगर उनके हम 49 परसेंट तक शेयर देश के कुछ लोगों को जिन का केन्द्रीयकरण न हो तथा दूसरों को दें और ऐसा करके अगर हमें तीन चार हजार करोड़ रुपया मिल जाता है तो उस धन को लेने की में कोशिश करनी चाहिए । उद्योगों के अन्दर या कृषि के उत्पादन के अन्दर अगर उस धन का इस्तेमाल हो सकता है तो मैं समझता हूं कि उस धन को मोबिलाइज करना बहुत जरूरी है । अगर 49 परसेंट शयर प्राइवेट लोगों के हाथ में जाते हैं तो उससे पब्लिक सैक्टर के ऊपर कोई असर नहीं पड़ता है और यह करना बहुत जरूरी है । इस तरह की नीति सरकार को तुरन्त निर्धारित करनी चाहिए और उससे स्वत: जो देश में रिसोर्सिस पैदा होंगे तथा जो रिसोर्सिस आपने टैक्सों से जुटाए हैं उनको एकत्र कर उनको उत्पादन बढ़ाने के काम में लगाना बहुत जरूरी है । पिछले साल के मुकाबले में आपने योजना के लिए 23 प्रतिशत अधिक प्रावधान किया है । लेकिन 23 परसेंट कुछ भी नहीं है जब हम देखते हैं कि आज कल कीमतें बहुत ऊंची चली गई हैं । उसके हिसाब से यह बहुत कम है । आपने जिस दिशाओं को स्वीकार किया है उनकी ओर बढ़ने के लिए सुप्रबन्ध करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है, और इसके लिए हमको उसकी जड़ में जाना होगा । उत्पादन बढ़ाना देश की सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता है । उत्पादन बढ़ने से ही कीमतें एक रीजनेबल लेवेल पर आएंगी और देश को फायदा होगा और उसका विकास होगा ।

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA (Manjeri): The Budget of the most heavily taxed country is before us. I think it is time for us to deviate from the traditional method of taxing and taxing the common man for balancing the budget. Every year we expect that Government would bring some tax reductions or concessions. But when we come to the House, we find more taxes added to the burden of the common man. Every financial wizard occupying the Finance Minister's seat contributes his mite to the tax burden of the people. Many developing countries which became independent along with us are financial better off. The time has come for us to ponder over the question and think about a solution to these problems.

I read an article about China a few months back. China manufactured tractors when we were concentrating on manufacturing cars. I think we will have to do something to see that the prices of articles essential to the common man are reduced. In Soviet Russia, we find that cheap food is given to the people. Here we have to concentrate on the manufacture of coarse cloth and fertilisers and reduce the prices of food articles. Then only the poor man whose position deteriorates year after year will be able to make both ends meet.

Production must be increased Bandhs must be discouraged. But there must be a very effective machinery for redressing the grievances of labour. I would even advocate legislation for a strike holiday if Government can assure a fair wage to the poor labourer.

[Shri H. C. Mohamed Koya]

I was surprised to read about a tax on books. Government has taxed knowledge also Even now publishers are put to difficulties because of increase in the price of paper, ink and cost of production because of high wages. This is the last straw on the camel's back. Coming as I do from the most educated State, whose average literacy is more than double that of the all-India average, I request Mr. Subramaniam to withdraw this tax We have got a very good, unique publishing house run by the writers themselves. The Sahitya Pravartarka Sahakarim Sangam, the Writers Co-operative Society of Kerala, is the first and best of its kind in India, and they are on the verge of closing down because of the rising prices of paper and other articles. And Mr Subramaniam has also contributed by taxing books.

The biri industry is on the verge of collapse now. Thousands of people are employed in this industry through out the country and I am sure that if this tax is insisted on, the biri factories will close down and many poor people will be thrown on the streets Biri is the common man's smoke and he will also surely suffer This is the unkindest cut of the Budget I think the Minister has got very bad advisers who do not take into consideration the reactions and the repercussions of the taxation measures

Direct taxation of commodities like tea etc should also be reconsidered The regional imbalances in the country have not been taken into consideration I come from a State which has been neglected for years, even though it is contributing largely to the national exchequer We produce things like tea, coffee, prawns, coconut, cardamom, ginger, cashew, Arecanut, timber, rubber, etc. Of course, we are deficit in food production. I do not think a wise Finance Minister will advise us to change our agricultural production to food and thereby be responsible for the decrease of foreign exchange earnings.

We are coopetating with the Government by encouraging birth control. Our birth rate has come to a very low level but the population is increasing because of the low death level. I think the Finance Minister will not blame us over this.

Mr. Subramamam knows the problems of Kerala because he was presiding over the Finance Ministry of the composite Madras State when Malabar was part of that State.

Kerala's main problem is that of the educated unemployed We are now paying the penalty for learning and going in for higher education We have not got any concrete to solution for this problem of the educated unemployed We were in the past exporting our educated youngsters, but it has now become impossible because everyone is advocating the theory of the sons of the soil It is very difficult for the Malayalees outside Kerala to earn their own living because of this theory and this is the case with Tamilians also outside their State Tamil Nadu is seeing to it that Malayalees are sent away but in other States also the South Indians are being sent away We have only to introduce the passport system between State and State and national integration is far from reality If you cannot stop this theory of the sons of the soil, I am sure you will be presiding over the disintegration of the country. Something has to be done to see that a national outlook is shown towards every section of the population.

Some countries have got oil, some have got technical know-how, but we have got manpower. We must

see that our manpower is sent to the developing countries of the world and they got employed

There are tremendous opportunities for our youngesters in the developing countries, particularly the Gulf countries The Government is not doing much in this direction There is no guidance I know a few years back Saudi Arabia asked for some doctors They insisted that the doctors must be Muslims because they have certain reasons for that, but the ultra secular Government here replied saying that they could not recruit Muslims alone because he is a secular country The result was that Saudi Arabia went to Pakistan for recruiting the doctors This was the reward for our ultra secularism The millions of starving educated people must be utilised for national purposes Government must see to it that they use the facilities outside the country and our youngsters who want employment our graduates and technicians are sent to those countries

As we are voting large amounts for the administration, I would request the Government to see that those who are unrepresnted and underrepresented in the services must get their fair quota An enquiry must be held to see about the representation of the neglected minorities of the country in the All India Services in the Government-owned industries and quasi-Government industries There should be no discrimination

I can say from experience that even in jobs where no extraordinary merit or educational qualification is necessary like those of postman peon, porter, etc the minorities are not getting their fair share Every time we got assurances from the Government but we are not now satisfied with the assurances of the Government The point is that a Commission should be appointed to see why they are not represented Otherwise you would be creating another Harijan community in this country and there will have to be another Mahatma Gandhi born for their uplift

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur) I have been listening to the debate for the last few days Several criticisms have been levelled against the Government and the Finance Minister by various Members belonging to the several political parties Each spokesman looks at it from its own party angle For instance, Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya of the CPI (M) said that the Budget was pro-monopolist and anti people Shri Indrajit Gupta called it capitalistic The great economist of the Jan Sangh, Shri Virendra Agarwal said that it was inflationary Shri Nahata on our side says that it is **status-quo** He equates stability with *status quo*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The truth is somewhere in between

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO That is what I say Equating stability with *status quo* is not correct He has ignored the first part of the sentence namely growth with stability When there is growth, there is stability Stability means that it should be continuous, there should not be growth in one year and fall next year

Let us not ignore the fact that the Finance Minister is faced with a situation of growing population falling production, rising prices and galloping inflation He has not hidden any fact He has made a clean breast of everything he has given a clear picture of the economic condition of the country today He was neither unduly pesimistic nor unrealisatically optimistic But we cannot ignore our social objectives or miss them We have to have growth with social justice, we have to lift the poorer sections of the society amounting to about 60 per cent who live below the poverty line and that objectve is not to be missed Attempts have to be made to go ahead Progress may be slow but

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

it should be steady For that, we have to find resources and it is a difficult situation where production both industrial and agricultural, is going down One feature of this year's budget is there is no increase in direct taxes The entire amount of Rs 289 crores is being raised only through indirect taxation Every year it is being said that the excise duties would hit the common man Let the House suggest some items of common consumption on which the Finance Minister can levy excise duty, to which we will not object It is not possible To the extent possible, he has tried to give relief.

Budget is an instrument of economic growth This budget is a continuation of the previous budget There should be a continuity in the development, in the total objectives and the methods that the Government adopts It is clear from the Economic Review and his speech Part A that prices have not risen beyond December 1974 level Here and there there is a slight fall, but still we can only say the prices have been contained In a few months time prices will go down and they will be stabilised at a reasonable level The various monetary and fiscal policies of the Government taken in July 1974, produced results six months thereafter and inflation is also under check But some inflation is bound to be there because of developmental expenditure which runs into thousands of crores There is no corresponding return because these are long gestation projects More production is the only answer

The Finance Minister has rightly laid emphasis on agriculture which the pivot of our economy He has suggested various steps like supply of high-yielding seeds, irrigation etc I am told after independence both the Central and State Governments have undertaken 27 major irrigation projects of which 19 or 13 have completed Out of 838 medium projects o 300 and odd have been completed The land irrigated is only 25 per cent of the total cultivable land, which I think is about 57 million hectares It the monsoon fails, this 25 per cent of irrigated land will be reduced by half The man at the tail end does not get water. When projects are executed there is an unequal distribution. An imbalance is being created, the entire benefit going to the people in the delta region The hinterland people whose lands get submerged when dams are constructed and the backward people suffer No attempt has been made by project authorities to rehabilitate them and give them land and see that their land also gets water, I suggested a number of times that when a major project is undertaken, as a part of the project cost, at least 20 per cent of the lands which would not otherwise be irrigated in the ayacot as a result of the project, should be irrigated in the hinterland, so that the people who are mostly backward classes people will be benefited What is happening is when a major dam is constructed, the canal goes for hundreds of miles before water is distributed The people owing lands on either side of the canal are not able to irrigate their lands In such cases lift irrigation points could be given on the way They can have intermediate reservoirs at every 50 or 100 miles to irrigate these lands There is no judicious use of water resources at present The man at the head takes more water than is required As a result of that the man at the tail end does not get water when it is required for his own use Therefore, my submission is that there should be re-thinking and we should see that there is even development in the matter of irrigation so that the people in the hinterland who belong to the vulnerable section get the benefits

All the pending projects whether major or medium have to be completed If the State Government is not able to do it, the Central Government should give some advance under some special head, so that they can complete the projects There is a medium irrigation project in my State of Orissa on the river Bahuda, which is pending

construction for the last 12 years. Four weirs and one dam have to be constructed but only two weirs have been completed. I have raised this question last time in the debate in President's Rule in Orissa and the Minister assured the House that necessary action will be taken. Yet, nothing is happening Therefore, I appeal to the Finance Minister that the State Government should be given the necessary aid by way of loan, or whatever it is, so that the pending projects are completed.

Minor irrigation is not given that importance by the State Government which it deserves There are drought-prone areas in each State. They do not get rainfall and there is no other source of irrigation. But there are some old tanks constructed by the old zamindars They got into disuse because they were not repaired or maintained Even the feed channels are not repaired Even though there was a drought in our area last year, this has not been attended to The State Government should pay attention to this and the Planning Commission has to give some allocation for this purpose

Coming to land reforms, a sincere attempt has been made to implement land reforms and give surplus land to the landless people It is a good thing Every State has taken some step in this direction and something is being done in this regard But when the land is given follow-up action has to be taken When a landless person gets land, he must be provided with the wherewithal He should be provided with taccavi loan to purchase cattle, seed, fertilizer etc Now nothing is being done At least for two or three years a landless person who gets surplus land from the Government should be given the necessary inputs so that he can stand on his own legs and get the yield with which he can carry on his life

I would also submit that under the land reforms land should be given to educated unemployed who belong to the landless families. They would work in the field and put in their labour They need not engage labour. So, that also may be borne in mind

Then, more land has to be brought under cultivation Waste land banjar land, unreserved forest land etc. should be reclaimed and given to the landless people for cultivation because we need more of agricultural produce to feed the increasing population. It is only when we increase the area under cultivation that the foodgrains production can catch up with the increase in population

Then I come to inter-State river water dispute The other day Shri Venkatasubbaiah was saying that upper riparian owner States are obstructing the use of water by lower riparian States Does he mean to say that only the lower riparian States have got a right to utilize the waters of the rivers? We have as much right under the law to utilize the waters by constructing a dam, or whatever it is, to the extent we can, leaving a reasonable percentage of flow of water to the lower riparian owners In this connection, I want to refer to river Indrawati and river Kolab

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER This should come at the time of the discussion of the Demands of the Ministry of Irrigation

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Coming to small and marginal farmers, no serious attempt has been made by the State Governments to improve their lot Serious attention has to be bestowed on these people

In the matter of development of backward areas, the Government have announced some relief to the industrialists who set up industries in back-

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

ward areas. Yet, no industry has come up in those areas. 222 districts have been identified by the Plannning Commission as backward districts. Instead of offering incentives to the industrialists, may I request the Government to form a Backward Areas Development Corporation and give assistance to the States to build up the infra-structure so that when the infra-structure available in areas which abound with natural resources. the industrialists would come and set up industries.

There is the Dandakranya Development Authority, which consists of Koraput district in Orissa, Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh and Chanda Distict of Maharashtra. All these three districts are contiguous They abound in water wealth, mineral wealth, forest wealth and, above all, manpower The tribal people are hale and hearty. Now the scope of the Authority is limited to look after the refugee population Let it be converted into a Development Corporation. This is only an illustration I am giving. There are similar areas in other States in the country You can make a beginning The development has taken place here and there. You vest more powers in it and see that there is an integrated development

The industrial growth is also slow. The public sector should expand in a big way so that it will hold the commanding heights of the economy. The private sector should be brought under control. The prices should be fixed on every manufactured goods. You also see that the public sector comes in a big way so that public distribution system which the Government is thinking of is effectively implemented.

Lastly, the small savings are the real savings. It is not big people who contribute to the Plan resources It is the middle class people who contribute. I said it last year and year before last to Mr. Chavan when he presented the Budget. You give some incentives to middle-class people. You raise the income-tax limit. You are exempting Rs. 3000 dividend free from tax. You can make it Rs. 5000 so that there will be incentives for deposits You have done that for the Unit Trust. If a person owns Units worth Rs 25,000 an amount of Rs 2000 that he gets as dividend is not taxed. But this will not help everybody. You give more incentives to middle-class people.

These are some of the suggestions I have made and, I hope, the Finance Minister will consider them.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister deserves appreciation of this august House for his endeavour to present a growth-oriented Budget with an emphasis on twin priorities of agricultural growth and energy development programmes.

This is a laudable objective because, for the first time, we have given a priority to agriculture and energy development programmes Generally, only floods and droughts arouse us from slumber to activity in the field of agricultural development I am glad that a provision of Rs 270 crores has been made for agricultural development programme. May I ask the hon Finance Minister wether he considers this amount to be sufficient enough because the rate of agricultural growth is supposed to be at 2.3 per cent? If we are serious about meeting the minimum food requirements of our population the bulk of whom live below the poverty line, then, I think, a higher provision, more allocation, has to be made and a target of at least 7 per cent rate of growth in agricultural production should be fixed. Unless that much target is fixed, I do not think it would be possible to produce the minimum food required for the bulk of our population. In that way, we

shall not be fulfilling our pledge to the people in regard to removal of garibi.

There should be more allocation and I would suggest that the amount should be at least doubled because many of the good schemes, best schemes, conceived for agricultural development are languishing because of paucity of funds. The Area Development Programmmes under various Area Development Authorities have hardly made any headway largely because no funds are available for them. In my State of Bihar, the Area Development Programme is nothing but a farce. I would request the hon Finance Minister to appoint some investigating team so that the working of the Area Development Programme in the State of Bihar can be examined, reviewed and remedial measures suggested.

In this connection, I would like to suggest that as in the case of industries the Government has selected backward areas for industrial development and special financial provision has been made, in the same way, the backward areas for agricultural development also should be identified throughout the country Special effort should be made to develop them. One of the reasons for the failure on the agricultural front is non-implementation of the land reforms programmes I do not agree with those people who say that the land reforms measures have been implemented. Most of the States have not implemented even the legislations which have been enacted by them. The Centre is not expected to be only a silent spectator to the whole situation. The Centre ought to exercise pressure on the State Governments, directly or indirectly, in regard to land reforms measures. The people in this country are not prepared to accept the niceties of Constitutional responsibilities. It is not that the responsibility of the Centre and that of the States differ in respect of land reform measures. For the bulk of the people who suffer from poverty, Government is one, and if they do not get anything, they blame the Government, be it the Centre or the States. Therefore, the Central Government has a special responsibility in this regard. It should take certain measures to pressurize the State Governments In this regard I would like to point out that there is a lot of resistance from the big farmers in the implementation of land reform measures I would suggest that, as in the case of industry, incentives should be given to those areas where the land reform measures are implemented. For example, assured irrigation facilities should be provided, credit facilities, storage facilities and marketing facilities should be provided, so that the people in that area, where the land reform measures are implemented. are assured of certain facilities for their cultivation; they do not suffer from the fear that the Government is taking away their ancestral property and that they would be left to starve and so on. These incentives should be given as concessions are given in the case of industry In this connection I would also suggest that pilot projects in this case also, as is done in other fields, should be undertaken so that the farmers in a particular State or district may see the benefits of land reform measures.

While speaking about land reform measures, I would request the Government to see that there is a finality about the holding and the tenure. The State Governments go on, even when they do not mean to implement land reforms, go on fiddling with the Act and a situation of uncertainty is created in the minds of the people that there is no guarantee about land tenure That should also be seen.

Another point which I would like to suggest in regard to agricultural production is crop insurance. If in an industry everything can be insured, from machine to the final products, why can this scheme not be introduced

[Shri Hari Kishore Singh]

in the field of agriculture also which provides at least half of our national income? It is prevalent in many industrially developed countries of the West Why has it not been introduce in this country? Why should people suffer every time and should remain at the mercy of the Rain God?

The pricing policy is also very important in regard to agriculture In this House the Agricultural Prices Commission has come in for severe criticism I think, it should be done away with It is most unrealistic Its performance has been criticised all over the country, both inside the House as also outside and, I think there is no point in keeping it It has been responsible for creating doubts in the minds of the agriculturists about the intentions of the government, that the government is always against the agriculturist I think this is one of the mischiefs of the Agricultural Prices Commission I think the case has been very well argued in this House I do not want to repeat them as to why the procurement price of wheat in the next coming crop should not be fixed at Rs 125 per quintal

The Finance Minister has to be congratulated for many measures he has undertaken such as mopping up savings and priority investment I think he deserves our sympathies in this regard and congratulations also.

But in all humility I would submit that unless there is a severe curtailment of the consumption pattern of the affluent sections of the population and a spirit of austerity pervades our entire economic activity, no worthwhile result would be achieved with the best of intentions and efforts

The rise in prices has not affected the standard of living of the affluent classes of our population Otherwise, how can our five-star hotels glitter with well groomed people attending luxury receptions? Last year I have suggested that Indians should not be allowed to hold big luxury receptions in five-star hotels and at least the Ministers and Members of Parliament should not attend them. I again humbly submit that luxury receptions in five-star hotels by Indians should be stopped forthwith.

Finally, I will come to my area .

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) That will be parochial.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH. It is retarding energy and power development programme I am thankful to the Minister for giving particular emphasis for power generation in the central sector and also for making an allocation of Rs. 140 crores in the central sector I say this especially in view of the number of large-scale industrial projects in the central sector which are amongst the largest consumers of power in various States. Here I would plead the case of my State of Bihar for a central project as the various central projects like HEC, Bokaro Steel NCDC and BCCL etc are among the biggest consumers of the limited power and they consume a considerable amount of energy Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to consider this and restore the Muzaffarpur thermal plant and make it—it was agreed upon earlier and repeated assurances were given by Dr K L Rao in this House also—a central project.

Finally the Bagmati river project in Bihar should be given more allocations to expedite its execution and an area development authority for this river project should also be set up

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, if you look at this Budget it is production-oriented because the first priority has been given to agriculture and energy That will give us more production in the country curb inflation and save foreign exchange also

In order to fill in and reduce the gap in the deficit, the Finance Minister has found out new items for taxation.

He has been very careful not to impose on the common man any burden. I do not know whether unwittingly he has included bidis also which are mostly used by the common people and unless cigarettes are made prohibitive, its consumption will not go down.

Secondly, khandsari is brought on par with sugar mills. Compounded levy is dropped. It is a good thing. I don't mind if they are taxed. But they are passing on the burden to the common man. What I suggest is this. Price structure of the khandsari sugar should be examined by Government so that khandsari is made available to common man at cheaper rates. Sugar should be exported to the maximum extent which will earn us our much-needed foreign exchange.

Next comes the textile item. There are three sectors in textiles. There are composite mills. There is decentralised powerloom sector and there is handloom sector. Fourthly, nationalised mills also come in the sector. Recently Government nationalised more than 100 textile mills. It should be seen that the National Textile Corporation is supplied with enough money. It is to be seen that every assistance is rendered so that this sector may be export oriented and we can earn much-needed foreign exchange. At present the requirements are met only upto one-thirds. If they are given full amount, if they can arrange for production of proper type of material which will have export potential, that will give a great impetus to our export trade in general. Regarding composite mills during the last three or four years if we look to the balance sheet what you find is this. They have made huge profits That is both accountable and unaccountable also. I do not know why the Finance Minister is rather unkind to the decentralised powerloom sector. Handloom sector does require some reservation, some protection also. It is spread throughout our villages It is employment-oriented. Some reservation, some protection, some encouragement, some subsidy should be given to handloom. This industry is to be protected and preserved. Rightly, the Central and State Governments do give subsidy and loans to handloom sector. Some varieties of cloth like costly coloured sarees are reserved for them. But I find that the composite mills are very skillfully putting the handloom weaver against the powerloom weaver. In 1973 the Government appointed a Committee or study team to find out the position regarding the handloom industry. This report of the Sivaraman Committee was submitted to Government a few months back. The representatives of the powerloom industry were told when they met the Commerce Minister that their case will be given due consideration. But what we find is this. No consideration is given although this sector is very hard-hit. Compounded levy on powerloom was Rs. 10 per year per loom and now this has been raised to Rs. 200 per loom per annum. How can powerloom industry bear this burden? Nobody need think that powerloom industry is capital-intensive. Government, Central and States, encouraged the handlooms to convert into powerlooms and why? There was keen competition from composite mills, and handloom could not stand in the market. Powerloom is producing cloth which faces competition with the composite mills. Sivaraman Committee said that Rs. 300 should be levied per annum per powerloom. Our Finance Minister in his speech said that they considered this carefully and they have levied only Rs. 200. What we find is, Handlooms were given Central Government subsidy, State Government subsidy and all that, Technical guidance is also given by Government personnel, for conversion of handlooms into powerlooms.

That is how they came into existence. There are about two lakhs powerlooms in this country mostly in Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and even in some parts of the Southern States. They are not in any way hampering the progress of the handloom industry. They are manufacturing dhoties i-

[Shri Dhamankar]

mul, gray long cloth, poplin and other varieties of cloth which are not manufactured by the handloom at all. Handloom manufacturers manufacture tapestry, saree etc. which are finding a place in foreign market. The powerloom cloth meets the needs of one-third of the country's needs of cloth. Therefore, I feel that the powerloom industry should be encouraged. Actually powerloom owners were feeling that this time they could expect some better deal in the budget or they could expect some relief. Instead of relief they got a blow. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to please re-examine the problem of these poor powerloom owners who are spread all over the country and do something by way of granting relief. In my constituency, Bhiwandi, in Maharashtra, there are about 33,000 powerlooms working on cotton and about 8,000 working on silk but the units are about 14,596 each unit consisting of two to four looms. These are small units which are owned and run by the weavers who are small weavers. They are now facing difficulties and in addition got a blow by this budget. In the circumstances, I would again earnestly request the hon. Finance Minister to review this position and to see whether they can be given an opportunity to work honestly and get their due share. In our country, the people who do not pay the tax go scot free. There are about 55,000 powerlooms in this country which are unauthorised. They do not have any fat commitments. They do not maintain any books of accounts. They do not pay any excise duty. They have nothing to pay. I should say that they work in collusion with some excise staff and they manage to run powerlooms unauthorisedly. I would, therefore, suggest that by reducing the compounded levy on powerloom, the deficit can be met by levying the penalty for this unauthorised working of the looms and then regularise them, and ask them to pay the regular duty. Why should these unauthorised powerloom weavers be allowed like this? These unauthorised powerlooms neither have to pay income-tax nor even excise duty. They are selling the cloth unauthorisedly manufactured and these manufacturers reaping a harvest. They were running their powerlooms like this for the last eight years. Government had regularised them in 1966 and new unauthorised powerlooms have come up after 1966. I think the number would have gone up now from about 40,000 to 50,000. In my constituency alone, there are 15,000 powerlooms which are unauthorised. They are managing to run them with the collusion of some of the excise staff as already stated by me. They are now asked to close down their looms. How can you ask them to close down their looms when they are dependent on these looms for their libelihood? You can penalise them for doing this illegal act and regularise and give them an opportunity to run these looms in a regular legal way.

With these few words, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to reconsider the proposal and allow the owners of powerlooms to survive.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO (Kakinada): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Finance Minister for presenting such a bold and purposeful budget which sets forth specific steps to augment our capital and to provide a stimulus to our economy as a part of a long-term strategy for stabilisation and, on that basis, for imparting greater viability and vitality to our economy.

The important feature of this budget is a clear-cut identification of the twin purpose, namely, development of energy and food. Sir, we are happy that major national projects for large scale production of good quality seeds of the high yielding varieties have been launched. We are also happy to know that special efforts are being made to organise farmers service societies to provide credit to the farmers in time, to arrange for the supply of inputs and to help in the processing and marketing of the products.

Sir, the Finance Minister has provided for Rs. 5,960 crores as the total outlay for the Plan year 1975-76 as compared to Rs. 4844 crores provided for in the previous year. Out of this, he has allocated Rs. 1,221 crores for the development of industries and minerals. Rightly, he has allocated Rs. 229 crores for the development of coal.

Sir, a provision of Rs. 1,040 crores has been made by him for the development of electrical power. He is the one person who has realised that electricity is the real infra structure not only for agriculture but also for the industries. It is heartening to note that if the inputs of capital are continued in this trend, we will be in a position to fulfil the target of producing 36 million KV of energy by the end of the Fifth Plan as compared to 20 million KV of energy at the end of the Fourth Plan. Sir, it is most interesting to realise that the electrical equipments like large turbo sets, switch gear equipment, circuit breakers and transformers are manufactured by our heavy electrical industries in this country It is also heartening to note that the Finance Minister has provided sufficient funds for science and technology, space, electronics and atomic energy We, in this country, are hopefully looking forward to our scientists to see that the fast breeder reactor technology is perfected Only by perfecting this technology, can the country utilise the vast resources of Thorium to generate electrical power instead of using Uranium

Sir, the country is all of a sudden confronted with the difficult task of having to pay a huge amount in foreign exchange for the import of petroluem and petroleum products We have to pay as much as Rs 1124 crores for importing 14 million tonnes of crude and 2.9 million tonnes of petroleum products How are we going to overcome this problem? I think we have to adopt not only short term measures but long term measure as well. As a short term measure, we have to take full advantage of the current shortage of sugar all over the world. We have exported as much as 5 lakh tonnes and earned Rs, 270 crores. Fortunately, we are going to produce, I am told, 45 lakh tonnes this year. I want that we should at least export 10 lakh tonnes and earn Rs. 600 crores. Here, I would like to say that you have been very severe on the Khandsari. This is the common man's sugar. They are producing nearly 10 lakh tonnes If these factories are dislocated, we may not be able to export any sugar at all

15 hrs.

Also as a long-term measure, we must concentrate on exporting heavy and light-engineering products. I am told we have exported as much as Rs 250 crores worth of heavy engineering products. The foundry industry is one which is identified as very food for export There are 600 units manufacturing as much as 2 1 million tonnes of castings and they are able to produce not only sophisticated stainless steel castings but malleable intricate castings and also types of ferrous castings for the automobile and shipbuilding industries They are also making aluminium and high purity copper castings This is an industry technically oriented and labour intensive This is where we must cash in by exporting more products,

Now I come to a similar industry of equal importance, the electronics industry India is in a fortunate position to plan, produce, design and instal all types of electronic and tele-communication systems and equipments. For your information, we have been able recently to manufacture TV receivers with front and converters and rhombic antennae to receive the TV programmes for the US satellite for 4,000 villages from July 1976, This is a field of which we should take complete advantage

I want to congratulate our labour and technocrate involved in making 14 public sector undertakings a great success They are able to produce nearly Rs. 560 crores worth of machi-

[Shri M. S. Sanjeevi Rao]

nery. Fortunately, they are not only in a position to cater to the entire needs of plant and machinery for the core sector of the Fifth Plan, but they are also in a position to export a lot of machinery this year.

Lastly, I want to bring to the kind notice of our Food Minister that even though he has provided for a lot of fertiliser factories throughout the country, he has provided for only one in my State, Andhra Pradesh, which has contributed nearly 5 lakh tonnes rice to the central pool. But unfortunately, even this factory which is going to be located at Kakinada may not materialise if we do not give sufficient funds for the development of Kakinada port. Engineers India Ltd., a public sector undertaking of the Government of India, have after conducting an economic survey strongly recommended that the port should be developed at a cost of a mere Rs. 8.5 crores to handle an additional 1.5 million tonnes of cargo for the proposed Kakinada fertiliser factory. An unique feature of this factory is that its entire output will be consumed by the rich Krishna-Godavari deltas which are located within a hundred mile radius of it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bardwan): I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Budget speech of the Finance Minister. The budget speech of the Finance Minister, according to me, is a testament of the Government's failure in the past and contains only vague promises for the future. It is a document of surrender to vested interests and is a programme of onslaught on the common people of this country. The slogan of *garibi hatao* which has now been found out to be a hoax perpetrated on the common people of the country who have been suffering for decades has now been given a silent burial.

Eeven after the massive dose of taxation in two budgets last year of about Rs. 700 crores and with better collection of taxes than calculated, the deficit rose up to Rs. 626 crores and this year's budgetary gap is expected to be Rs. 464 crores which is sought to be reduced by fresh taxation to the extent of Rs. 239 crores, leaving an uncovered gap of Rs. 225 crores. How do the Government propose to bridge this gap? Significantly the entire burden is sought to be imposed on the poor and the middle class with increased levy on sugar, cloth, tea and even biri. Even the ordinary method of relaxation of poor people has not been spared by this Government which has failed abjectly in providing even a square meal a day for the vast majority of the people. It now seems that to remain hungry is the permanent fate of the vast majority of the country and has become as it were the only right that they enjoy. Twentyseven years of following a particular economic policy in this country has resulted in greater destitution of the common people, grater disparity in the standards of living amongst the people of this country and more and more concentration of wealth and financial resources in the hands of fewer and fewer people who are now the biggest patrons of the Government and the ruling party. Without having achieved the economic freedom of the common people of this country, political freedom has remained only a matter of emotional satisfaction, if at all.

Last year we were told of a crash programme of providing employment opportunities for half a million unemployed young people of this country every year. And with great fan fare it was promulgated and proclaimed, but very interestingly in this year's Budget speech not a word has been mentioned about this crash programme for providing employment. If you go through the Budget speech carefully, it appears as if there is no unemployment problem in this country. Even a passing reference has not been made to this acute problem which is now corroding the very vitals, the very foundations of this country. With more and more unemployment and the

grinding poverty to use the expression of the Finance Minister himself, not only is the young talent of this country being wasted, but they are being diverted to channels which are certainly not for the benefit of this country. Many of them, finding no other employment, are indulging in anti-social activities which have become very handy for the ruling party to be exploited for political purposes.

We are experiencing a strange paradox in this country. According to Ministerial statements, we have got a plentiful supply of food and fee grains, but coupled with that is the unchallengable fact that there is acute sarcity and high prices at the same time. The promised expansion of the public distribution system in this country has remained a myth. Even the statutory rationing system is on the verge of collapse. Modified rationing in various areas of the country has become a matter of glorious uncertainty and a subject of exploitation by bureaucratic high-handedness. Even the pittance which is being given in the name of modified rationing is not also assured regularly, There is no certainty of receiving supplies and even the really deserving people do not get adequate or regular supply. This is the position with regard to the public distribution system. With regard to the other essential commodities the less said the better.

Therefore, we fell that a Government which cannot assure to the vast majority of its people supply of food at reasonable prices, cannot provide employment to its youth who are able and willing to work and cannot provide shelter to the vast majority of the people, cannot go on imposing taxes on those people who are the most vulnerable section of the society. In a Welfare State, the common people can atleast reasonably expect that when they are made to incur the expenses by way of more and more taxes, they should be given some corresponding benefit in the Budget proposals. But not one thing has been provided to give relief to the common people of this country in this budget.

With the Fifth Plan proving to be a non-starter and with the irrevocable loss of one year of planning in the Fifth Plan, the whole system of planning in this country. It seems, has gone away. We have not yet seen the Fifth Plan. The Budget is intended to be an instrument for carrying out the plan proposals, but in the absence of a plan, the very basis of adopting adequate fiscal measures in planned economy has become totally frustrated. Here the Plan will follow the Budget, not the other way round.

Another aspect to which I wish to draw the kind attention of the Finance Minister is this. In our country when we are having a federal set-up, it is very important that the constituent units of the federal structure should have a well coordinated and planned development. Unless the different constituent units of the federal structure can progress adequately and proportionately, there will be lop sided development. If the reasonable demands and requirements of the different regions are not taken note of in the proper perspective, there cannot be well planned development of the country. I am talking of the Eastern Region of this country, although I may be accused of being parochial, but how is this Eastern Region, which contributes very significantly and substantially to the income earnings of this country, being treated? Huge areas still remain backward. Even the areas known to be industrially developed are being denuded of reasonable and necessary resources and raw materials. I do not mind any particular part of this country developing, but there should be development in a proper manner so that one part of the country is not deprived of its legitimate demands. I want to know from the hon. Minister what has happened to the Howrah-Amta Railway. It is not a matter only for the Railway Minister to deal with. What has happened to the

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Prime Minister's solemn promise to the people of West Bengal that for four years you cannot even think of starting of Howrah-Amta Railway Project, the absence of which is seriously affecting the daily life of hundred and thousands of people of that area Now the people of West Bengal can legitimately say that it was nothing but a hoax and an election gimmick

What has happened to the underground Railway Project in Calcutta? What has happened to Hoogly Bridge Project? This has become a matter of standing joke now What has happened to the Haldia Petro-Chemical Project? It appears now to have been shelved

Whatever nation-building projects are intended to be started in West Bengal or in the Eastern Region, for which solemn promises have been made by no less a person than the Prime Minister just before the election, have only remained proposals on paper The Central Government cannot find funds for these essential projects or want of which the State of West Bengal and even the City of Calcutta are feeling the pinch I say the Government owes an explanation to the people of West Bengal and the people of the Eastern Region to tell them what has happened with regard to this

Inflation is still raging and with 75 per cent erosion in the value of the rupee and the striding increase in the case of all essential commodities an acute crisis is being faced by the common people of this country, and the result of the wonderful economic policy of this Government is that while the costs and expenses of an ordinary man maintaining an ordinary standard of living are increasing everyday by leaps and bounds, his real income is going down and down

The Compulsory Deposit Scheme, which was initiated and is now being implemented against the wage-earners in this country and the Government servants, has become almost the last straw on the camel's back, that is why today all the Central Government employees in this country are protesting against it and a protest meeting is being held in the capital today

With regard to agricultural production, I will make only one submission You have all along been indulging in tall talks which you have not been able to carry out Merely giving some facilities to landless labour and cultivators will not solve the problem Unless you carry out radical land reform which you have been only promising during the last 27 years but have never implemented, you cannot achieve real increase in agricultural production

In this country, unless you can carry the people with you all these halting proposals and promises will not achieve any purpose The civil liberties of the people have been taken away You have not been able to remove poverty but you have taken away the fundamental and minimum rights of the people by continuing the emergency Nobody knows when it will end When a smuggler is arrested, he will remain under preventive detention for a maximum period of one year But you are detaining your political opponents students and teachers indefinitely under MISA in the name of emergency The budget cannot be divorced from the people Any economic policy without the people's participation is meaningless I appeal to the Minister to announce that at least those who are detained under MISA will not be detained indefinitely The emergency should be withdrawn forthwith

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) Sir, at the outset, let me express my thanks to all hon Members for giving

an opportunity to take part in the general discussion on the budget. Perhaps for the first time I have had the opportunity of listening to all the hon. members who participated in the discussion and made their contributions. It is natural that the budget documents have been viewed from the various political angularities and certain things have been attributed to it which do not exist in reality.

Undoubtedly, the budget is an important fiscal document with reference to the particular year concerned At the same time it depicts the picture in the financial arena and reflects the resolution of the nation in what way we can take care of that situation In that context I hope by and large hon. Members will appreciate that in one of the most difficult situations in which the Finance Minister had to present the budget to this House, perhaps no better alternative would have been possible I would not go into the details of various aspects which have been pointed by hon Members I would just dwell on some of the points which have been mentioned, particularly in relation to the departments where I am assisting my senior Minister

Mr. Sathe rightly said, one of the effective instruments through which we can prevent economic distortions in this country is to make a serious effort to unearth black money and plug tax evasion There is no doubt that this is an area where we should emphasize, put our concentration, not only to plug the loopholes and to unearth the accumulated black money on the one hand but, on the other hand, to take measures which can prevent the generation of black money.

From the budget document and from the speech of the hon Finance Minister you would appreciate that, in spite of various difficulties, there has been buoyancy in the tax realisation this year. This would be confirmed by the figures which have been indicated in the documents. So far as customs duties are concerned, while we estimated in the budget of 1974-75 that the realisation would be of the order of Rs. 936 crores, in the revised estimates it is expected that it would be of the order of Rs. 1,300 crores The income-tax and other direct taxes have also gone up from Rs. 1,370 crores to Rs. 1,460 crores This has been possible by streamlining the tax machinery, particularly the Action Plan which has been put into operation this year.

Before coming to the aspects of smuggling and various other economic offences which are taking place in this country, I would like to point out that in this particular year it has been possible for the Income-tax Department to increase its raids and searches to 1 774 upto 31st December 1974, while the total number of raids and searches in the corresponding period last year was 538 The total assets seized last year was Rs 4 40 crores This year it has been increased to Rs 14 87 crores This is the figure upto 31st January. If I add the figure of the Jaipur raids, perhaps a few more crores would be added. By using the same set of people and by putting them in larger areas of operation and by bringing some sort of motivation, it has been possible to increase the number of raids and searches manifold to realise more revenue.

One of the very old complaints about the income-tax department is the pendency of a large number of cases. The pendency is not entirely due to the fault of the income-tax officers Somtimes the courts take a long time to dispose of appeals If I may be permitted to say so, some lawyer friends like Shri Somnath Chatterjee take the opportunity of the bench and the bar to delay the disposal ..

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, on a point of order Is it the contention of the hon Minister of State for Finance that whatever is done by the Government is according to the laws of this country? If he says so, that is a different thing. Then, let him abolish the courts.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Should the laws be upheld or not? No court is in the pocket of a lawyer. You ought to remember that.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I remember it very much because I am not a lawyer.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I may tell you that I feel it a great privilege and honour to protect the ordinary people against the onslaughts of the Government.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: My only contention is that the pendency of income-tax cases is not mainly due to the fault of the officers. Because, when 1,366 cases were pending before a court, the total number of disposals in that particular year was only thirteen. That is my whole contention.

Coming to the total number of assessments and disposals, in 1974 it has been possible for this Department to take care of 26,75,678 cases whereas in the corresponding period of last year it was of the order of 21,37,220 cases.

What I want to emphasise is, as it has been suggested by Mr Vasant Sathe, that the tax machinery should be streamlined, that it should be made more effective, that it should take more care to make the assessments quickly to realise the taxes expeditiously, that it should do away with the pendency and that it should plug the loopholes which generate black money, that all this is being taken care of and more and more emphasis will be laid in this particular area and, particularly, the scheme which has been enunciated by the Board of Direct Taxes will take more care in this particular area.

Secondly, I would like to point out that another area of generation of black money is smuggling. On many occasions, on the floor of this House and on the floor of the other House, it has been pointed out as to what steps the Government have taken to prevent smuggling. When the MISA was amended and the Ordinance was brought on 17th September, 1974 and, later on, when it was translated into an Act which was put into operation from 19th December, 1974, a large number of persons have been arrested. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee was pleading for the prisoners under MISA. I hope, he is not pleading for the smugglers. Though when the Bill was passed, his party opposed the Bill. I do not understand how we can take effetive action against smugglers if they are not treated extraordinarily.

It has been pointed out many a time on the floor of the House that it is not easy to bring this type of smugglers to book under the existing ordinary laws of the country. They are creating an extraordinary situation by which the developmental efforts of the country are being eaten away and there is a distortion of economy taking place to a considerable extent and, to meet that extraordinary situation, certain extraordinary measures are necessary. That is why MISA was amended. That is why the Act was passed on the floor of the House. Unfortunately, the party to which the hon. Member belongs opposed that Bill. An impression is being created ...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I would like the hon Minister to tell us how he justifies the MISA detenus to remain in jail indefinitely. Let him explain that to us. What is the rationale behind it? You say that the smugglers are holding the country to ransom. Will they remain for years, indefinitely, in jail unless you choose to remove Emergency and DIR? Is there any rationale behind it?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: An impression is being created that after some time, perhaps, the efforts of the Government against smuggling operations are slackening. What I would like to emphasize is that the efforts are not being slackened. Rather, they are being tightened up. Some of the figures which I have in my possession will clearly

indicate that various steps that have been taken to take care of anti-smuggling activities have given results. It would indicate that the Government is serious and they would try to see that smuggling activities are curbed to a considerable extent.

Here, I would like to dispel one impression that has been created The Government has never claimed that smuggling activities would be stopped totally I do not know, in any part of the country where smuggling activities are going on, they could be put to negation in absolute terms The whole question is whether we can control smuggling activities, whether we can crub them, whether we can stop the ugly display of smuggled goods, whether we can allow them to go about freely. If you look from that angle, I say, it has been possible for the Government to put a curb on smuggling activities.

When the MISA was put into operation, upto 19th December, 1974, detention orders in respect of 680 persons were issued When the new Act came into existence, actually 520 persons were behind the bars From 19th December, 1974 to 9th March, 1975, 690 detention orders have been issued. Though some of the people have not been arrested all the State Governments in cooperation with other officers and various local authorities have taken care to put these people under detention

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipur) Why were the warrants against Mr Singhania withdrawn?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE I will explain that It is not a fact which these detention figures indicate that Government has slackened the anti-smuggling activity.

Secondly, as we have said many times on the floor of this House, the number of raids are yielding less and less quantum of goods If we look at the figure of the number of raids which took place in the months of September, October and November 1973, we will find that it was of the order of 2,200 and in the corresponding months of 1974, it is of the order of 3,000 The number of raids have increased from 2,200 to 3,000, but the quantum of the goods seized has come down from 2 8 crores to 1 08 crores These are the figures which indicate that smuggling is taking place to some extent, but its dimension and scope has been limited considerably—because the number of seizures and raids has increased and a large number of persons are behind the bar

There is a third indication We have obtained reports from the various banks operating in different parts of the world, particularly in areas like Hong Kong, Dubai, Singapore and others, where the smugglers used to get money from the Indians living in those areas and used to transfer that money here, which is known as unauthorised remittance In that way they used to get foreign exchange The figures which we have clearly indicate that, recent months, the normal remittances, through legal channels, have increased considerably This is also an indication that the smuggling activities in those areas have been reduced considerably

As we have said many times on the floor of this House, the reports which we are getting from the areas where usually these things happen, Hong Kong, Dubai, etc, indicate that there distress sale is taking place, sometimes these people are taking risks also in their desperation, they are taking risks, goods are sold at rock bottom prices they are taking risks so that they can net some profit out of it. This is the reason why sometimes some smuggled goods are visible in different parts of the country, particularly in important metropolitan cities

I have already mentioned that, while making observations on the Budget certain hon members took the opportunity to make wild allegations. I would like to come to two

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

allegations made by Shri Piloo Mody. I wish he had been present here. While making his observations yesterday he has said that one Mr. Ramchandra Krishnachandra is a saree merchant and income-tax raids took place in his premises and residence. As per Mr. Piloo Mody, 50,000 dollars were seized and Rs. 22 lakhs were seized from his premises, but later on the money was released at the intervention of Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, the then Congress President, because these were the goods of the Congress Party I would like to tell him categorically that the charges made are absolutely baseless and there is not even an iota of truth in it. The fact which I have with me is this; there is one saree merchant by name Mr. Ramachandra Krishnachandra and his houses and premises were raided and searched by the income-tax authorities; it was found that cash, not Rs. 22 lakhs as suggested by Mr. Piloo Mody, but Rs. 11,93,976 were seized· some foreign currencies, not 50,000 but 2,840 dollars and pounds, taken together, were seized from the business premises and houses of Mr. Ramachandra Krishnachandra. But the other part of his allegation is absolutely baseless. No money was returned except about Rs. 40,000. Out of Rs. 11,93,976, only Rs. 40,250 were released because they could satisfy on the source of that money and it has been done as per the rules, under section 132(5), of the Income-tax Act. Within 90 days officers are to arrive at a decision and if the party can satisfy by documentary evidences that this is the legal source of money, there is no point in retaining that money. But the rest of the money, more than Rs. 11 lakhs, have been retained by the income-tax authorities because they are going to put tax, of the order of Rs. 31 lakhs or so. And that extra tax will be realised out of the money which has been seized.

Secondly, he has no relation with the Congress. I have ascertained it from the then Congress President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, that there is no relation with the Congress and nobody in the Congress organization did ever say anything as he claimed, to the Finance Minister that the money kept in the fold of saris in the locker of Shri Biju Patnaik belonged to the BLD. Nobody from the Congress demanded that this money or these goods belonged to the Congress Party.

Secondly, another wild allegation is being made nowadays and not only on the floor of the House, but sometimes we find press reports also, about the Shri Bharat Hari Singhania. I would like to explain the facts of the case. It is a fact that when MISA was under operation, a detention order was issued against him. The allegations were about violation of foreign exchange regulations, but, subsequently, as I had mentioned earlier in my statement, all the cases were reviewed—you know the MISA lapsed on 19th December, 1974....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Before he was arrested?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Please listen to me. You will not be satisfied politically—I know, but you should be satisfied with regard to the facts.

On 19th December 1974 the MISA lapsed and the new Act came into force and the people against whom the detention orders were issued under the MISA were reviewed and it was found that already a case under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act has been instituted against Shri Bharat Hari Singhania in June 1974. Now, it has been pointed out many a time on the floor of the House, that against people who could be brought to book, who could be penalised and who could be prosecuted in the open court under the existing economic law, MISA would not be applied to them ...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why was the warrant issued?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE It is not an individual case Out of 680 detention orders which were issued under MISA—all these were reviwed—520 people we e put into prison under the new Act and Mr, Singhania s case was not one of them It is not an isolated case, it is not a single case or that Mr Singhania was treated specially These are some other cases on which the Government took this decision and it is on this point that when somebody could be brought to book under the existing laws of the country and also show-cause notice has been issued to him in June 1974 under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act it was found that application of the new Act would not be necessary It is absolutely baseless to say that one Chief Minister or two Chief Ministers are sharing Rs 1 crore from him It is absolutely baseless to say that half a dozen Ministers are going to the Prime Minister to convince her that he is not supporting Mr JP The other day Mr Piloo Mody made an allegation to this effect on the floor of the House, This is the position

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA That part of the allegation may not be correct But what I want to know is was not the warrant issued on the basis of the *prime facie* evidence that he was involved in a big foreign exchange racket of under-invoicing?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE I have already replied to that point

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA He is the Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE How long did the warrant remain? When was it cancelled?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE 680 detention orders were issued under the MISA and when MISA lapsed and the new Act came into force on the 19th December, all these cases were reviewed to see whether these people could be put under detention or whether they could be taken care of under other laws

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Was it not known earlier?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE Evidently it was not known It has been assured on the floor of the House that if some people

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE How long was the warrant outstanding?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE Under the existing law, he would not be put under detention It has been pointed out that only those persons who could not be brought to book who could not be prosecuted in the court or who could not be penalised under the existing laws they and they only would be brought under MISA

As the hon Members have suggested this also would be an effective instrument to unearth black money, that is the properties created by the assets of these smugglers

On earlier occasions also it has been suggested by my senior colleague Shri Subramaniam that some serious steps have already been taken to identify this property A committee is constituted with high officers to look into the legal implications of all these things and we are expecting their recommendations As soon as we get that we will consider what suitable legislation should be made About identifying the properties, that is not so easy In case of some of the smugglers arrested like Haji Mastan, Patel Bhakia etc assessment has already been initiated by the Income-tax Officers some of them are already under the income-tax rolls. In important circles a cell has been created and intelligence is being collected in what way we can unearth benami property transferred by smugglers out of assets created by smuggling activities

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

etc In spite of so many hindrances and handicaps and constraints our people are doing such excellent work and this should be appreciated It is not the intention of the Government to slacken anti-smuggling activities, References were made to Law Commission's recommendation in regard to trial system for economic offences That too is under the consideration of the Government I hope it will be possible to indicate in the near future by what time that type of legislation can be brought before the honourable House

I would not like to take more time of the House I have tried to deal with the points which were raised in connection with the particular departments which I am looking after and where I am assisting my senior colleague I have tried to cover those points

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Are people from whom unaccounted money is seized or against whom investigations are pending permitted by your department to be elected as directors of companies?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE It is a matter of law, I cannot say offhand,

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE· It relates to his Department Sir The Income-tax officers are doing excellent work in very trying circumstances But the Minister knows that a great injustice has been done to a large section of IIOs a number of whom are demoted Will he give assurance that the cases of these officers will be sympathetically considered and that they will be restored to their positions for the very excellent work that they are doing?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE I can say that their cases will be treated with sympathy, I am glad that the hon Member appreciates the efforts that they are making

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA· They should be rewarded.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE· Yes, some of them are already rewarded also.

श्री राम हेडाऊ: (रामटेक) · उपसभापति महोदय, बजट को बनाने में हमारे अर्थ मंत्री ने बहुत कष्ट उठाए हैं इसलिए वह धन्यवाद के पात्र है । किन्तु बजट पढ़कर हमारे सामने कुछ बनियादी सवाल आते हैं । क्या इस बजट से बेरोजगारी दूर होगी, क्या इससे महगाई कम होगी . . . क्या इससे भ्रष्टाचार रुकेगा, सभी को दो समय की रोटी मिलेगी , तन ढकने के लिये लोगो को कपडा मिलेगा, रहने के लिये लोगो को घर मिलेंगे, गरीबो की गरीबी हटेगी, उनका दुख दर्द मिटेगा, देश का सुनियोजित तथा सतुलित विकास होगा, कमजोर वर्गों का शोषण बन्द होगा ? जब हम इन तमाम सवालो का जवाब ढूढते है तो हमे मिलता है, नही, , नही, नही । वास्तव मे यह देश गरीबो का है , किन्तु इस बजट ने गरीबो की कमर तोड डाली है । घोषणा तो गरीबी हटाओ की की जाती है किन्तु बजट निश्चित रूप से गरीबी बढाने वाला है । हमारे सामने बनियादी सवाल अनाज का है । कपडे का है बेरोजगारी का है ।

15.45 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI *in the Chair*]. . .

जहा तक बेरोजगारी का सम्बन्ध है, यह बजट हमारी आशाओ को भग करता है । बेरोजगारो को रोजगार मिलेगा , इसका आश्वासन लेश मात्र भी यह बजट नही देता है । देहातो मे भी बेरोजगारी है , वहा भी पढे लिखे लोग रहते हैं, विद्यार्थी वर्ग है, उनको रोजगार देने का भी सवाल है, खेती मे काम करने वाले जो खेत मजदूर हैं उनकी मजदूरी का सवाल है, बीड़ी वालों का सवाल है,

हाथ करघों पर काम करने वालों का सवाल है । इन सब सवालात का कोई भी हल यह बजट नही सुझाता है । उनको सहारा नही देता है, उनकी हिम्मत नही बधाता है। इन समस्याओं के समाधान मे यह समर्थ सिद्ध यह होता है कि ऐसा कही भी दिखाई नही देता है । आज भी हम देखते है कि कर्जा जो मिलना है बडो को मिलता है, उनको मिलता है, जो कोई गारंटी दे सकते हैं, बैंक भी उन्ही को कर्जे देते हैं । ये वे लोग होते हैं जिन पर करोडो और लाखो रुपया टैक्स का बकाया होता है। इन्हीं लोगो के पास देने के लिए गारटी होती है । अगर कोई बी एस सी , एग्रिकलचर या एस सी विद्यार्थी आता है जबकि अपना कोई उद्योग धधा खोलना चाहता है या डेरी चलना चाहता है । कोई दूसरा धधा करना चाहता है और इस काम के लिए सरकार से या बैंक से कर्जा मागता है तो उसको कर्जा नही मिलता है क्योंकि उसके पास गारटी देने के लिएं नही होती है। कहा से वह दे ? गरिब का लडका वह होता है छोटा आदमी होता है । अब उसमें उत्साह पैदा करने वाली ईस बजट मे कोई चीज नही है ।

वास्तव मे गृह उद्योग का इस बजट मे कोई प्रधानता नही दी गई है और न उसके लिए कोई प्रावधान ही किया गया है । सरकार समितिया नियुक्त करती है, उनकी रिपोर्ट आती है लेकिन उन पर अमल नही होता है । अब बुनकरो के सावल को ले । आज तक कई कमेटिया नियुक्त हुई है, अशोक मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई जिस ने एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिश यह की कि इस देश मे हथकरघो की सख्या तीस लाख के करीब है और इन पर लगभग तीन करोड लोगो का जीवन निर्भर करता है और यदि उनका प्रबन्ध आपको ठीक तरह से करना है तो यत्र करघो पर इन रगीन साडियो का उत्पादन आपको तुरन्त बन्द कर देना चाहिये और इन को हथकरघो के लिए सुरक्षित कर दिया जाना चाहिये इन पर अमल नही हुआ । आज भी रगीन साडियो का उत्पादन यत्र करघो पर हो रहा है । यह पूजीपतियो के हाथ मे है । उनकी टैक्टाइल मोनोपोली है । बड़ी भारी लागत इस मे उन्होने लगा रखी है । शिवारामन कमेटी के हिसाब से इन यत्र करघो पर दो सो रुपया कर बढ़ाने की बात कही गई है । अब हम देखते है कि बड़ी भारी मिल ओनर्ज का समर्थन करने वालो की लागी यहा खड़ी हो गई है और बड़े धूम धडाके के साथ प्रचार किया जा रहा है कि दोसौ रुपये का यह कर क्यो बुनकरो के हित मे है ? मिल ओनर्ज जो है जो बडे पूजीपति है उन्होने इनको परचेज कर रखा है, उनको इन पर टैक्स माफ मिलती है, और यहा जो काम करने वाले मजदूर है जो दिनभर काम करते है और तीन रूपया रोज उनको मिलता है व पिस है जबकि एक पावर लूम का जो मालिक होता है वह रोज के सात सत्तर रुपये पैदा का लेता है । शिवारामन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट सामने आई है। मैं पार्थना करता हू कि इस रिपोर्ट को आपको तुरन्त लागू कर देना चाहिये यदि बुनकरो का, हथकरघा वालो को आप बचाना चाहते है ।

लेकिन मुझे यह भी मालूम है कि शिवारामन् कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को लागू नही किया जाएगा, क्योकि पावरलूम वालो की एक बडी भारी लाबी लोक सभा मे भी बैठी हुई है। हम छोटे तबके के लोगो का शोषण कर रहे है। वह सुरन्त बन्द होना चाहिए ।

बीडी के धधे मे भी यही स्थिति है। हर धधे मे हम देखते है कि उत्पादक, छोटे आदमी, नीचे के तबके के आदमी, कमजोर आदमी की ओर सरकार आज भी ध्यान नही दे रही है। हम सब कहते है कि काश्तकारो की स्थिति अच्छी होनी चाहिए । । लेकिन आज उन की क्या हालत है ? काश्तकारो को दो वर्गों मे विभाजित करना चाहिए – एक, बडे काश्तकार, और दूसरे को दो चार एकड़ वाले छोटे काश्तकार । सरकार से जो भी .

[श्री राम हेड़ाऊ]

मदद या सहूलियत मिलती है, वह केवल बड़े काश्तकारो को मिलती है और छोटे काश्तकारो को कुछ नही मिलता है।

वास्तव मे इस देश मे गवर्नमेंट का 95 फीसदी पैसा बडे कारखानेदारो और पजीपतियो को ओर जाता है, और सिर्फ 5 फीसदी पैसा काश्तकारो की ओर जाता है। लेकिन 95 फीसदी पसे की वसूली बराबर नही हो रही है। और 5 फीसदी की वसुली किस ढंग से की जाती है? जब काश्तकार के घर पर वसूली के लिए जाते है, तो उस के खाने के बर्तन और पूजी की भगवान की मूर्ति तक उठा कर ले जाते है।

जहा तक पूजीपतियो से वसूली करने का प्रश्न है मै एक उदाहरण देना चहता हू। भंडारा जिले मे तुमसर नगरी मे एक महाशय की फर्म है। उन पर टोटल 3,75 लाख रुपया इनकम टैक्स का बकाया है। लेकिन वह वसूल नही किया जाता है। वह फर्म हर साल अपना नाम बदला करती है। उन से वसूली न करने का कारण यह है कि वह सत्ता के साथ हैं। मिनिस्टर उन के यहा खाना खाते है। कलेक्टर उन के यहा पीते है। टैक्स रीकवरी करने वाले अफसर आते है तो उन के मुह बन्द कर दिए जाते है। इस लिए उन से वसूली करने की व्यवस्था नही की जाती है।

श्री बी० डी० नायक. (कनारा) उन का नाम बता दीजिए।

श्री राम हेड़ाऊ . वह भडारा जिले की जिला कांग्रेस के प्रेजिडेंट, श्री राम नारायण मोर तथा परिवार हैं। यह राजनीति कब तक चलाई जाएगी? वह जिला कांग्रेस कमेटी के प्रेजिडेंट हैं, इस लिए उन को हाथ लगाने की ताकत नही है।

एक माननीय सदस्य , वह कांग्रेस (ओ०) के होंगे।

श्री राम हेड़ाऊ : कांग्रेस (ओ) नही, कांग्रेस (आर)।

आदिवासियो के उत्थान के बारे में भी इस बजट मे कोई व्यवस्था नही है। आदिवासियो को जो सहूलियते दी जाती है, वे केवल कागज तक ही सीमित रहती है, लेकिन वास्तव मे उन को वे सहूलियते नही मिलती है। जो लोग आदिवासी एरिया से बाहर रहते है, उन को इस कारण सहूलियतो से वन्चित किया जाता है कि वे आदिवासी क्षेत्र से बाहर रहते है नौकरियो मे उन को पूरा प्रतिनिधित्व नही दिया गया है और उन का कोई उत्थान नही हुआ है।

जहा तक क्षेत्रीय असतुलन का सम्बन्ध है, आज स्थिति यह है कि जिन की ताकत चल जाती है, वे मत्रियो के पास जा कर अपने क्षेत्र के लिए अपने अनुपात से कही ज्यादा बटोर लेते हैं, और जिस क्षेत्रमे जनता के लिए लड़ने वाली लीडरशिप नही है, उस क्षेत्र का दुर्भाग्य है कि उस का कोई विकास नही होता है। महाराष्ट्र मे विदर्भ एक ऐसा अभागा इलाका है, जिस की लीडरशिप अति-स्वार्थी, अवसरवादी, सत्ता के पीछे दौडने वाली और जनता विरोधी है। इस का परिणाम यह है कि विदर्भ सभी दृष्टियो से कुचला जा रहा है और उस के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार हो रहा है। वहा कोई भी विकास नही हो रहा है। कपास की खेती करने वाला काश्तकार रो रहा है, चिल्ला रहा है, क्योकि उस को ठीक भाव नही मिलता है। वहा कोई उद्योग नही खोले गये है और कोई रेलवे लाइन नही बनती है। इस लिए देश के सतुलित विकास की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

हम बाहर से अनाज मगाने पर जितना पैसा खर्च करते हैं, अगर वही पैसा हम अपने देश की सभी नदी-नालो के पानी को खेती के लिए इस्तमाल करने की दृष्टि से योजनाओ को कार्यान्वित करलें पर करे तो हम अपने देश उपज काफी बढ़ा सकते

हैं । हमारी एक एक इंच जमीन के लिए सिंचाई की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । उस के बिना हम अनाज के मामले मे स्वावलम्बी नही हो सकते है ।

देहात मे गाय-बैल का जो गोबर होता है, उस से हमारा उर्वरक बनता है, लेकिन गोबर अधिकतर जलाने के काम आता हैं । इस लिए गोबर के जलाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा देना चाहिए ।

120 वस्तुओं पर जो एक टका उत्पादन-शुल्क लगाया गया है, उस का सारा बोझा किस पर पडेगा ? जनता पर । लेकिन शराब को उस मे से छोड दिया गया है । इस का कारण स्पष्ट है कि हमारी सरकार चाहती है कि युवा पीढ़ी नष्ट हो जाये, वर्तमान व्यवस्था को बदलने के लिए युवा पीढ़ी सघर्ष करने के लिए सामने न आये, वह कमजोर और बीमार और बुजदिल हो जाये इसी लिए वह शराब पीना सिखाने की गन्दी राजनीति चला रही है । मै इस का निषेध करता हू ।

बीडी, पेट्रोल, कपडा, चाय और चीनी आदि के कर म जो वृद्धि हुई है, उस का बोझ साधारण आदमियो पर पडने वाला है । इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि लोगो की क्रय-शक्ति कम होगी , उस के कारण कारखानो मे माल जमा होगा और उन का उत्पादन कम हो जायेगा, जिस से सरकार की आय भी कम हो जायेगी । इस घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार को फिर टैक्स का सहारा लेना पडेगा, और फिर टैक्स बढेंगे ।

इस लिए मै यह कहना चाहता हू कि यह बजट आर्थिक सकट को बढ़ाने वाला, मुद्रा स्फीति को बढ़ाने वाला, निराशाजनक, विकास को रोकने वाला और जनता को सताने वाला है, और मै इस को अपनी सहमति नहीं देता हू ।

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): The Budget has been presented I would say it is the objective of Government to improve various sectors mentioned in it by various measures which the Finance Minister has enunciated The criteria by which the performance will be judged will be the way in which we are able to control inflation, solve unemployment and achieve the rate of growth planned for I must congratulate the Finance Minister on putting an end to galloping inflation and stabilising prices, the further measures he has enunciated would stabilise prices further.

Here a few matters require to be corrected I am quite sure the Finance Minister is aware of various selective elaxations that he has to do to increase production and savings On the unemployment front, I would once again suggest that we may have industrial training institutes in very large number which would teach people artisan skills and handicrafts as that is probably the only way by which we would be able to provide employment The tools required for a person for handicrafts or as artisan would not exceed in value Rs 200 The large unemployed force that we are calling landless labour was really engaged in village and cottage industries In the old days, the cooking of most of the people was done in earthen pots We used to get pound our rice and wheat by what we call Golas in Gujarati Now with the metal wares, rice mills, etc having replaced them, there is unemployment. The same is the case with, people who used to make ploughs, bullock carts etc All these people are unemployed All of us know that unless and until technology and artisan skill is imparted to the rural unemployed, the problem cannot be solved because we have very limited land at our disposal He should have provided sufficient funds It is upto the hon Finance Minister to adjust the outlay in such a manner that the artisan skill is imparted to the landless people.

[Shri D D Desai—Contd.]

16 hrs

Our whole problem is one of proper utilisation of our GNP Nearly Fifty per cent of our national income is taken by the local authorities, the State and the Central Governments. Somehow or the other this amount of outlay is increasing into unproductive sectors I suggest that the Finance Minister should control governmental expenditure of an unproductive nature We know the courage with which he is fighting inflation, the same courage is necessary to fight ever increasing bill on Government employees, from Rs 700 crores to Rs 1400 or 1500 crores it had gone, and practically very limited returns are coming in terms of tangible assets Therefore, Government should take steps to reduce governmental unproductive expenditure

I must again congratulate the hon Finance Minister for the emphasis he has laid on agriculture Irrigation plays a primary role and a large number of projects are held up for want of decision on inter-state water disputes Efforts made by the Agriculture Minister had started yielding results and more action would bring greater results Large sums of money which we are spending for the purchase of foodgrains and other agricultural products could be utilised for enriching the country If only we succeed in utilising every single drop of water that falls in our country or flows in our rivers our problem would be solved A way must be found so that these matters could be resolved satisfactorily in national interest

We have a serious problem in respect of cotton The cotton growers are not asking for more than their daily wage which is paid to any industrial worker Agriculturists constitute a substantial part of our population but they are the least attended people, that is their feeling Rightly or wrongly this feeling has developed and this matter has to be straightened up. The organised labour, what Mao Tse-Tung calls bourgeoisie, distort the economy in such a manner that unfortunately the farmers are not able to realise even Rs. 4 or 5 as their daily wage They do work in sun and rain and other adverse weather conditions The whole family the farmer his wife and his children, work on the farm, if he does not recover a reasonable return it is difficult for him to do his next sowing, and keep up the cycle of agricultural production This is an important matter and it is not restricted to cotton

Take for instance sugarcane or wheat I do not know whether our Agricultural Price Commission is knowledgeable There is wide disparity between its costing and the costing done by the Punjab University at Ludhiana It is like armchair economists versus a realist who conducts a sample survey on the field of five or six rich and leading Ludhiana villages The sample survey concludes that there is no farmer who earns more than Rs 20 000 per year In other words our fallacious thinking about the rich farmers or the medium or even the poor farmer has to change We should not go by illusions Once again I request the hon Finance Minister to give the necessary credit for the purchase of cotton to Cotton Corporation and Cooperatives if he feels Giving credit facilities to the mills and other bodies might be diverted What harm will be there? They are producing more than Rs 500 crores worth of cotton The credit facility to C C I is Rs 10 crores The Cotton Corporation of India is under the Commerce Ministry whose interest comes in conflict? Rs 10 crores to C C I is not even sufficient to meet one per cent of our total production At least Rs 100 crores credit facility should be given for the purchase of cotton

Again, with regard to cane, we must remember that sugar grows in the farms, not in the mills. If we want more sugar to be produced, this

price paid to growers should be remunerative. Today Rs. 14 are paid in U. P. You can give Rs. 3 more per quintal. Again, the recovery rates are decided by the mills themselves; they give their figures, according to their interest. The cane grower finds the disparity between the north and south so great. In the north it is 9.5 whereas in the south it is upto 14. They start doubting whether it is right or wrong. I also request the hon. Finance Minister to take personal interest and see that the Mills debts to cane-growers are paid off early.

Regarding wheat, we do not want to say Rs. 120. The Punjab University at Ludhiana has worked out the cost and it says that according to the break up of the figures that it has it is estimated to cost Rs. 135 or 140. We do not want Rs. 135 or 140; but give at least Rs. 125 per quintal. We do not say give the salary that you are giving to the textile labourer or any other labourer in the engineering industry. You must give wheat-grower at least according to the poorest standard for labour. In that case you will find that the cost of growing would not be less than Rs. 125. This year we are about to go to elections. If you give the farmer a deal like this, we can imagine the unfortunate consequences. I will not be able to deal with power due to lack of time It is a serious matter and I will only say that we have take about plan power target every time, and we have failed to achieve every time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can take it up at the time of demands for grants. You may now conclude.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: In regard to investment and savings, the Finance Minister has done a good job. He has taken great care to increase savings and revive the capital market and for doing those things, he deserves our congratulations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Rao. He may also keep the constraints of time that we have at our disposal.

DR V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: (Bellary): What is the time?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ten minutes, normally. But I shall extend it by a few minutes. I do not know how long it will be possible.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: I speak rarely if you cannot give me enough time, I would rather not speak. I have got other forums to express my views and I do not want to do injustice to the subject. I think the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should show some consideration to Members who do not speak frequently

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAHH): These are the general guidelines, you carry on.

DR V. K R VARADARAJA RAO: I have one or two difficulties in understanding the budget which I should like to place before the Minister. I have carefully read his budget speech and the accompanying documents I do not quite understand what is the extra budgetary resources which was used in 1974-75 for the plan outlay. The figures given do not indicate the exact difference between the previous plan's outlay and proposed outlay for 1975-76. Secondly, the Minister said that the deficit for 1974-75 was Rs. 625 crores. At the same time, he said, we cannot consider it really as Rs 625 crores because we have imported stocks of food and fertilisers worth Rs. 330 crores for which payment has already been made, which will be recovered I presume during 1975-76. Does this Rs. 330 crores represent a not addition to the value of the stocks in the previous year? There must have been some stock in 1973-74 when you closed the budget. If so, is the minister taking credit for this amount in his

[Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja Rao]

calculations of the budget for 1975-76?

The Finance Minister has had a most difficult job. As you know, we have been just trying to come to terms with the challenge of inflation in this country. If you look at the revised budget estimates of the current year as compared to the budget estimates, you would see that the bulk of the increased expenditure has been on non-productive items like extra payment of D.A., food subsidies or fertilisers. The increase in the plan outlay was only of the order of Rs. 70 or 80 crores. We raised resources to the tune of Rs. 700 crores but the bulk of it was not available for purposes of growth. We had to take resort to a large number of anti-inflationary measures which the House knows fully well. There has been some decline in prices. I am glad the Economic Survey does not take an over-optimistic and complacent view but admits that we have not yet conquered the challenge of inflation. This is a matter which I should like to stress very much. From reading the discussions which have taken place in the House, my humble opinion is that not enough attention seems to have been paid to the fact that inflation is still with us. We are expecting a good rabi crop, but we do not know what the kharif is going to be. We do not know how much of the procurement target from the coming rabi crop is going to be realised and at what prices. It is very important to underline this fact—I hope the Finance Minister will do so in his reply—that we are still in an era of inflation. There is every possibility that in 1975-76 prices will continue to rise. We hope they may not rise at the same rate as in the previous two years, but I am pretty certain prices will continue to rise and the monetary and fiscal measures you have taken last year need to be continued with even greater vigour during the current year. Otherwise, we will find ourselves in the unfortunate position of adding to inflation in the name of meeting the various demands, which are very legitimate demands.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Perhaps by "last year" he means the current year and by "current year" the next year.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: Yes. Perhaps I am causing some confusion because of my phraseology.

This is a question on which I would like as an economist to place the greatest emphasis, though it is a very unpopular decision to take, because there is justice for sectional demands when you take them individually, but when you take the economy as a whole, with the position in which we find ourselves having had to rely on 5 million tonnes of imports last year and having to rely on some measure of imports during the current year also, not knowing what is going to happen to the kharif crop and not knowing how much we will procure in the rabi crop, we should definitely accept the position that we are still in a very dangerous inflationary position. The inflation has been, so to speak, suppressed for the time being, but there is very danger of its coming up again. Therefore, one broad and important aspect of the budgetary policy during the current year has to be to contain the forces of inflation, to prevent any big rise in prices during 1975-76. If by any chance, due to mistakes, we find that the prices rise by about 20 or 25 per cent during 1975-76, I can assure the Finance Minister that the kind of situation in which we find ourselves at the end of the budget year would be actually very difficult to tackle.

In this connection, I would also like to point out that the budget makes no provision for enhanced dearness allowance. The budget says that we are going to have discussions with Government employees and so on. I do not know what is going to be

the outcome of these discussions. Then, in the budget year 1976-77, I think the impounded incomes of 1974-75 will become due for payment, because they have been impounded for a period of two years. It seems to me that it is high time that we take a long term view in regard to these increases, as long as we are faced with the challenge of inflation. And I would like to suggest that, instead of impounding these additional incomes, which may become due for payment in two or three years, it may be better to have them put into the provident fund of the persons concerned, so that, while they will not suffer and they will not lose interest either, there will be no immediate demand on Government for the return of these funds, before they are able to get full control over the inflationary situation.

Then, I would like to say something about black money which is also playing a very important part in creating the inflationary situation. I think the Government has done something to deal with the subject. The raids they have carried out both on smugglers as well as on income-tax evaders may not be hundred per cent— at any rate, I do not know who are the persons who should be invaded— but, certainly, they have created a good impression, and I am sure they have resulted in a certain amount of fear being put into the hearts of the black money creators through smuggling and tax evasion.

But, I want to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to one other aspect of black money, on which I am afraid the action taken so far has been practically negligible. I am referring to the sales of houses and sites where there is a tremendous amount of under-valuation and where a great deal of black money passes hands, where a great deal of cash payments have to be made. At my instance, the Government of my State carried out a sample survey in the year 1973-74 of all the houses and sites in the city of Bangalore. They took a sample and they also got the registered value of the sales of the sample sites and houses. The sampling was done on a scientific basis. They also got the estimated value, on the basis of regular valuation of plinth area, construction costs and so on kept by the PWD As a matter of fact, there were about 13,000 and odd transactions and they took about one thousand samples. They found that while the registered value of the sample survey buildings was Rs. 195 lakhs. the estimated value of the same sites and buildings was no less than Rs. 436 lakhs. The difference between the registered value and the estimated value on a fairly reasonable basis has been of the order of more than 100 per cent of the registered value.

In Bangalore alone, the estimate is that during the year 1973-74, there must have been cash flows in regard to sale and purchase of houses and sites which have not figured in the Registrar's statements to the tune of probably something like Rs. 20 crores. If you take that as a sample for the country as a whole, there must ge something of the order of Rs. 300 to Rs 400 crores which must be generated as black money in respect of urban house and site sale and purchase transactions

Sometime back, as you know, the Income-tax legislation was amended. The Income-tax authorities now get such returns of sale of houses. In fact, in reply to the question which I asked the other day, not in this House, I was told that the Income-tax authorities have got 34 lakh such returns and wondered how to deal with such a large number of returns. The Income-tax authorities have the returns of the sale values as registered It is a simple question of setting up a machinery for estimating the real value and also of passing a legislation, if necessary, to see in what way we can recover the excess which has been paid or given in the course

[Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja Rao]

of the last one or two years at least. At any rate, I think, this black market money in regard to real estate transactions needs to be taken into consideration with as much seriousness, as much vigour, as much drive, as the Government appears to have done in the case of smugglers and in the case of evaders of income-tax.

I also hope that the Government is taking action to root out false holders to licences or quotas who are also creating black money by selling licences or quotas in the black market. I think, action is being taken against them This will also result in some reduction of black money. I have no doubt that if blacy market money is properly brought under control, it will have a salutary effect on inflationary process and rise in prices without having to cut down productive expenditure on the part of the Government.

Then, I come to the question of exports We have to increase our exports As a matter of fact, we have been patting ourselves on the back by saying that the exports have been increased at the rate of about 50 per cent in the last two or three years. The Economic Survey itself admits that the increase in exports is largely due to rise in prices As far as the increase in volume of exports is concerned, it is only at the rate of 4 per cent. We have been talking about having the target of 7 or 8 per cent We have got to increase our exports I know it is not easy to do it It is very easy to say it, not easy to do it.

I would like to ask the Finance Minister and, through him, the Government as to what special steps are being taken to tap the markets and the enormously increasing current demands of these oil countries which have become very rich in the course of the last two or three years Do you have a special organisation? Has any special survey been done? Have you relaxed the Reserve Bank of India restrictions and irritations on people who want to go to these countries to find out what possibilities there are either in sales or establishing business or doing something else?

It seems to me, with astronomical figures of 70 to 80 or even 90 billion dollars flowing to these people bulk of whom are in our neighbourhood excepting Venezula—most of them are in the Middle East, one in Africa and the other in Asia—the possibilities are enormous. I would like to know whether special vigorous steps are being taken to promote export markets in these countries From the experience I have had on my visit which I paid recently to Iran at the invitation of their Government I heard one thing from many people there, namely, that Indians are losing the market because we do not fulfil our contracts, we do not fulfil the time schedules and all that Some machinery should be there to go into all that When we enter into contracts, it may be private sector or public sector, it makes no difference because foreign exchange is public foreign exchange, some machinery should be there to follow them up to see that obstacles are cleared, that difficulties are met with, and all facilities are given so that our export commitments are met.

I strongly suggest that if this is properly looked after, this will help us substantially to increase our exports and also give us long-term advantages of other kinds in this area.

Then I would like to ask the Finance Minister as to what we are doing to get loans from the enormous petrodollars that are coming to the market. Is it the rate of interest that is holding us? Is it that we are not able to establish contacts with these countries. Why is it that we are mainly relying on the World Bank and on a few bits and crumbs that are thrown to us by the consortium countries and the United States which dangles a carrot

which itself is very small and lean and which becomes smaller and leaner by the time you get to it. Yet, our requirements of foreign exchange are so large. What are we doing to try and get the petro-dollars? Can we send out a special mission—not with all fanfare and publicity—, can we not send people to find out the loan possibilities, to get all the relevant data to see if we can get a slice out of the enormous new foreign exchange that has become available in the shape of petro-dollars?

Then, I would like to say that this Budget has attempted to give some fillip to savings But I have a feeling that the attempt which has been made may not be sufficiently productive.

Attempt has also been made to give a fillip to the private sector In fact, the responsibility for increasing production to a considerable extent in the budget year, 1975-76, has been left to the private sector because the income-tax rates have been left to remain where they were when they were brought down in the hope that this will lead to reduction in evasion of tax and give more incentives to big entrepreneurs. Also tax-holiday has been extended and a number of other concessions have been given. I hope these will be followed up by some kind of an understanding, some kind of a non irritation, I do not know how to describe it; these are political matters; we all have political matters; we all have political postures; we have political slogans and there are not many members of my Party who can afford to be free of political slogans as, fortunately or unfortunately, I am in a position to be. Having given these concessions, the Finance Minister must also see to it that something emerges from those concessions, that the private sector is made to realise this. I find that they are saying that they have not got everything. They have been given much more than they would have expected, and having got what they wanted, the private scetor in this country has a very important responsibility for seeing that production increases in the budget year.

I like the selective approach of the Finance Minister adopted in regard to Plan outlay during the current year —agriculture, energy and transport are being given priorities. But I find, going through the detailed figures, that agriculture does not get the lion's share; I find that it is petroleum which gets the lion's share, then comes coal, then lignite, transport and so on. Agriculture does get much more than what it get in the revised estimates, but I do suggest that he may explore the possibility..

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM: Look into the State Budgets also.

DR. V. K. R VARADARAJA RAO: I am talking of the Central Budget, I do not have the State Budgets.

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM I will give the figures.

DR. V. K. R VARADARAJA RAO: We also know that the State Budgets, in turn, depend not only on their own resources. Many States have come out with deficit budgets. They depend on Central assistance.

We are on the Fifth Plan, and there is no comparison between the size of the Fifth Plan which was projected and the amount of Central assistance which the States are receiving from the Central Government. This year the step-up over the last year is marginal. If the States are to be involved in food and agriculture, the Central assistance to the States in relation to power projects, in relation to irrigation projects, must be stepped up much more than has been the case so far. I would like to suggest to the Finance Minister to consider the possibility, as has been done in the past, of making special grants to the States which are in a position to show immediate results from the point of view of increasing power generation, from the point of view of increasing irrigation, increasing food crops; give them the responsibility for seeing that

[Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja Rao]

such and such increase in production takes place and they will be prepared to play a proper role and see that a good part is made available for purposes of Central stocks.

I do not think I want to say anything more It is no good criticising the Government because it does not abolish poverty, because it does not bring about social justice, it does not bring about implementation of all the objectives which we, as a Congress Party, have placed in our manifesto. I do not think –the Finance Minister may not like what I say—that this is an ideological budget; I do not think that this Budget has any ideological overtones. It is a practical Budget by a Finance Minister who has suddenly found himself in a situation where on the one hand he has to cut down expenditure, have credit squeeze, prevent expansion of money, not go in for too much of deficit financing, not go in for expenditure for long-gestation projects because of inflationary effects; he is also constantly threatened by cost-push inflation and the legitimate demands of workers and others for a compensatory rise in their incomes to neutralise the rise in prices; at the same time he also knows, as is evident from his speech and also from the Economic Survey, that we cannot stand still, we must have development, we must have investment, we must have growth. In such a terrible situation which constituted a dilemma for the Finance Minister, he had no alternative but to put forward a Budget that will at least keep the economy stable and going this year There will be some improvement but the improvement is not going to be more than marginal. Certainly no extravagant claims can be made for this Budget because any extravagant claim made for this Budget will immediately be belied by analysts and subsequent results.

Having said that, I congratulate the Finance Minister for having faced a very difficult situation with a considerable amount of courage. I do know this Budget is not going to help him. As far as telling the people that we have used this Budget to implement our election manifesto is concerned, we are not in a position to do so because the circumstances are beyond our control.

Our first duty now is to stop the rise in prices. Our second duty is to see that essential goods are made available in minimum quantities to the vulnerable sections of the population and to workers and other persons who otherwise will bring about a cost-push inflation. These are the primary duties. At the same time, we have to go in for things like energy, fertilisers, irrigation, agriculture and so on of which some change has been made in this Budget but not to the extent I would like. But, there again, I say I know the difficulties the Finance Minister is facing.

I have great pleasure in supporting this Budget. In view of all the various difficulties under which the Finance Minister labours, I would like to congratulate him on his having made a good job out of a very difficult situation.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): It appears to me that this is one of the most rudderless budgets without any firm commitment to any positive direction in regard to the basic problems that the country is facing today, *viz*, the problems of reducing the poverty level which has jumped up from 46 percent to 67 per cent and arresting the price spiral. According to the statement of the Planning Minister himself, the Plans have not succeeded to touch the problem of educated unemployment which is to the tune of eight million today and about 15 million of rural unemployment as well. It has also very cursorily taken note of the very serious crisis that is developing along Pakistan borders. I want to warn the Government that there is almost a near inevitability of having another

confrontation in the near future with Pakistan.

Almost every year it has become some kind of a ritual in arithmatical at acrobatics in balancing the income and expenditure and almost every year raising more and more financial resources with the ostensible purpose of resolving the problems of our common people I am very glad that Dr Rao has pointed out as also Shri Mohan Dharia that this Government made to the people so many grandiloquent promises These promises also proved an equally grandiose pieces of broken pledges and promises

During the pre-Independence days the Congress Party and the post-independence days the ruling party pledged once again that the indirect taxes which affected the common people would be progressively eliminated But I would just give you some figures to show how the indirect taxes are growing and growing to the extent of making people crack under their pressure In 1960-61 the indirect taxes were 70 2 per cent and in 1969-70 it was 77 1 per cent In 1972-73 it rose to 79 8 per cent On the contrary the direct taxes which affect the vested interests and the rich people have come down from 28 8 per cent in 1960-61 to 20 2 per cent in 1972-73 This is the clear indication of whether we are trying to help the common people or whether we are trying to help the vested interests in our efforts to fulfil our socialist objectives

The monthly household expenditure of the common man having earning of Rs 50 was 2 4 per cent in 1953-54 It rose to 3 1 per cent in 1958-59 and in 1963-64, it was 6 5 per cent In respect of those having monthly income of Rs 301 the figure was 5 5 per cent in 1953-54 which rose to 9 3 per cent in 1958-59 And in 1963-64 it was 16 6 per cent There is no figure about the people having income of rupee one or less per day But the figure of consumer expenditure of one rupee or less per day is available from the National Sample Survey. According to this in 1956-57, it was 92 per cent of the total population In 1961-62 it was 84 3 per cent In 1967-68, it was 57 5 per cent It appears that it is decreasing but taking into consideration the fall in the value of the rupee which has come down to 24 paise today this 57 5 per cent will be almost equal to 90 per cent of our total population These are the facts about the broken promises of the Government Instead of decreasing the burden of the common man it has been increased to extent that back of the proverbial camel—the common man—has been over burdened with taxes to a point of being almost crushed

Many promises have been made in the Budget about investment and Development and particularly about the priority to be given to agriculture and energy sectors I don't want to talk much about this as Dr Rao has pointed out as to how this may prove futile

Let us rather look at the grandiloquent promises made during the last four plans which proved as grand show pieces of broken promises Let me give some of the figures regarding the achievements of the plans in this connection

Firstly, the public sector saving as a proportion of national income has come down during the last 5 years from 2 per cent to 1 per cent

Secondly, the proportion of domestic savings declined from 25 7 per cent to 17 2 per cent during the same period

Thirdly, the Fourth Plan promised public saving as percentage of national income to rise from 1 4 per cent to 4 5 per cent but the ratio at the end of the Fourth Plan rose only half its level in 1965-66 The deployment of public sector resources increased from 10 1 per cent in 1960-61 to 14 per cent in 1973-74 But it miserably failed to increase proportionate growth in our national income

[Shri Samar Guha]

Fourthly, the development expenditure was 59.4 per cent in 1965-66 but in 1973-74 it is 46.3 per cent. Keeping in view the shortfall of the rupee value the effective imposts of this 46.3 per cent is also much less.

Sir, in the Third Plan, the total capital formulation expenditure was of the order of 47 per cent. It is now only 33 per cent in the Fourth Plan. The corresponding consumption expenditure rose from 50 per cent to 66 per cent of the budgetary resources. I regret to ask what is the neat result of the Fourth Plan? As I have already stated, it resulted in increasing the burden of the common people. It may sound cynically hyperbolic, but, I think that if a little bit of back calculation is made, it would not be wrong to say that the net outcome of the Four plans has been that the poverty level of the common people has grown abnormally high and it is going higher still.

About the deficit financing, my friends of the ruling party only spoke so elequently, in support of the budget. I say that deficit budget is nothing but an additional taxation. In 1973-74, the estimated budget deficit was Rs. 85 crores It had gone up to Rs. 650 crores at the end of the year. And in 1974-75 the estimated budget deficit rose from Rs. 126 crores to Rs. 635 crores and in the present budget the budgetary gap is to the tune of Rs. 225 crores From the past experience, it can be said that the year 1975-76 will only end in a bigger deficit than even the record deficit of Rs. 869 crores as found in the year 1972-73.

There is one particular direction of the budget. I may use the word that there is one subterranean rudder which is operating invisibly in this budget. This budget did not touch the vested interests at all. It is also a fact that in this budget no effective step has been suggested to mopping up the blackmoney that is in circulation in the industrial sector, particularly—private industrial sectors. The reason is obvious—the objective of this budget is to find a way out for mopping up election funds for the ruling party for the year 1976, the expected election year. Whether there will be election or not in the year 1976—nobody knows. One thing is definite and that is, the cloud of another war with Pakistan is hanging over one's head, The cloud may burst over the sub-continent at any time.

I would now wish to draw your attention to certain basic problems not only pertaining to this country but to Independence, that is, during the last 27 years or so, nearly fifty to sixty per cent of Pakistans resources, directly or indirectly, were diverted for defence purposes. And nearly 35 per cent of our resources was also similarly diverted for defence requirements. In this House many hon. Members so eloquently said that our defence budget should be increased. I can understand the compulsion for enhanced defence expenditure that has been created by the threat of Pakistan. I may also draw the attention to the fact that there is an increase in defence expenditure of the whole of India as well as the huge defence expenditure by Pakistan Another arms race has started in this sub-continent. The ultimate result of this arms race will be another armed conflict between India and Pakistan. The inevitable, if I may use the word is going to happen again. I may also draw your attention to the fact that whether there is no-war pact or not, that will not solve the problem of this subcontinent. The problems of this subcontinent both political and economical, are inter-related and so the time has come when some kind of a fundamental solution—not no-war pact or Simla pact—will have to be found, as otherwise the problem of this subcontinent cannot be solved if this kind of arms race goes on as it is today. Sir, we had four wars with

Pakistan, and chinese war also came in consequence I say with all sense of responsibility that after the emergence of Bangladesh and also after the emergence of the racial autonomy movement of the people of Baluchistan, Pakhtoonistan and Sind, the time is ripe for an alternative solution for resolving the economic as well as the political problems of the sub-continent, which we are facing today either as an actual or potential confrontation between India and Pakistan The time has come to boldly assert that there is no alternative for the survival of the common people of the whole of this sub-continent unless there is some kind, some quantum, of a surrender of mutual sovereignty to evolve a new nexus of political relationship of forming a kind of confederation between India, Pakistan and Bangladesh to begin with Sir only by forming a confederation of the three States in our sub-continent we can evolve a common policy for our defence and our foreign affairs and a common policy of economic cooperation as also for cooperative relations among the three States of this sub-continent Otherwise whatever may be our Budget the whole Budget will be upset by another War as it happened in the last four War with Pakistan and one War with China Sir, I know that those who are in power in our country or in Pakistan are terribly afraid about the question of surrender of a part of their sovereignty to evolve a common nexus of common sovereignty to set up a new confederal structure for the whole sub continent

I remember that greatest revolutionary pilgrim of India Netaji in 1944 when the Wavell proposal for the partition of India was announced repeatedly made a passionate appeal to the people of the whole sub-continent against partition I quote what he said

"If India is divided she will be ruined politically, economically socially and culturally My divine motherland shall not be cut up'

Every one of us find today how all these words have proved to be prophetically correct That is why, I say that the time has come to bodly assert and propagate the new idea that neither another war nor a no-war-pact can resolve the problems of either an actual or potential confrontation between India and Pakistan that is perpetually going on for the last 27 years but only a confederation of the three States of the sub-continent can help to resolve basically our economic and other political problems Otherwise, there is no alternative before us than confrontation and destruction Every year, the burden of the common people will increase and the back of the common people will break

I will conclude by expressing the apprehension that this year will be an year of the worst national crisis worst of the kind that we have seen since the birth of our Independence The more the possibility of this national crisis will be growing, we will find a tendency among the rulers of Delhi to concentrate more and more powers in their hands Today the possibility of a Indio-Pak War will perhaps give a new fillip to them to concentrate more and more powers I do not know what will happen In the wake of a serious crisis in Bangladesh an authoritarian rule has been established there and in Pakistan also we find that virtually, rather in reality it has come under an authoritarian rule I do not know wheather that is why power is being concentrated in the hands of the ruling party in India also and that is why the emergency is being continued

Now we have a powerful secret organisation called RAW a secret organisation functioning in Delhi and other parts of the country It has got seven or eight officers operating in Delhi alone with a different sign board This RAW is completely in the hands of the Prime Minister Its budget is not disclosed although a fantastic amount is being spent for

[Shri Samar Guha]

it In fact, today the country is being ruled by RAW, not by the Congress party not by the Government, not by any parliamentary committee, not by any policy-making body Not only that, many of the policies that are being implemented are enunciated by RAW The whole budget of RAW is kept a secret We do not know what is the purpose Questions after questions were raised in this House but nothing has been disclosed We have been talking of the CIA, we have been talking of KGB but this RAW is more powerful in some senses than the CIA or KGB This is the organisation that is operating in India under the direct control of the Prime Minister

It is not only that defence expenditure is being increased but paramilitias the BSF the ISF and NDF have also increased

Dr KAILAS (Bombay South) He can speak about these during the Home Ministry Demands

SHRI SAMAR GUHA I am entitled to say anything in the general budget discussion

These para-militias are growing The supersession of many Generals have lad to a serious suspicion Recently a 26-member Russian defence delegation visited our country It was headed by their Deputy Defence Minister who is a powerful member of the Politbureau It was also accompanied by three chiefs of the armed forces aided by a most powerful technical team of the Defence department of Soviet Russia I do not know whether Soviet Russia has ever sent such a powerful military delegation to any other country even to China when it had good relations with her As to what happened in the course of the discussions with that delegation nothing has been stated on the floor of the House We must have certain hopes regarding the outcome of talks with Russian delegation in case of a probable confrontation with Pakistan, but this also creates a dangerous apprehension in our mind because of the tendency of developing an over-concentration of power in the hands of the ruling authorities of our country

The Government are under the shadow of a tautomeric justification, a self-generating justification for developing an authoritarian rule. Now we are facing a serious national crisis Perhaps the Government will feel under the compulsion of this crisis and they will try to develop it also—already they have developed a psychosis of their powerism, that perhaps it is their national duty— I use the words tautomeric justification —to do it I am afraid that out of this sense of national duty unless the movement of Jayaprakash Narayan grows to develop the people's power perhaps the people's power is going to be scuttled in this country in the near future by an authoritarian rule that is likely to grow under the shadow of the growing national crisis and probably another controntation with Pakistan

SHRI P GANGADEB (Angul) Let me congratulate the Finance Minister for the the skill and realism he has displayed in presenting a Budget which is pragmatic, and forward-looking at the same time It is certainly an exercise with bold imagination if I may say so I do not agree when Members of the Opposition say that it is not bold enough The hon Minister has carefully reconciled the imperatives of growth and stable prices All this combined with the two important considerations that he has stated in his budget-speech "one of human and geographical aspect of the problem and the other the proper distribution of the goods produced these two points really provide an enlightened framework for equitable dispensation of resources

16.56 hrs.

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI in the Chair]

In the present difficult situation, the Finance Ministers approach to the identification of priority sectors, the increased investment outlays, limited budget deficit, fiscal incentives for private sector, and generally speaking, a fair-deal to the weaker sections of the society has been the most appropriate approach. I am inclined to believe that even the committed critics of the Government will not fail to recognise the highlights of this budget. This apart, the increase in investment outlay by 23 per cent as compared to 1974-75, and yet keeping the resources gap at Rs. 225 crores, is indeed a competent budgetary exercise.

In the budget proposals more attention has been given to agriculture, fertiliser production and the energy sector and therefore it is bound to provide the leverage for stimulating production and create future conditions for stability. In other words it will rouse the growth to the higher rate of savings and investment which alone carries the answer to the economic crisis confronting the country today. In the core sector, the emphasis that is given to essential industries with long gestation periods like cement, paper, ship-building and transport, is also likely to expedite the process of income-generation. Likewise, on the side of taxation, while an attempt is made to raise additional resources to the tune of Rs. 239 crores, the need for encouraging investments in new enterprises and other important sectors of the economy, is not at all compromised. The only exception is the marginal hardship that might be faced on account of the slight increase in the price of goods of mass consumption, such as biris, tea and sugar. Otherwise I think the interest of the poorer sections of the society are to a large extent fairly well protected.

In my opinion, the achievements of the objectives that has guided the framing of the budget will, however, depend on the following assumptions: viable public distribution system in respect of food and other essential commodities, complete check on rising prices, response and co-operation from the private sector, continued successful operation against smugglers, hoarders, black marketeers and tax evaders; no added international compulsions for increased defence allocations; and State governments following the priorities indicated in the budget and conforming to rigorous fiscal discipline. Let me hope that the Government will energise their administrative wheel to gear straight, all the above means to reach the target sought for in this budget. Although some individuals and groups in the country are in the perpetual habit of spreading a felling of discontent, and are encouraging strikes and agitations which merely leads to disruption, violence and political instability and thereby to a low rate of economic growth, I see no reason why a well-conceived central budget like the one before us should not help in the attainment of our short-term and long-term socio-economic goals.

17 hrs.

Now, I come to the important aspect of regional imbalances. I am referring to the State of Orissa which today is one of the lowest per capita income-states in the country. According to 1971 census it reveals that it has the highest proportion of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the country. Therefore, I am happy to find that the Centre has agreed to the location of nine central projects in Orissa, involving a total outlay of Rs 469 34 crores during the Fifth Plan period. The State Government has estimated that an investment of Rs. 4,100 crores would be needed to move the people of Orissa to the level of national average per capita income by the year 1978-79. In this context I would like to say that just as any individual cannot be expected to lift

[Shri P. Gangadeb]

himself by pulling his bootstraps, similarly a poor State like Orissa cannot make progress through mobilisation of internal resources which, in fact, do not really exist Orissa is well endowed with natural resources. Some big projects have no doubt been located there but still income-generation has been very very slow with meagre benefits to the local people This is evident from the fact that the per capita domestic consumption of electricity in Orissa is the lowest in the country Therefore, I suggest that the basis for assistance to Orissa should be modified and a few more geographically dispersed, small and centrally sponsored projects should be located there If I may say so, this will eradicate stagnation and poverty with a slightly better speed in my State Proposals for a number of such projects such as development of Malangtoli iron ore project, Sargipali lead deposits and the DP canal irrigation project have been pending long with the Centre I hope the same will be approved and implemented, making a beginning with the allocation of funds out of the current allotments earmarked for the various States in the Union budget for 1975-76

Let me conclude with the cherished hope that in a climate of social harmony, the programmes of socio-economic developments that are set forth in this budget will be successfully implemented

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): Sir, the new Finance Minister has introduced his first budget with the claim that the budget has the objective of development, security of our country and growth with social justice He went on theorising that a rapidly growing economy is the best insurance against the perpetuation of poverty These are the slogans he has given He has given priority in the budget to agriculture He has said that agricultural inputs like high-yielding varieties of seeds and fertilisers will be provided. He has also said that he will provide more irrigation facilities and try to utilise all the water resources He has said that energy crisis should be overcome. With these priorities, Government has decided how it is going to spend the resources that it is going to amass during the one year.

The previous Finance Minister, Shri Chavan, used to say, the budget is an instrument by which the Government would translate its slogans and promises to the people into action. One budget is not everything. It is a continuing process and through several budgets, he would achieve the goal. The present budget lays emphasis on spending in the agrarian sector The *Economy Survey* says, the overall rate of growth in the agrarian sector has come to 2.3 per cent per annum It has resulted in a stagnation of national income and inflation has resulted. The Finance Minister is keen to strengthen the agrarian sector, but I have my fears. whether the Government is going to succeed in providing more inputs I do not think we have neglected the agrarian sector but I have my fears, the fourth plan, we have spent Rs 2353 crores for agriculture, Rs 1972 crores for irrigation and flood control and Rs. 2900 crores for power generation In the Fifth Plan we propose to spend Rs 14,000 crores for the development of agriculture, various aspects of agriculture Even then we have seen that the food production in our country today has come to a stage when we have to depend largely on imported foodgrains from other countries It has become a source of drain on our foreign exchange reserves It is not as if we have not produced anything, increased our production, we have But what has happened is that what we have produced we could not procure for distribution among the people Also, we could not inspire large sections of small peasants in the country to produce more by providing them a

meaningful land reform. As a result of all this, what has happened? While the kharif procurement was fixed at 5 million tonnes, we have achieved only 1.44 million tonnes. It is very clear that we are going to face a very serious food situation as time passes

Again, we cannot expect that merely by providing more money for buying fertilizers, agricultural production will increase. The Economic Survey says that Rs. 1,122 crores have been spent in 1974-75 for buying fertilizers. Besides this, the credit facilities provided to the poor farmers comes to Rs. 377 crores. At the same time, the Economic Survey says that the credit requirements of the small farmers could not be met. What I am trying to make out is that we have spent enormous resources in the agrarin sector, by adding more and more inputs. We have produced more and more of foodgrains and agricultural produce. Yet, in spite of all this, instead of the country getting the benefit of it, the benefit has been reaped by a handful of kulaks and big farmers That was the reason why they tried to sabotage the policy of the Government of take-over of the wholesale trade in wheat. The Economic Survey says that it was due to the subtle attack by the big farmers and kulaks that the Government could not proceed with this policy, well-meaning policy, of take-over of the wholesale trade on wheat

When we come to taxation, a point dealt with by everybody was that the indirect taxation largely falls on the shoulders of the common man But there are certain sectors where the Government should have looked for more resources For example, in our country today there are 5,000 foreign companies, of which 800 are the subsidiaries of the multi-national corporations, with a total investment of Rs. 1,800 crores.

Every year, for example, in 1972-73, they have repatriated from our country Rs. 58 crores by way of their head-office expenditure, profit and so many other items. Why not the Government say that we will not allow repatriation of profit and other items for the coming period considering the difficult situation in the country which we are facing?

I am concluding by saying one thing more. The public sector has shown signs of making profit and they have given quite a good amount in the last year to the revenues. But it should be noted that there is a concerted attempt by certain bureaucrats sitting at the helm of affairs, in connivance with big private sector and also private contractors, to sabotage the working of all the public sector undertakings. I do not find that the Government is taking sufficient measures to meet the situation. I hope the Government will consider it

As such, I consider that this Budget is a Budget, once again, looting the common man and helping the big people, the big financial interests, in the country It is a Budget which is not touching the big monopolies, whether it is multi-national corporations or Indian monopolies, in our country. Therefore, I cannot support this Budget.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगाव) . सभापति जी, बजट के पहले जो अर्थ स्थिति की समीक्षा सदन के सम्मख पेश की गई है उस में पहली बात यह कही गई कि 15 वर्ष से लगातार हम 3 5 प्रतिशत आर्थिक प्रगति के आसपास घूमते रहे। 15 वर्ष का बड़ा समय होता है और इस समय में हम ने इतनी आर्थिक उन्नति नहीं की कि कहीं पर भी हम ऊपर उठते। कानून के विश्लेषण से हम जनता के असंतोष को दूर नहीं कर सकते, उस के मन की स्थिति को हम संतोष नहीं दे सकते। देश की आर्थिक स्थिति और बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या और परम्परागत गरीबी को देखते हुए यह इकोनामिक ग्रोथ यदि 6 प्रतिशत नहीं

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

होगी तो हम बैंकरप्सी की तरफ, भिखमगी की तरफ, निर्धनता की तरफ बढते जायेंगे और इसका कोई इलाज नही है ।

चार कारण प्रधान रूप से वित्त मंत्री जी ने दिये हैं । पिछले दो वर्षों से मुद्रास्फीति अर्थात् मनी सप्लाई बढ़ती चली जा रही है । दूसरा अनाज का उत्पादन तथा सरकारी खरीद 1974 मे असतोषजनक रही । तीसरा पैट्रोल की कीमतें काफी ऊची हुई और चौथा मुद्रास्फीति से आयातो पर बहुत ऊंची कीमत देनी पडी, विशेषकर अनाज, तेल आदि मे । इसी सदर्भ मे उन्होने 225 करोड का घाटा दिखाया । जब कि कर्मचारियो को डी० ए० देना पडेगा, उस का क्या प्रावधान है, यह इस मे नही बनाया गया है, घाटे के बजट की हमारी एक परम्परा बन गई है ।

बजाये इस के कि मैं इस मे बहुत अन्दर जाऊ , अब मै सुझावो पर आना चाहता हू कि एक सामान्य नियम है अर्थ निति का डिमान्ड और सप्लाई, अर्थात् माग और पूर्ति । जिस देश मे निर्धारण और जिस देश के निर्धारण की तराजू माग और पूर्ति का समन्वय स्थापित नही करेगी वहा की अर्थ-व्यवस्था कभी ठीक नही हो सकती । और 3 प्रतिशत से 6 प्रतिशत का प्रावधान अगर नही किया और उत्पादन की तरफ हम गतिशील नही हुए तो हम इस रोटी के प्रश्न का समाधान भी नही कर सकेंगे । आज बात क्या है कि जनता मे असतोष है ? दाम बढने जा रहे है, चीजे प्राप्त नही हो रही है, उत्पादन घटता जा रहा है । आप कह सकते हे कि पानी नही बरसा । क्या हर साल पानी नही बरसा ? ससार का दसवा हिस्सा पानी हमारे यहा बरसता है, इद्र भगवान देता है । 83 नदिया है जो पैरीनियल प्रवाह से बहती रहती हैं । अब नदियो के पानी के झगडे विभिन्न राज्यों के बीच चल रहे हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में आप एकाउंटेबिलिटी को फिक्स करें । तीन परसेंट इकोनोमिक ग्रोथ का रोना रो कर हम अपने आसू तो पोछ सकते हैं लेकिन जो ग्रामवासी है उन के आसू नही पोछ सकते है, गरीब, मजलूम के आसू नही पोछ सकते है । जो निर्धन हैं, जो गरीब हैं जिन के हाथ गीले होने चाहिये उनकी आज आख गीली है । उसकी गीली आख को पोछने की आप व्यवस्था करें । प्राइसिस का बढना उत्पादन बढ़ने से ही रुक सकता है । आप प्राइस राइज को डी ए दे कर न्यूट्रलाइज नही कर सकते हैं । नोट छाप कर कभी नही कर सकते है, मुद्रा स्फीति से कभी नही कर सकते है । इसका एक ही जवाब है, छोटे और बडे, राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ख्यातिप्राप्त किसी भी आर्थिक पडित से आप पूछ ले वह यही कहेगा कि उत्पादन बढना चाहिए । मै पूछना चाहता हू कि कौन सी ऐसी शक्ति है जो आप के पास नही है, प्रावधान आप के पास नही है, नियम आपके पास नही है ? राज्यो के बीच नदियों के पानी के बंटवारे का जो सवाल है, जो झगडा है उसका आज तक क्यो समाधान नही आप कर पाए है फिर चाहे वह गोदावरी हो, कृष्णा हो, नर्बदा हो या कोई दूसरी नदी हो । यह पानी का झगडा क्यो आप—सम्भाल नही पा रहे है ? इस को ट्रिब्यूनल को सौप दिया जाता है । बागजो पर कागजो के अम्बार लगाये जा रहे है । लेकिन कोई निर्णय नही हो पा रहा है । पानी किसी का नही है । प्रकृति पानी देती है । पानी धरती का है । देश की जनता का है । उस के बारे मे किसी भी प्रकार की राजनीति नही चलने दी जानी चाहिये । हमारी कमर टूटी जा रही है । शर्म से हमारी गर्दन झुक जाती है जब हम पानी के बटवारे का निर्णय नहीं कर

पाते हैं। पानी फिजूल बहता चला जा रहा है। जब कि ससार का दसवा हिस्सा पानी हमे ऊपर से मिलता है। क्या डैक बना कर हम उस पानी का इस्तेमाल सिचाई के वास्ते नही कर सकते है? जब पानी बरसता है तो उसको इकट्ठा करने के लिए क्या हम तालाब नही खोद सकते हैं? पानी बरसता है बरसात मे और नदी नाले हाहाकार करते बहते है। छोटे छोटे नालो का पानी बडे नालो मे और बड़े नालो का नदियो मे, छोटी नदियो का बडी नदियो मे चला जाना है और अन्त मे जो बडी नदियो का पानी है वह समुद्र मे जा कर समा जाता है। हम पानी को कन्ट्रोल नही कर पा रहे है। कही पर बाढ आती है तो कही पर सूखा पड जाता है। कैसा हमारा दुर्भाग्य है। अगर तमाम नदियो के पानी को इकट्ठा कर लिया जाए, उस पानी को बाधा जाए, उसको नियन्त्रित किया जाए तो कोई कारण नही है कि हमारे देश मे सूखा पडने की स्थिति पैदा हो। उस स्थिति मे हम इस पानी को उधर डाइवर्ट कर सकते है। 124 योजनाये थी चौथी योजना मे जिन पर 800 करोड लागत आने का अनुमान लगाया गया था जिन का आज तक श्री गणेश तक नही हुआ है। अब इनकी लागत 1500 करोड रुपया हो गई है। इसका उत्तरदायित्व किस पर है? कौन इसका उत्तर देगा? आपको कही न कही इसकी जिम्मेदारी निर्धारित करनी चाहिये। जो मन्त्रालय इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हो उसकी खबर आपको लेनी चाहिए।

जहा तक नदियो के पानी के झगडो का समबन्ध है मै निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि आप एक हाई पावर कमिशन बना दे और जो फैसला वह दे दे उसको लागू कर दे और उसके फैसले के खिलाफ कही कोई अपील न हो सके, इसकी आप व्यवस्था कर दे।

बिजली का सकट भी हमारे सामने है। चौथी योजना के दौरान मे हम लोगों ने बार बार सदन मे कहा हैं कि जहा जहा कोयला मिलता है, जिन जिन स्टेट्स मे मिलता है वही पर आप बिजली जेनरट करे और वहा ट्रासमिशन टावर लगा कर आप दूसरी स्टेट्स को बिजली दें। आज आप क्या करते है? मध्य प्रदेश हो या बिहार आप कोयला को कर पजाब आदि प्रान्तो मे ले जाते हैं, दूसरे राज्य मे ले जाते है और वहा आपने पावर स्टेशन लगा रखे है। इसको राशनलाइज किया जाए। इससे रेल वैगनो की भी बचत होगी वही पर बिजली जनरेट की जाए जहा कोयला मिलता है और वही से आप दूसरे राज्यों को बिजली सप्लाई कर सकते है ट्रासमिशन टावरो से। मै चाहता हू कि इस ओर आप ध्यान दे।

अब मैं खेती के सम्बन्ध मे कुछ कहना चाहता ह। 23 परसेंट सिचाई भूमि की हमारे देश मे होती है। बजट भाषण मे वित्त मत्री जी ने कुछ प्राथमिकताएं निर्धारित की है उन्होने कहा है हमने चयनात्मक तरीका अपनाया हैं और खेती बिजली उर्वरक, कोयला, पैट्रोलियम जैसे बुनियादी क्षेत्रो को सिमेंट और कागज तथा जहाज निर्माण जैसे जरुरी उद्योगों को और यातायात के बाकी सभी क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षा प्राथमिकता दी है।

यह उन्होने बडा अच्छा किया है। लेकिन इसका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन कैसे होगा? पद्रह बरस का हमारा अनभव यह बताता है कि तीन चार प्रतिशत के आसपास ही हम घूम रहे है। जो प्राथमिकताए आपने निर्धारित की है उनके इम्प्लेमेंटेशन की ओर भी आपको ध्यान देना होगा।

हमारी योजनाएं कहा बनती है? दिल्ली मे बनती है और इस काम मे राज्यों से सहायता ली जाती है और उनके सहयोग से इनको बनाया जाता है। मैं समझता हू कि जिला स्तर पर इन का विकेन्द्रीयकरण होना चाहिये। कलक्टर को उत्तरदायी बनाया जाना चाहिये। उसको

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

देखना चाहिये कि जो पानी बरसता है और फिजूल चला जाता है उसको बांधने के लिए कितने टैंकों की जरूरत है और उनके लिए वह योजना बनाए। वह सारा अपना और काम बन्द कर दे लेकिन इस काम और इस तरह के दूसरे कामों की ओर ध्यान दे। जितना अनप्रोडक्टिव एक्सपेंडीचर है वह सब बन्द हो जाना चाहिये। सारा पैसा जो वो वह जनता के हाथ गीले करने में खर्च किया जाना चाहिये, बेकारी दूर करने के लिए किया जाना चाहिये, भुखमरी दूर करने के लिए किया जाना चाहिये। वार फुटिंग पर हमको ये काम करने चाहिये। अगर हमारा उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा तो लोग भूखों मर जाएंगे। आज हमें बम्बई जैसी बड़ी बड़ी अट्टालिकाओं की जरूरत नहीं है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि इन के काम में जो लोहा सिमेंट आदि इस्तेमाल होता है वह खेती के काम में आए।

जहां तक कीमतों का सम्बन्ध है मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूं कि जितनी एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज हैं जैसे अनाज, तेल, खाने का और जलाने का, दाले, चावल, कपड़ा आदि सब आम जनता को उपलब्ध करने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार को अपने हाथ में ले लेनी चाहिये. इन सब को एकत्र करने की और इनके वितरण की जिम्मेदारी स्वयं अपने ऊपर ले लेनी चाहिये और बीच के जितने लोग हैं उनको हटा देना चाहिये। इन आवश्यक वस्तुओं को उपलब्ध करने की गारंटी सरकार को जनता को देनी चाहिये।

इसी तरह से खेती के सैक्टर में कम से कम जो इसका इनफ्रा स्ट्रक्चर है, एप्रोच रोड्ज हैं, बिजली, पानी, खाद, अच्छे बीज आदि हैं, उनको उपलब्ध करके खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये। अगर आप यह समझते हैं कि नोट अधिक मात्रा में छाप कर आप अधिक उत्पादन कर सकते हैं तो यह आप की भूल है। इस तरह से आप ज्यादा चीजें बाजार में नहीं ला सकते हैं और न ही कीमतों को नीचे गिरा सकते हैं। नहीं इस तरह से आप लोगों को खिला सकते हैं। 27 साल हो गए हैं, आज भी लोगों को अनाज नहीं मिलता है, आवश्यक वस्तुएं नहीं मिलती हैं। भाव ऊपर चढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। उत्पादन कम होता जा रहा है। ग्रोथ रेट तीन और चार परसेंट के आसपास घूम रहा है जबकि यह छ परसेंट होना चाहिये। आपको कहीं न कहीं एकाउंटेबिलिटी फिक्स करनी चाहिये ताकि देश की दरिद्रता दूर हो, लोगों को रोटी मिल सके, उनका तवा गर्म हो सके उनकी रोटी पक सके।

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on the Budget for 1975-1976. The hon. Member belonging to my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Shri Murosoli Maran, has referred to many important economic issue in great depth and detail in his speech yesterday. I will now confine myself to seeking certain clarifications from the hon. Minister of Finance regarding the Budget proposals.

One would be justified in wishing that the Annual Budget should be a potent instrument for revitalising our country's moribund economy. Shri N K P. Salve, belonging to the ruling Congress Party gave vent to this lofty sentiment in his speech. I am in total agreement with him in this matter. I would only like to know whether the Budget for the year 1975-76 will serve that purpose.

To transform the colonial economy into a free country's economy, Shri R. K. Shanmugham Chettiar and Shri John Mathai were needed To cover the yawning gaps of deficit in the Budget, Shri T T. Krishnamachari was summoned. Now, Shri C. Subramaniam has been brought in as the

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

Finance Minister to quell the raging fire of inflation which has steeply brought down the economic pulse-beat of the country.

But, unfortunately, the Budget he has presented does not reflect his proven talents. That may perhaps be due to the fact that he has only recently assumed the Office of the Finance Minister. Some time back, he boasted in this House that the purchasing power of rupee has gone up to 25.3 paise in December, 1974 as compared to 24.6 paise in September, 1973. I would like to ask of him what will be the increase in the purchasing power of the rupee as a result of the imports he has proposed in his Budget.

Sir, it is a matter of great concern that no provision has been made for the Half-Million Jobs Programme for the year 1975-76. This has not been pointed out as a matter of criticism by the Members on the Opposition Benches. The former Minister of State for Works and Housing, Shri Mohan Dharia, has bemoaned, after his resignation from the Ministry, the state of affairs in the Government to which he belonged Sir, as on 1.9.1974, 40 lakhs of young graduates were unemployed Is this the way that the Government of India propose to solve the ever-widening problem of unemployment in the country? I want to know from the hon. Finance Minister the reasons for not making any provision in 1975-76 for HALF-A-MILLION JOBS PROGRAMME.

During the past 8 years, the hon. Finance Minister has provided Rs. 1148 crores for wheat subsidy. Now that he knows that Tamil Nadu is in the grip of acute drought and famine, will he come forward to provide funds for the import of rice and for selling rice at subsidised rate to the suffering people of Tamil Nadu with a view to minimising their manifold misseries?

In reply to Starred Question No. 284 on 10.3.1975 the hon. Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation replied that 117 irrigation projects have so for been sent by the States for concurrence of the Centre. Out of these 117 irrigation projects pending with the Centre, 43 Irrigation Projects were forwarded by the States during the period 1964 to 1971. If these irrigation projects had been approved by the Centre without such inordinate and unconscionable delay, the agricultural production would have gone up by leaps and bounds in the country. Without augmenting agricultural production, can the Finance Minister expect economic upsurge? On 13th March, 1970, the Tamil Nadu D.M.K. Government forwarded a scheme to the Centre for modernising Cauvery Delta which would benefit 64.75 lakh hectares of agricultural land If this scheme had been approved by the Centre in time, the Tamil Nadu Government would have implemented this scheme successfully by now. Naturally the State Government would have been able to avert the unprecedented drought and famine in Tamil Nadu.

There is no denying the fact that the economy in the States can pick up only with agricultural development and industrial growth Out of each rupee that the Centre will collect as tax next year, the share of the States is only 6 paise! With this, can anyone hope that the economic activities in the States will bear fruit? Here I would like to refer to the policy of discrimination being implemented by the Centre in the mater of setting up public sector undertakings. For example, you look at Bangalore which is dotted with so many public sector undertakings. It is regrettable that not even half of this number is there in the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. As if the industrialisation of Karnataka is not enough, it is strange that the agricultural development of Tamil Nadu and Kerala should become the sacrificial goat for the agricultural growth in Karnataka merely because the State Government of Karnataka is

[Shri E R. Krishnan]

in the hands of the Congress Party. If the rightful share of Cauvery waters is denied to Tamil Nadu and Kerala, can this be called by any other name than discrimination?

I would like to give another classic example for the Centre's policy of discrimination While the hon Finance Minister stated on the floor of this House that the State Governments are barred from taking overdrafts from the Reserve Bank of India, I have come across reports that the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have availed of overdraft facility from the Reserve Bank of India this year I would like to know how the Finance Minister has permitted these two States to get overdrafts from the R B I

I would also like to ask of the Finance Minister whether he proposes to bring in economic equality by imposing tax on bedi or by intensifying the collection of incometax arrears amounting to Rs 750 crores as on 1-9-1974

Many hon Members who preceded me referred to the existence of parallel economy in our country and they quoted something like Rs 15000 crores as black money I want to know from the hon Finance Minister what steps he has enumerated in his Budget to eradicate the evil of black money and also to curb the future generation of black money in the country

In this environment of economic chaos raging inflation and price spiral I would like to appeal to the hon Minister that he should raise the income tax exemption limit from Rs 6,000 to Rs 10 000

In conclusion if you measure the Budget proposals by the yardstick whether they will help in paving the way for the establishment of egalitarian society in the country, you will find the answer in the negative. If the Central Government are to eradicate poverty, to substantially augment production, both industrial and agricultural, to bring down the prices of essential commodities to a reasonable level, to solve the problem of growing unemployment, the only option open to the Central Government is to grant full powers to the State Governments in the country, as are now being demanded by the D M. K Government in Tamil Nadu Then only the concept of socialism will become a reality in our country

सभापति महोदय अभी बोलने वालों की लिस्ट बहुत बड़ी है—खास तौर से कांग्रेस के मेम्बरों की। कुछ अपोजीशन नाम भी हैं। जाहिर है कि 6 बजे तक यह लिस्ट खत्म नहीं हो सकती है। अब आप की क्या राय है ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) We have still got all these Members waiting for the last two days I have spoken to the Opposition Members here and they had been good enough to agree that we will sit till such time as is necessary so that everybody else will be able to speak I suggest that those who want to take ten minutes can do so but, each member may be given seven minutes subject to this limit

MR CHAIRMAN I think it is better if you fix up the time

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH All right We shall sit upto 8 O'clock Each Member may take, seven minutes subject to this limit of ten minutes

SHRI B V NAIK It would do injustice to some of us who are at the very very tail end

MR CHAIRMAN I take it that the House is in favour of sitting up to 8 O'clock.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have already arranged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Sharma.

DR. H. P. SHARMA (Alwar): Sir, I rise to support the budget proposals of 1975-76. At this stage of the debate, a certain amount of repitied is perhaps envitable, but I think it can bear up stating a few things again. The country passed through a very difficult situation last year Not only a difficult situation but the country faced an unpercedented situation. So many difficult problems compounded into each other so that we faced a kind of situation which we have never faced since Independence.

If we were to speak strictly on our partylmes and the Opposition were to oppose this Budget simply because it is the Government's proposals even then I think it is nobody's case that the country did not have a very difficult drought and flood situation and that substential amounts of critical items had to be imported. The price had increased manifold and in fact the inflationary spiral, I should say, was a world wid phenomenon Some of the leading western economists have gone on to say that perhaps the present situation is even more difficult than the great depression of 1929 Even the countries like the U K had to face a price rise which was anywhere between eighteen to twenty per cent Moreover a country like ours—a developing country—is more vulnerable to inflationary pressures First of all, I would like to congratulate the Ministry of Finance for bringing forward in such a frank manner their Economic Survey wherein they have accepted with frankness the slips and shortcomings that were there in the implementation of the programme

Sir, the budget proposals have lighted the difficulties and how this inflationary situation is brought about in the country. The inflation has not only brought about unprecedented hardships to the commonman but there has also been a sharp sapping of savings To oversimplify the situation, the economic growth in any country depends upon two factors—one is the rate of savings and the other is the rate of investment. The inflation has corroded deeply into the savings and, naturally, the rate of investment has had to go down. For this, the Government has followed a commendable strategy. On the one hand they would like to control the inflation which means a certain amount of money supply will have to be restricted. On the other hand, if they have to rejuvenate the economy, a certain amount will have to be invested in developmental key projects. Sir, in this difficult situation, there are no simple options I remember Gunnar Myrdal once saying that India was one of the soft States by which he meant that we always opt for soft solutions and do not want to face critical situations It would be my belief that Government will not opt for too many soft solutions Sir, the Budget proposals have concentrated on two main things One is on the agricultural front, production of food and the other is on the energy sector. The Finance Minister requested in his Budget proposals to endorse the over-ridding priority that is being accorded in the Budget to the food and the energy sectors of the economy. The House, Mr. Chairman, will undoubtedly do so But, can the Minister assure us, this House, that with all the funds he is asking for, the country will be out of the woods and will be able to overcome the problems that we are facing? I have my sincere doubts. I do not have any doubts that the Minister does not mean what he says. He is earnest But I have my doubts on the basis of the record of the past performance I will take the key factor in the agriculture front the fertiliser sector Fertiliser, of course, will be one of the key factors and it will determine how we are performing on our agricultural front Sir, Government feels that with an increased in-

[Dr. H P Sharma]

vestment of Rs 84 crores in regard to fertiliser—

"dependence on imports—which is costly and unreliable at best-could be mitigated if not done away with altogether."

But, Sir, the performance speaks totally otherwise Sir, the IDBI has recently estimated that in respect of 40 major industries capacity utilisation dropped from 78 to 70 per cent In the case of fertiliser I will just give a few figures But, these figures are very eloquent figures For the Fourth Plan, Mr Chairman the target was 42 lakh tonnes of fertiliser The mid-term appraisal reduced it from 42 to 29 51 lakh tonnes As against this scaled down mid-term appraisal figure, the actual installed capacity was less than 20 lakh tonnes and if you see the actual production figures, the picture is even more discouraging The Fourth Plan production target was 37 lakh tonnes The mid-term appraisal reduced it to 22 5 lakh tonnes But the actual production was only 13 83 lakh tonnes On the basis of this performance Sir I would like to ask do they think that in the Fifth Plan, production of fertiliser could be multiplied five-fold? When your target was 42 lakh tonnes you came down to a production of 13 lakh tonnes and now you wish us to believe that in the Fifth Plan production would be five-fold

MR CHAIRMAN You have one minute more

DR H P SHARMA With the limited time, it is very difficult to tackle the subject in any depth I am only referring to the two key sectors which the Government have selected for the purpose of giving priority The other one is power In regard to power, there is the same problem I do not want to give the figures in respect of the Fourth Plan But, in the Budget Rs 140 crores has been given to the power sector and Rs 800 crores will come from the State sector. This makes up a total of Rs 1040 crores which is only 17 per cent. Actually, experts have advocated that nothing less than 20 per cent will do the job We are still hovering around 17 per cent I am sure we are going to have difficulties. I do not want to go into the details of the performance But, I would like to say that in every single plan, there has been a shortfall in the generating capacity to the extent of 35-37 per cent Now, Sir, it is hoped that in the Fifth Plan, it would be multiplied four-fold These are very difficult targets I do not know how the Government proposes to implement those things

Along with this there is one item to which I would like to refer quickly This is never discussed under the Demands This is the subject of atomic energy I do not want to go into the controversial part of it. What I wish to point out is that there was a document 'Profile for the Decade' which was published by the Atomic Energy Commission and which spelt out the programme for atomic energy development for ten years

The programme has been entirely changed Installation of 2700 MW was stipulated by 1980 but actually it will be only 1200 MW This is a very critical sector By slowing down the rate of installation of these plants we will never be able to catch up It is a step by step programme Even if you were to employ two or four times the money later on we will never be able to catch up I really wish that the Government would give very serious thought because this programme is slipping down It does not mean that the effects of this will be confined to a few coming years; it will affect a whole generation

Coming to my State, the Minister has pointed out that relatively weak and backward regions will continue to receive special attention I am not

advocating the cause of Rajasthan alone right now; I am advocating the cause of all weaker States. What do Government mean when they say that they want to bring them up to the national level? What are the concrete steps? What do they have to say? The per capita income of Rajasthan at the end of the Fifth Plan period will only be catching up with the national average of the Fourth Plan I will give one more figure

MR CHAIRMAN No please There is no time Shri Janeshwar Mishra

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, इस बजट को देखने के बाद ऐसा लग रहा है कि बजट तैयार करते यह सरकार आसमान पर बैठी थी और जमीन पर रहने वालो के लिए तखमीना तैयार कर रही थी। मैं तो इस के बारे मे बोलना नही चाहता था लेकिन इधर एक बहुत बडी चर्चा है कि शायद हिन्दुस्तान की समदीय प्रथा मे यह आखिरी बजट हो। इस के बाद न कोई चुनाव होगा न कोई बजट आएगा बल्कि यह सरकार तानाशाही के रास्ते पर चली जायगी। यह बहुत ही खतरनाक स्थिति आने वाली है।

यह बजट भी मेरा ख्याल है शायद सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब का तैयार किया हुआ नही है क्योकि इन के पूरे के पूरे भाषण मे सब से बडी बात जो रखी गई है वह यह है कि अब की बार महगाई कम इसलिए हो जायगी कि रबी की फसल बढिया दिखाई दे रही है यह सरकार यह बहुत जोर से बोल रही है। यानी लगता है कि इस मुल्क का बजट खुदा मिया तैयार करते है। जब रबी की फसल बढिया तो मुल्क का बजट बढिया और जैसे ही रबी की फसल बिगडने लगेगी इन की आर्थिक समीक्षा मे निकलने लगेगा कि पिछला साल बडा ही मानसून, बडा ही खराब साल था। तो जिस मुल्क का बजट खुदा मिया तैयार करे, भगवान तैयार करे, वहां पर सरकारे तानाशाह हो जाया करती है क्योकि खुदा की तदबीर मे विश्वास करने वाले मुल्क के बजट को बनाने के लिए, उसे सवारने के लिए कोई प्रयास नही किया करते।

महगाई की चर्चा करते हुए मैं यह कह दू— प्रधान मत्री जी बम्बई गई वहा पर औरतो ने काला झण्डा ले कर घेर लिया तो उन्होने तकरीर की कि यह महगाई के खिलाफ जो हल्ला मचा रही है इन्ही लोगो के आदमी है जिन्होंने रेलवे की हडताल की जिस से महगाई बढ गई। जैसे कि रेलवे की हडताल से पहले मंहगाई नही थी। फिर उन्होने कहा और वही से यह शरू हुआ कि अब की बार रबी की फसल बढिया हो रही है इसलिए महगाई खत्म हो जायगी। ऐसा लगता है कि डालडा रबी के खेत मे पैदा होता है, कागज रबी के खेत मे पैदा होता है, मिट्टी का तेल रबी के खेत मे पैदा होता है, पैट्रोल रबी के खेत मे पैदा होता है। महगाई खत्म हो जायगी क्योकि रबी की फसल बढिया दिखाई दे रही है, यह इस सरकार का कहना है। अब की बार खाद्य मत्री ने सारे देश के मुख्य मत्रियो की मीटिंग बुलाई और तय किया है—खलिहान मे अभी गेहू नही आया है, चण्डीगढ पजाब से खबर आ रही है कि ओले पड गये और फसल बरबाद हो गई अभी मैं इलाहाबाद गया था, शकरगढ से मांडा तक मैने जा कर देखा कि ओले पड गए है और फसल बरबाद हो गई है लेकिन सरकार ऐसी नीति बना रही है कि 100 रुपये से 105 रुपये क्विटल गेहू जबर्दस्ती किसान से वसूल लिया जाय। ऐसा लगता है कि किसान की खेती मे सिचाई करने के लिए रघुरमया साहब गये थे या श्रीमती इन्दिरागाधी गई थी। पसीना वह बहाये, लेकिन इन्होने उस से जबरदस्ती वसूल करने के लिए दाम नीति तय कर दी, 105 रुपया क्विटल, 100 रुपया क्विटल। लेकिन खाद 105 रुपये की बोरी मिलती है, एक बोरी मे 50 किलो होता है यानी 210

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

रुपया क्विंटल खाद मिलती है और गेहू लेंगे---105 रुपया क्विंटल मे---यह सरकार की नीति है।

गन्ने के बारे मे इन्होने तय किया---साढ़े आठ रुपया क्विंटल, जब कि चूल्हे मे जलाने की लकडी मिलती है 10 रुपया मन---ढाई मन का क्विंटल होता है यानी 25 रुपया क्विंटल जलाने की लकडी और साढे आठ रुपया क्विंटल गन्ना। तो ऐसा लगता है कि ये लोग आसमान मे बैठ कर जमीन पर काम करने वालो के लिए बजट बनाया करते है।

तब मैं इन से एक सवाल पूछता---पिछले साल तक आप अमरीका से और दूसरे देशो से गेहू मगाया करते थे---कितने रुपये क्विंटल वह गेहू पडा करता था? क्या आज जो भाव आप किसानो को देने जा रहे है---उस मे 20-25 रुपये क्विंटल आप को ज्यादा नही देना पडता था? क्या आप अमरीका के किसानो के मिनिस्टर है हिन्दुस्तान के किसानो के नही है? आप इन का शोषण क्यो कर रहे है, विदेशियो को ज्यादा पैसा देगे और अपने देश मे पसीना बहाने वालो को कम देगे---ऐसा क्यो? आज किसान अपनी कमाई का एक छटाक भी आप को देने को तैयार नही है, क्योंकि वह जानता है कि कारखानो की चीजो के दाम नही घट रहे है। कारखानो की चीजो के दाम नही घटाये गये, लेकिन खलिहान की चीजो के दाम घटाये गये। तो सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब, आप आज जिस रबी की फसल का दावा कर रहे है, आप साजिश कर रहे हैं---कारखानेदारो के द्वारा खलिहानवालो का शोषण करवाने के लिए। आप का पूरा बजट किसानो के शोषण का बजट बन गया है।

जब मै कहता कि, सदर साहब, सरकार ने अपने बजट मे पिछले कई सालो से जो फिजूलखर्ची हो रही थी, उसके ऊपर रोक लगाने के बजाय आम जनता पर टैक्स बढ़ाने की पुरानी परम्परा को अख्तियार किया है और फिजूलखर्ची भी गजब की हो रही है। अभी हम ने सुना है कि बनारस में कांग्रेस पार्टी का कैम्प हुआ था उस पर 20 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए .

डा० कैलास : बस 20 लाख रुपये?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : यह अखबारो मे छपा है। अब चूकि इन लोगो ने कहा है इस लिये मैं एक मिनट मे इस को साबित भी करूगा। जहा कही भी प्रधान मत्री जी जाती है---15 हजार पुलिस के सिपाही उन की रखवाली के लिए जाते है। पुलिस का सिपाही जब अपने थाने मे या लाइन मे रहता है तो उस को अधिक नही देना पडता, लेकिन जैसे ही वह लाइन से बाहर जाता है तो 4 या 5 रुपये रोज भत्ता उस को देना पडता है, ट्रेवलिग एलाउस देना पडता है। दो दिन पहले वह वहा जाता है और दो दिन बाद आता है। मगर 10 हजार लोगो को 5 रुपया रोज ट्रेवलिग भाउस दिया जाय तो 5 दिन का कितना हो गया? यह किस का पैसा है---कांग्रेस पार्टी के दफ्तर से नही आता है यह जनता का पैसा है अब ये इलाहाबाद मे हाईकोर्ट मे बयान देने जाने वाली है। इलाहाबाद के चारो तरफ के जिलो से पुलिस बुला ली जायगी इन की हिफाजत के लिए---इस तरह की फिजलखर्ची हो रही है।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) Yet they killed L N. Mishra.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : इन के बजट मे मुल्क की बेकारी दूर करने के लिए कही कोई चर्चा नही की गई है। इस समय मुल्क मे कितने बेकार है सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब गिनती कर के बतलाने को तैयार नही हैं। लेकिन यह सही है कि आज हर औसत परिवार मे एक औसत बेकार जरूर है। पाच आदमियो का परिवार माना जाता है और अब 60 करोड का यह मुल्क बन गया

है तो 12 करोड़ बेकार हमारे जैसे देहाती लोगों की बुद्धि के हिसाब से मुल्क में है। आप के पास एम्पलायमेन्ट एक्सचेंज के रजिस्टर हैं। सरकार ने अपने पूरे बजट में कहीं नहीं बतलाया कि इस समय कितने बेकार हैं और इस साल में कितने बेकार लोगो को काम दिलाने की योजना बना रहे है। अगर नहीं बना रहे हैं तो ये 12 करोड़ बेकार अगर जय प्रकाश नारायण जी के पीछे इन्कलाब बोलते हुए चलते हैं तो कहते हैं कि फासिस्ट हैं, लाना चाह है, जम्हूरियत के तरीकों को बदलने के लिऐ आ रहे है।

इस लिये मैं कहूंगा कि आप अपने बजट पर फिर से पुर्नविचार कीजिए। आज जो भी मुल्क मे भुखमरी की हालत है, आज भी पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में लोग आम की गुठली खलिहान के गोबर का दाना निकाल कर रोटी खाते हैं—शायद सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब को और इन्दिरा गाधी को मालूम नही होगा—आज भी मध्य प्रदेश मे केसारी की दाल खा कर लोग लंगड़े हो जाते है। सब से ज्यादा इन की निगाह पट्रोल पर पडी थी, सदर साहब, इस लिए कि विरोधी पार्टी के लोग चुनाव मे अपने लिये मोटर न दौड़ाये, इसी लिए पट्रोल महंगा कर दिया। यह बिलकुल राजनीतिक बजट है, विरोधी पार्टियो पर हमला करने वाला, आम जनता को बहका कर उस की जेब काटनेवाला बजट है, इसलिए यह बजट पास नही होना चाहिए।

SHRI ISMAIL HOSSAIN KHAN (Barpta): First of all, I pay my compliments to you as I am a new Member of this House.

I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on his Budget as much relief has been given to the agricultural sector. I am a son of an agriculturist, and although I am a legal practitioner, I have got a good knowledge of agriculture and I have got keen interest in agriculture.

The agriculturists of India are mostly poor and they are lagging behind in education, medical facilities, communications etc. The agriculturist in Assam is lagging behind in mechanical cultivation and other facilities like improved seeds, manure and machinery.

Assam is full of hills and plains and the mighty Brahampatra flows through it. The Brahmaputra is very kind-hearted in one sense it is very cruel in another sense. It is kind particularly to the plains where lakhs of people cultivate where it brings fertility to the soil. It is cruel because at the time of floods it is furious and it brngs calamities to the people and lakhs of bighas of land are submerged and hundreds of people are rendered homeless. In my constituency, a large number of people have been rendered homeless as a result of erosion by this mighty Brahmaputra. There are some places which are not accessible in respect of communication, which cannot be reached by motorable roads or even by a cycle. Men have to walk ten or twenty miles to reach a road or railway. The broad-gauge railway line has been extended upto Bongaigaon, which is the last point of my constituency. It should be extended upto Gauhati. It is our demand and it has been raised several times in the House.

The production of our agriculturists is very low and this year Government has made a promise that it will give agricultural facilities to the poor cultivator, and as a result they cultivated good seeds of wheat, but at the time of irrigation, no water was provided although the canals had been constructed. The agriculturists are very poor and they have got no secondary or side business and as a result they have to suffer a great loss. I think machinery facilities should also be extended to the agriculturists. The small farmers should

[Shri Ismail Hossain Khan]

get legitimate facilities from the Government. This time a list of agriculturists was prepared for the supply of seeds, but men with no lands got the seeds while men having lands could not get adequate seeds. So, this should be looked into.

An uncontrolled Brahmaputra is very dangerous to the Assamese people. If it is controlled, then lakhs of people will be benefited. There are some other rivers like Beki, Manas and Buriaie, all of which flow from the Manas Valley, where there is a beautiful game sanctuary visited by tourists from India and foreign countries. If this project is taken over by the Indian Government, as was proposed when Mr Ahmed was elected as Minister during the mid-term poll, it will benefit the agriculturists and it will bring more revenue to the Government.

18 hrs.

Panchayats, agriculture and cooperatives—all these three functions should run concurrently. Otherwise, agriculturists will not get adequate facilities. Our people grow jute and paddy. At the time of harvest, this jute is sold very cheap rate because the communication between Calcutta market and Assam is very bad. After Pakistani aggression the water transport between Calcutta and Assam was closed. If the communication is improved, the Assam agriculturists will get a fair price for their produce.

Assam is industrially backward. It has only two industries—oil refinery and paper mill. Even though the paper mill was taken up years ago, it has not yet been completed. After a long struggle by the students, public, politicians and others, another refinery was promised, but it has also not been started yet. If it is started, it will bring more revenue to the State and also to the Centre

Our opposition friends raised a hue and cry over Barpeta election and the arrest of Mr. Goswami. There was nothing wrong in that. He violated the law. So, he should face the consequences.

With these words, I thank the House for giving me this opportunity to make my maiden speech.

श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित (खंडवा) : सभापति जी, भयंकर महंगाई व्यापक बेरोजगारी आंशिक बेरोजगारी मौसमी बेकारी, न्यूनतम उत्पादन, अनार्थिक श्रम व औद्योगिक मंदी के दौर मे इस बजट ने अपनी प्राचीन परम्परा से हटकर इसमें कोई शक नही है कि उत्पादन बचत, निवेश और विनियोगी वस्तुओं की महंगाई की गहरी छाया का सच्चे रूप मे आकलन किया गया है । यह कहना कि यह बजट केवल एक टैक्स लगाने के माध्यम के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है, या यह कहना कि यह केवल एक प्रशासनिक बजट है, गलत होगा । हमें राष्ट्र के समग्र विकास के लिये साधन जुटाने की आवश्यकता है और साधन जुटाने के लिये हमे आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि विदेशी मुद्रा हमारे पास हो और विदेशी मुद्रा के लिये हमे कोशिश करनी पडेगी उन वस्तुओ को नियंत्रण मे लाने की जो कि निर्यात के योग्य हो । अगर हम उन पर अकुंश लगा कर ऐसी वस्तुओ का निर्यात नही करते तो विदेशी मुद्रा हमारे पास किसी हालत मे नही आयेगी । विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने के लिये आवश्यकता है कि हम चीनी पर, चाय पर टैक्स लगाये जिस का हम निर्यात करते है और उन पर टैक्स लगाना जायज और राष्ट्र के हित में होगा ।

यह बात तो समझ मे आती है कि जो निर्यात योग्य चीजें है उन पर टैक्स लगाया जाये । लेकिन यह समझ मे नहीं आता कि बीडी, तम्बाकू या विद्युत चालित करघों के ऊपर क्यो टैक्स लगाया जाता है ? मुझे आश्चर्य है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री उस जगह से आते हैं जहां कि बुनकर लोग ज्यादा तादाद में रहते हैं, भले ही हथकरघा बुनकर हों या विद्युत

चालित करघा बुनकर हो। बुनकरों के जीवन से वह भली भांति परिचित हैं। विद्युत चालित करघे भले ही काटेज इंडस्ट्री में न आयें, लेकिन स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री में आते हैं। पहले उनको सूत नहीं मिला कुछ महीनों तक जिस की वजह से करघे बन्द पड गये। आज जबकि सूत मिलता है तो माल का खरीदार गायब है। और जब माल का खरीदार मिलता है तो जो 10 रु० टैक्स देता है उससे अब 20 रु० टैक्स लिया जायेगा। मेरे क्षेत्र में करीब सात हजार पावरलूम हैं जो आधे से ज्यादा बन्द हो गये है और जब उन्हें यह मालूम हुआ कि 200 रु० टैक्स पड़ेगा तो उनमें निराशा की भावना छा गई है। उन्हें डर है कि क्या हमें अपना पावरलूम बन्द करना पडेगा। और ऐसा लगता है कि अगर हमें कम से कम यूनिट वाले करघों को 10 रु० टैक्स की ही सीमा में नहीं रखा गया तो जितना स्माल स्केल इडस्ट्री का तबका है वह बन्द हो जाएगा। भले ही हथ-करघें चलें। लेकिन हथकरघे और विद्युत चालित करघों मे कोई विशेष फर्क नहीं है।

मेरी समझ में नही आता है कि बीडी, खडसारी शक्कर या तम्बाकू जो कि रोजमर्रा की चीजे हैं उन पर क्यों टैक्स लगाया है? यद्यपि हम कहते हैं कि गरीबों को हमने नही छूआ। लेकिन इस टैक्स लगाने से अवश्य ही जो गरीब लोग तम्बाकू खाने वाले, पीने वाले या सूंघने वाले है उन पर जरूर असर पडेगा।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने कृषि को बढ़ावा देने के लिये बहुत ज्यादा रकम रखी है। कृषि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था का मेरुदड कहा जाता है। केवल आर्थिक व्यवस्था का नही, बल्कि भारतवर्ष के लिये वह संस्कृति है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, neither the Finance Minister nor the Minister of State is present here.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, they have gone for a cup of tea. I am here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: One of them could have been present here.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: The objection is well taken, But I would submit that he has gone for a cup of tea.

DR. KAILAS: Shri Banerjee is so cruel to the Finance Minister. I did not expect from him this treatment.

श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : कृषि अर्थ-व्यवस्था ही नही, अपितु हमारे लिये एक संस्कृति है। वह एक जीवन प्रणाली है। जीवन दर्शन है, आज वह मृक कर्म की उपासक है। आज आन्दोलन करने वाले, राजनिति की बातें कह कर, या आर्थिक समाजवाद को लेकर या अन्य बातों को लेकर उपद्रव करने वाले, या कराने वाले और कोई हो सकते हैं, लेकिन वह किसान नही है। उस कृषि पर यदि हम एक भावना से, उसका उत्थान करने के लिये अगर उसको ज्यादा रकम देते हैं तो यह स्वागत योग्य है। लेकिन केवल उर्वरक, बीज, कीट नाशक दवायें आदि देने से कृषकों का उद्धार हम नहीं कर सकेंगे। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि कृषक जो वस्तुएं पैदा करता है उसका उसको उचित मूल्य मिले। अगर ऐसा हम नहीं कर सके तो कृषकों का उद्धार नही हो सकेगा, उनको फायदा नही पहुंच सकेगा।

कितनी विडम्बना की बात है कि शस्य श्यामला वाला वन्दे मातरम् गीत गाने वाला भारत हाथों में भिक्षा पात्र लेकर राष्ट्रों के सामने भिक्षा देहि भिक्षा देहि करता फिर रहा है। हम भिखारी से बन कर उनके सामने आज खड़े हो जाते हैं। यह खुशी की बात है कि वित्त-मंत्री जी ने अब इस समस्या को हल करने की बात सोची है। कृषि पर पैसा खर्च करने के अलावा हमें यह भी देखना होगा कि कृषि पर निर्भर रहने वाली जन संख्या का भार हम किस तरह से कम कर सकते हैं। यदि ऐसा हम कर देंगे तो हम कृषकों का उद्धार बहुत आसानी से

कर सकेंगे। जितने विकसित देश हैं उन्होने ऐसा ही किया है। जापान लें, जर्मनी लें, स्विटजरलैंड लें, फ्रांस आदि मे कोई भी देश आप लें उन्होने इस ओर अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित किया है। फ्रांस मे उन्होंने मैरीकलचर, सिलमीकलचर, मैनीकलचर आदि को सहायक उद्योगो के रूप मे चलाया है।

स्विटजरलैंड, इटली आदि मे पशुपालन उद्योग को बडे भारी सहायक उद्योग के रूप मे विकसित किया गया है। अगर हम कृषको की उन्नति करना चाहते है, उनका फायदा करना चाहते है, उनको लाभ दिलाना चाहते हैं तो हमे उनकी कुटीर मे कुटीर उद्योग खोलने पडेगें, हर घर से गृह उद्योग खोलने पडेगे हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट मे छोटे-मोटे उद्योगो की स्थापना करनी पडेगी। तभी कृषक समाज का फायदा हम कर सकेंगे।

हम राष्ट्र का समग्र विकास कर सकते है या नही, हमने समग्र विकास राष्ट्र का किया है या नही इसको हमे सामाजिक कसौटी पर कसना होगा। बम्बई जैसे महानगर मे गगन चुम्बी अट्टालिकायें खडी कर देने से क्या राष्ट्र का समग्र विकास हो सकता है या उसके पार्श्व मे, उसके आसपास जो झोपडिया बनी हुई है उनका विकास करने से राष्ट्र का समग्र विकास होगा इस पर आप को विचार करना चाहिये।

जिस प्रदेश से मै आता हू उसकी ओर अब मैं वित्त मत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हू। आप मध्य प्रदेश के विस्तार को देखे। वहा की जनसख्या मे पिछडे लोगो की जनसख्या को तथा उनकी आवश्यकताओ को देखे। वहा पर जो साधन हैं उनके दोहन के रास्ते मे जो आर्थिक व्यवधान है उनको दर करने की आवश्यकता है। सयुक्त राष्ट्र सघ के खाद्य और कृषि विशेषज्ञ प्रो० बिवस्ट ने कहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश मे वन सम्पदा के दोहन की बहुत भारी सम्भावनायें हैं। इस वक्त 92 मिलियन घन मीटर के करीब औद्योगिक लकडी मध्य प्रदेश मे पैदा हो सकती है जबकि आज वहां पर केवल मिलियन घन मीटर ही पैदा हो रही है। वनों के विकास के लिए हमारे पास जो साधन है उनका हम दोहन कर सकें, इसके लिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमारे प्रान्त को ज्यादा से ज्यादा केन्द्र से सहायता दी जाए।

DR KAILAS (Bombay South). Mr. Chairman, Sir, to combat the after-effects of Bangladesh birth, drought conditions, energy crisis, instability of international monetary system and floating exchange rates on one side and the credit squeeze on the other, leading to the fall in the industrial production, Shri C Subramaniam has done his job very well He has taken care that he does not propose anything which may increase the prices of essential articles, whose prices have now got stabilised It is also a good sign that the Budget has crossed Rs 10 000 crores mark, for the first time, and good many luxury goods have been taxed profusely

Another good feature of this Budget is that the direct taxes are less than the indirect taxes All care has been taken for higher production and hence prices are expected to fall But until and unless power and raw materials are given in time and quickly, these budget proposals for higher production will remain only on paper

Now I would like to suggest certain things which I suppose, the Finance Minister will take note of The first thing that I want to impress upon him is that the population of this country is 573 75 millions and the per capita availability of cloth is 12 10 metres while we are demanding that it should at least be 20 metres The Indian cotton availability in the country, according to the estimates, is 61 95 lakh bales while we are importing 4 68 lakh bales costing Rs 69 crores I want to ask him this question Why should we import cotton? Why should we not consider spending Rs 25 lakhs only for growing high staple cotton? By this we could save these Rs. 69 crores When I am demanding that the

per capita availability of cloth should be 20 metres instead of 12 10 metres, then perhaps we need more cotton and hence this figure of Rs 69 crores will go still higher

The second thing that I want to ask him is why liquor has not been taxed It is said that liquor is a State subject But everybody knows that in all the State budgets, not a single State has taxed liquor What is the harm if we put some cess or some such thing with which the States will, perhaps, not disagree?

I would also like to ask him why there are no schemes shown in the Budget for reducing non Plan expenditure Each and every member knows that there is extravagant expenditure not only in the Central Government but in the States also But no mention has been made that we will try to reduce the non-Plan expenditure

The tax on petrol has been increased by ten paise this time I know that the country needs more money through petrol and Government wants less consumption of petrol But it is common knowledge that tax are used by the middle class people These poor persons cannot travel in taxis when the rates will go up still very high The taxi-owners and the persons who are running the taxis are also affected as they will not earn as much as they used to earn when taxi fare was without this ten paise levy

Though he has not indicated directly the Finance Minister has indirectly indicated that export of sugar will have to be made Not less than one lakh tonnes of sugar should be exported to bring back what we are losing by import of petrol and petroleum products This can be done if our Prime Minister and Shri Subramaniam make a request to the public that they should take less sugar so that the country can gain in foreign exchange by exporting sugar As a medical man also I can say that for those who are above the age of 55, eating of more sugar and sweets is harmful for their heart (*Interruptions*).

AN HON MEMBER Prescribe 'no-sugar

DR KAILAS I can prescribe 'no sugar but there are hundreds and thousands of doctors who may not do what the opposition member suggests But I am talking of those people who are trying to keep their health normal They should not eat sugar This is the advice I give to the people who also propose to do some national duty by eating less sugar for the sake of export

Unfortunately the hon Member Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya said that this Budget is anti people and pro-monopolistic Is it an example of anti people budgeting that the Finance Minister has allowed a deduction in the income in respect of the expenditure on children's education if the assessee's income is Rs 12 000 per year? I want to ask the hon Member as to whether this measure is good or anti-people? Is the additional excise duty on rayon, tea synthetic fibres and art silks anti people? Is the increase in duty on air conditioners and other cosmetics etc pro-monopolistic?

I think Mr Dinen Bhattacharyya has taken objection and got angry why income tax is exempted on incomes on inter corporate dividends which manufacture fertilisers pesticides, paper and cement In his budget speech Mr Subramaniam said that he wanted more production and he wanted new companies to come in and that this inter corporate tax exemption for five years was given but only to those who are in the industries mentioned in the priority list which I have just enumerated We need more pesticides more paper more fertilisers and more cement These articles if not produced will also generate black market Shri Subramaniam has rightly given incentive so that there may be more production there will be no black-market and the country will be getting these useful and essential articles which we need today so much

[Dr Kailas]

The Jana Sangh leader, Shri Virendra Agarwal has started saying what happened during the last three years, that in the economy the prices rose by 80 per cent and the value of the rupee has gone down to 25 paise, that the poverty line went up from 40 per cent to 70 per cent I want to ask Mr. Agarwal whether he wants to create an atmosphere of pessimism

क्या वह इस प्रकार की बातें कर देश में एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा करना चाहते हैं जिस में आशा न हो ?

He has started talking in this fashion and I think he has not read the Budget I do not know wherefrom he got his figures and I am sure he was more inspired by his political ideology rather than anything else

Thank you very much for giving me time and I am sure the Finance Minister will at least apply his mind to the suggestions I have made It should not be a ritual of my speaking and the thing going into the waste paper basket without any consideration

SHRI BANAMALI BABU (Sambalpur) It is unfair to criticise the Finance Minister and to expect a miracle out of the budget when the whole world economy is under intense agony and when even in developing countries the respective Finance Ministers are finding it extremely difficult to balance their budgets A galloping inflation, scarcity of food price rise, all sorts of shortages and also natural calamities are very common and familiar to us In such a situation the options for manoeuvrability of a Finance Minister are extremely limited It is hardly realised that to balance a budget which would satisfy everybody is an extremely difficult task

It goes to the credit of the Finance Minister to present a budget this time which has received widespread support in the country. The credit also goes to the Government that they proceed vigorously against inflation and price rise The various measures of Government had resulted in bringing down the price by 5 per cent by immobilising a part of the black money and also curbing the money supply But people did expect something more than that The Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee have given this report in 1971. We expected Government te have ruthlessly pursued to unearth black money. Parallel economy is one of the maladies obtaining in the country today I trust this should be pursued with more vigour Sir, it is no longer a question of allocation of money to different sectors but the primary question today is one of performance. For the success of the budget the Centre has to play an increasing role by coordinating the activities of the different departments of both the States and the Central Government

As far as excise levy on tea and other articles is concerned, I am happy to note that the Budget has made a provision It was long overdue and has come at last This is a normal feature in the economy of the developing countries

Sir, our export earning is one of the lowest The rate of growth is hardly 26 per cent which is 11 per cent less than the world average and 19 per cent less than that of the developing countries I request the hon Minister to take note of this

The Budget has laid emphasis rightly on agriculture and energy. It should have been much more pronounced in the budget. It is common knowledge that it is only abundance of foodgrains alone and not fiscal measures which would control price rise and a durable remedy lies in increasing agricultural production.

What is the condition of agriculture today? What is its future? What is the reason for the shortfall today? Mr. Indrajit Gupta quoted one sentence. I will quote something more:

> 'As regards rice despite a 3½ times increase in the area under high yielding varieties in the 4th Plan period there has been no visible acceleration of the rate of growth of productivity in the traditional rice growing States.'

Why should it be so? The Government does not seem to have control over the activities of the Department of Agriculture to pursue the schemes. The Economic Survey itself has pointed out that if there is going to be a breakthrough in agriculture there should be a reorientation of programmes and organisation But unfortunately nobody takes the pains to find out the reasons and it suggests the remedy for the shortfall in agriculture in spite of all the advantages that we have. we have an area of 139 million hectares under crops. There are still 100 million hectares lying uncultivated. While we are importing Rs, 13 crores worth of fruits, annually, no reason is shown why this area is still lying uncultivated? I want the Minister to give emphasis also on horticulture I wish to point out for the information of the House that per acre yield of rice today in our country is 1200 k.g as against 5000 k.g in Egypt, Japan etc. We are still far away in agriculture. We should give greater attention to this and find out the reasons for the shortfall and remedy the situation. One of the reasons for agricultural backwardness in my view is lack of better performance and judicious use of soil and water. It takes long time to reach extension facilities to the farmers. One way of doing this is to attract the educated youth to agriculture. There is a continuous migration of able-bodied youth from villages to towns and cities in search of jobs leaving agriculture to the charge of older folk and at the same time contributing to the growth of slums in the urban areas. This is an unhappy trend. In the decade of 1961 to 1971 while population has growth of 24.66 per cent urban growth has recorded a higher rise of 38 per cent. I request the Minister of Finance to kindly consider doing something which will give incentive to our youth to go back to the villages and take to agriculture.

Next in importance is water— this is one of the essential inputs for agricultural growth. In spite of our best efforts we have not yet achieved the 23 per cent limit. Undoubtedly constraint of resources is a major bottleneck in this regard, Big and medium projects, by their very nature, are costly and time consuming and so, we should concentrate more on the minor irrigation projects and, particularly, the underground water In Orissa, there is plenty of possibility of ground water but the State is poorly equipped in this regard I would request the Minister to persuade Central Ground Water Board to associate itself not only in regard to survey but also in implementation programmes.

Sir you will be sorry to know that in the eastern region particularly in the State of Orissa, the credit from the fourteen nationalised banks to the agricultural sector is one of the lowest The Planning Commission themselves had suggested that the agricultural sectors have not been able to attract adequate investments in those States where the cooperative credit structure is also weak. You will be surprised to note that in Orissa the fourteen nationalised banks have contributed very little to agriculture. In June, 1974, the number of bank offices in Orissa was 255 as against 1,000 to 2,000 in other States. Similarly, the quantum of population served by the banks is 86,000 as against 15,000 to 35,000 by one bank office in Orissa. This was criticised in the last Eastern Zonal Council meeting by the three Chief Ministers Therefore, I would suggest that the Minister of Finance to see that this imbalance is removed.

Next I would suggest one thing about the procurement and public

[Shri Banamali Babu]

distribution This is not at all satisfactory in our country in spite of our best attempts We have not achieved the target in the last kharif procurement One of the reasons for the failure is the defective guidelines issued by the Centre They suggested not only a levy on producers but also they introduced millers' quota In each and every village there are two agencies operating—the millers' Agency and the producers levy Agency While the Government agencies like the cooperatives were procuring rice at Rs 74 per quintal the millers were procuring it at Rs 125 With this price difference how can you expect the producers to give the paddy to Government? I would suggest that hereafter there should be only one agency—a public body like the Gram Panchayat or Village Committee who should procure paddy and there should be one rate and they should also be associated with public distribution system

Lastly I would suggest to the Finance Minister specially our Minister Mr Mukherjee who is present here that Orissa Government has incurred a loan of about Rs 15 crores sometimes between 1962 and 1963 There is a national project like Paradip Port which is now under the charge of Central Government Should not the State expect this Rs 15 crores to be refunded? Orissa is a State of poor resources It is high time that you should reimburse the amount I want an assurance from the hon Minister that this money is to be refunded at some time or other Since Orissa is a backward State economically, I expect the Finance Minister in his reply to give us a word of assurance regarding the reimbursement of this amount

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) Mr Chairman Sir I do not want to add anything to the budget Whether the budget is anti-people budget or monopolistic budget surely the proposals have not helped the common man at all

I have received telegrams after telegrams from the hosiery manufacturers from Ludhiana and other places also. Also I have got telegrams from the powerloom workers and weavers from U P and other places—specially the western districts of U P. have told us about the levy on khandsari and tobacco I have now come to realise that if the duties are not withdrawn, the U P is going to meet a definite crisis, Sir, the economy of U.P. depends to a great extent on khandsari industry, hosiery and powerloom industries I think the hon. Minister should take note of it Let them not kill these small scale industries In powerlooms, it has been increased from Rs 10 to Rs 200 This is something unusual and we never anticipated it I would request the hon Minister I have passed on all the telegrams and the representations to him—that he should take an objective view of the whole thing and see that the industries are not completely extinguished

The next point I would like to mention here is why not nationalise the foreign banks? Sir the hon Minister is aware that there is a struggle going on against the nefarious activities of the Grindlays Bank This is a foreign bank They printed a map and circulated it throughout the country showing Kashmir as a disputed territory This was ultimately withdrawn after an eighteen days strike by the employees During the struggle in Bangladesh they came out with a statement that our forces were inside Bangladesh They gave a wrong picture to the entire world They are taking full advantage of being here they are repatriating their profits and they are trying to cut into the ways of our economy This National and Grindlays Bank is known for its anti-national activities The struggle is going on there I would request the hon Minister to kindly take note of it and intervene in the matter

My second point will be regarding the dearness allowance of the Central Government employees You are aware Sir, that three instalments of dearness allowance up to the point of

272 of the cost of living index have been paid to the Central Government employees. A solemn assurance was given by Shri Jagjivan Ram, who interceded on behalf of the Government on 8th March 1975 that if it crosses 272—it crossed 272 on 1st October 1974—negotiations will start on wage revision. Sir, I am happy that when I met the hon. Minister Shri C. Subramaniam, he assured me that Government will fulfil its promise. Sir, now four more instalments of dearness allowance are due to the Central Government employees from 1st October 1974 and this pay revision according to the Pay Commission's recommendation is also due Pay Commission has clearly said that if the cost of living index touches 272, then, pay revision is a must. When this is due, let there be bilateral talks. We do not want any Pay Commission. We are tried of Pay Commissions. We do not want another Pay Commission headed by a retired or retiring judge They sit on it for 3-4 years and they do not submit the report So, I want a solemn assurance from the Government that the Central Government employees, for whom four instalments of dearness allowance are legitimately due, will not be beirayed and negotiations will start as promised, from 15th March 1975 I hope

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA (Giridih): What about the mica workers who get Rs 1 50—Rs 2 50?

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: I sympathise with them Mica workers should be paid Every person should be paid need based minimum wage including Members of Parliament I am not against anyone This is in acordance with the Pay Commission's recommendation Another matter which the hon Minister must seriously consider is whether the time has come when a national wage has to be fixed

Sir, I shall refer, with your permission, in two minutes, to the chaotic wastage and cases of corruption in this country People have said many things. But, I am quoting from the report of the Public Accounts Committee which was laid on the Table of the House by my friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu on the 5th March 1975, This is Para 43 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1972-73--Union Government (Civil)—Department of Supply—Purchase of blankets. I am referring to the report of the Public Accounts Committee which has been laid on the Table of the House on the 5th March 1975, Here, Sir, blankets were purchased from DGS&D for Defence Department, for the jawans who are fighting at heights of 14-20,000 feet and what was the result? Orders were placed by the DGS&D in connivance with the Director of Ordnance Services His name has been mentioned here Lt Gen Sandhu.

> "The Committee have noted that so far as the loss to the Government on account of supply of sub-standard below specification blankets is concerned, action was initiated by DGS&D to effect recovery from the Department."

> "They were served with a Demand Notice for a sum of Rs 3,05,566. The stay of this recovery has, however been granted

> 'The Committee are most distressed to see that the officials mentioned above"—

that is, Lt Gen, Sandhu, the present DOS, who is controlling our ordnance depots and other officials--

> 'who were entrusted with safeguarding the financial interests of the Government while procuring an essential item for our fighting troops, namely blankets, in the forward areas conspired with private business and defrauded the exchequer as well as seriously jeopardised the fighting efficiency of our troops by exposing them to climatic hazards. Appropriate action should be taken against them immediately and the more senior the officer involved the more severe the punishment that should be inflicted on him",

(Shri S. M. Banerjee)

I congratulate the Chairman of the PAC, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, and other members of the Committete for exposing these officials led by Lt Gen Sandhu who is still continuing as DOS, who has played with the lives of our jawans to get some money I charge him with getting money from the woollen Mill, the Shree Krishna Woollen Mills, by placing orders for blankets with them and getting defective blankets This should be an eye-opener to the Government I demand that this officer should be compulsorily retired At least he should be suspended, We do not want army officers of the rank of a Lt General who is the DOS lead the army You can imagine the condition of our jawans who were given these defective blankets, who were operating at heights of 14,000 and 15,000 feet in Leh and other areas This corruption must stop

I would request the hon Minister to kindly reply to all these points and give a definite assurance about relief to khandsari powerloom and handloom workers and bidi and tobacco workers They should not be leprived of their due The Central Government employees must also get their due in terms of DA and other things Also Lt Gen Sandhu, the man who cheated Government and betrayed our jawans should not remain, he should be kicked out of the Defence Ministry, We do not want officers there who really risk the lives of our jawans and add to their hazards

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA (Giridih) I rise to support the Budget presented by our Finance Minister We have had a long discussion and at the fag-end, it seems everything is possible and nothing is certain, hearing the discordant voices from different directions in support of in opposition to the broad purposes or objectives,

Not only the Economic Survey but the Finance Minister's Budget has one merit It is candid and it brings out with clarity that Indian economy is after all still continuing in a stage of siege inside a dark tunnel, and while the tremers of the economic earthquake are on because of international price escalations Where do we stand now?

One hon member spoke about stagflation That is one of the paradoxes. Stagflation is not only present in developed economies, but it is also effectively present in developing economic like India s although they are operating on different planes and economic parsmeters It seems that unchecked increase in population, shortfall in food production, cutback in energy generation, a four-fold increase in prices of imported crude and and its secondary impact on the prices of fertiliser and food production and inadequate utilisation of the capacity of our public sector have all brought us to this pass It is very much like Alice in wonderland where you have to do all the running You have just to remain where you were In Chota Nagpur we are actually falling behind year by year There was Keynes who helped world economic thought during the days of depression, unfortunately we have no such person during this period when inflation and stagnation, in all their ramifications and variations are rampant all over the world and affect our economies in different degrees Econometric models had become large scale industry, it is being done on assembly line basis. Some of these had charted out critical paths which our economy must follow in order to expand But the point is. how far our budget helps to propel our economy along the critical path to a broader expansive future? Unfortunately the critical path had to be revised again and again and again. The network systems, parameters and projections have all gone wrong In this difficult situation our Finance Minister's proposal is a compromise, It is pragmatic Nevertheless it reminds me of the Knight in Alice in Wonderland: "who was planning to dye his whiskers green, but always wore so large a fan that they may not be seen," Hence the approach We had a net taxation

effort of Rs. 239 crores and an uncovered deficit, with marginal relief, of Rs. 225 crores, but with altered priorities.

The point is: do we see light at the end of the tunnel? Is our economy emerging out of the tunnel? Will the budget proposal reverse the past unfavourable trends, propel successfully our economy into a phase of adequate multiplier, acceleration effect. Will the budget draw the masses into production efforts and help increase food production and decrease un-employment, under employment and disguised unemployment and also the price level? There are many imponderables: the monsoon, the results in the Bombay High, the degree of loss in social cohesion through strikes and bandhs, etc. I refer to the unrealistic claims of certain sections of our workmen. In my areas there are people (Home spletters of mica) who hardly get Rs. 1·50 or at the most Rs. 3·50. But people who are getting more, are demanding more. A head clerk in the State Bank is getting more than the agent. The whole wage structure has become irrational and has to be rationalised. Apart from the imponderables I referred to earlier, there is the geopolitical situtation: arms supply to Pakistan and the buildup at Diego Garcia. Against these imponderables and these backdrops we are charting out a course for our economy and the nation.

I welcome the priorities fixed by the Finance Minister, particularly for agriculture and energy. Better late than never. We missed the bus many years ago. On balance perhaps stagnation in agriculture is the primary cause for the increase in prices rather than the increase in money supply, although I know the monetary school of economists will disagree. As regards agriculture, the green revolution which was threatening to become red has browned off. In our State of Bihar we are looking into it in depth Neither the expenditure on irrigation projects nor the acrage under high-yielding varieties had significant correlation with food production, but there was a very high degree of correlation between inputs in credits and actual production. What is true of Bihar is true of the entire Eastern region.

Over dues in Cooperative credit is Rs. 241 crores in Maharashtra, Rs. 180 crores in Gujarat, Rs. 110 crores in Andhra, Rs. 98 crores in U.P.. Rs. 30 crores in Bihar, Rs. 22 crores in West Bengal, Rs. 16 crores or so in Orissa and Rs. 5 crores in Assam. Our economy was not adequately primed with credit. We did not prime the pump. That is why the Eastern region has suffere this lag. The Eastern region with a large population and uncovered deficit of food has to produce all the food that it requires. So, although the HYV in wheat and paddy was partially successful, it was a linear projects nor the acrage under high-development. We have to go in for multi-lateral scientific development in agriculture. It will be less costly in fertilisers and inputs but large in terms of value and yield.

Summing up my points, the allocation for the energy sector of coal is all right but for two deficiencies. Low temperature carbenisation must be adopted. That will cut down our imports of kerosene, for which we have to provide Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 crores in the budget. If that amount is invested, it will be more than repaid in the course of the next three of four years. Secondly, every coal field should have linked with it medium or small washeries, so that we can wash coal and start exporting coal in a big way. A new vista will be opened up. It will be a short-term vista, may be for four or five years but if we export five million tonnes of coal per year, which is possible with 18 per cent unutilised capacity in coal mining production, India will be earning Rs. 500 crores in next two years. It is possible if we make a determined effort and we give the necessary priority in the course of 1975 and 1976. This should more than pay for the capital expenditure on the coal mining industry and should be a source of concealed surplus in the budget.

(Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyyia)

I have a grievance against the Finance Ministry's method of sanctioning foreign exchange for spare parts for public sector undertakings. It is literally like this. The public sector undertakings asks for a shirt. the Finance Ministry sits on it for four or five months and sanctions only two sleeves at the end. That is one of the major constraints in preventing public sector undertakings from reaching their capacity of utilisation.

The excise on bidi, the poor man's joy, should be withdrawn. That is the least that can be done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Shri M. Sundersanam.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA: This is not the first time that I have been cut half way through, my thanks to our Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, I am grateful to him for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI M. SUNDARSANAM (Narasaraopet): Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister for his commendable effort to step up plan investment by 23 per cent and re-arrange development priorities so as to focus effort on crucial sectors like food and energy The total plan outlay of the Centre, States and the Union Territories in 1975-76 is expected to be Rs. 5960 crores as against Rs. 4844 crores in 1974-75. The budgetary provision for the Central plan is Rs. 2558 crores, i.e., Rs. 429 crores more than the revised estimate for 1974-75. Keeping in view the need for balancing the growth of different sectors, substantial additional provision has been made for agriculture, fertilisers, power, coal, petroleum and essential industries like cement, paper and ship-building.

So far as the private sector is concerned. the Finance Minister has done well in exempting from tax inter-corporate dividends derived by domestic companies from new companies engaged in manufacture of fertilisers, pesticides, paper and cement, as also investment in equity shares of new companies engaged in priority industries. Not only this. He has also extended the tax holiday concession and given tax concessions to technicians working abroad. He has also announced exemption from wealth-tax of foreign companies in respect of their share-holdings in Indian companies. These concessions, along with the amendment to the restriction of the Dividends Act, may create a mild favourable impact on investment in priority industries. Industrial growth in the past two years has remained stagnant and it was necessary that a big push be given to new investment and expansion through restoration of development rebate or other similar incentive. The Finance Minister deserves all praise.

Investment needs to be supported by adequate savingss generation if it has to be non-inflationary. However, the Finance Minister has given only minor concessions to savings formation. These can hardly gear up the rate of savings which had dropped down from 11.4 per cent in 1971-72 to 10 per cent in 1973-74 and to even a lower level in the current year. What was possibly necessary was exemption of savings from taxable income. The restriction on payment of interest on deposits by non-banking companies and the increase in the tax rate on closely held companies will have a very adverse effect on increased investment and output. There is hardly any measure which will promote fuller utilisation of existing capacity.

Prices reached a peak towards the end of September 1974 and declined thereafter. In the last 4 months prices dropped by 5 per cent. But this fall in prices appears to be largely seasonal. The future course of prices, from the budget viewpoint, would depend on the inflationary part of the budget deficit and the direct impact of indirect taxes. The budget for 1975-76 projects a resource gap of Rs. 464

crores which is made up from additional taxation to the extent of Rs. 289 crores, leaving an uncovered gap of Rs. 225 crores

Whether the budget deficit will be inflationary or not depends largely on the kharif prospects With increase in production, the additional deficit will be easily absorbed But if the kharif does not turn out to be good, the deficit will be inflationary

19 hrs

Prices are also likely to be pushed up due to the increase in indirect taxes on a wide variety of commodities The total additional indirect taxation, including States share, will be Rs 284 5 crores Since the whole of this tax revenue is likely to be passed on to the consumer the final increase in the prices of manufactures on the average, will be about two per cent What is more most of the commodities like sugar tobacco cement, cloth electric fans paper etc which have attracted higher duties are mass consumption goods and will particularly hit the middle classes On the contrary, some relief by raising the minimum exemption limit under the income-tax law was required

The continued imbalance in balance of payments has made it imperative to step up exports as quickly as possible and take measures to reduce imports The Finance Minister has not provided positive incentives for supporting export promotion or import substitution programmes The only negative measure which has been taken is increase in excise duties with a view to divert some of the important commodities from home market to export market This is true of sugar tea and cement Instead of merely enhancing the duty on free sale sugar, a more consistent export drive was called for Considering the wide gap between the levy price and export price, sugar exports would provide large budget support

The excise duty on khandsari is exorbitant This is a poor man's industry, spread over very many rural areas, giving employment to village folk In my opinion, the increased levy will lead to closure of some units assistang the sugar factories under monopoly

Coming to my own State of Andhra Pradesh, which is a backward State, with a low per capital income, something concrete has to be done to reduce the imbalances Industries sponsored by the State Government through the State Industrial Development Corporation and duly licensed by the Government of India, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act are being denied financial assistance by the all India financial institutions This needs immediate examination by the Finance Ministry Super thermal stations must be planned in coal-based areas of Andhra Pradesh This will avoid heavy transport expenses and loss of coal in despatch to distant parts of South India Electricity can be pumped to deficit zones Transmission lines are already functioning throughout South India

The world economic boom is tapering off and international environment is not conducive to rapid growth We are living through a period of international uneasiness The gun-boat diplomacy seems to have been extended to the Indian Ocean The lifting of arms embargo by the United States has created a situation where we are left with no other option but to strengthen our defence to counter the arms build-up by Pakistan I notice that the budgetary provision for defence has gone up by only Rs 117 crores Though I am aware of the financial constraints my fear is that this provision is insufficient in the light of Bhutto's policies actions and utterances

SHRI SANGLIANA (Mizoram) Mr Chairman, this year's budget, like any other budget, has received its due share of appreciation as well as of criticism It has received both bouquets and brickbats, it is being hailed

[Shri Sangliana]

as a good budget as welll as being consured as a bad one This, of course goes to prove that view points differ widely and that much of what has been said about the budget has been largely coloured by what one may call the pre-attitude of the participants in the budget But, I am sure on one point we agree, and that is on the point stressed by the Finance Minister that the best remedy for inflation lies in increased production

I am from the union territory of Mizoram where even in our best years during the last two decades of shifting cultivation(we barely produced sufficient food to feed ourselves Since 1966, when insurgence broke out there conditions have been such that even the normally low production of food has fallen so much further that Government have been spending between Rs 3-4 crores a year for supply and transportation of food to Mizoram Now, if this continues, that is if steps are not taken to arrest the continuation of these conditions the expenditure will certainly keep steadily rising year after year and that too without any corresponding increase in agricultural production

At present, land in Mizoram belongs to the community Until some sort of a permanent settlement is introduced, the cultivation will have to be done communally and in the present shifting manner This as you may perhaps know, is a very wasteful method and hardly practicable to-day with the grouping of villages into what are known as grouping centres units, which are much too large to be suitable for this kind of shifting cultivation which is called *jhuming* there

The forests have been denuded in the process and firewood has become a very serious problem not only in the capital of Aizal but also in the grouping centres, in the district and sub-divisional headquarters as well Therefore shifting cultivation must go and be replaced by permanent cultivation This, again, can be done only if Government finances the whole scheme which will entail, firstly, the introduction of permanent settlement of cultivable lands in the union territory. Thereafter, terracing of slopes preferably with the help of improved equipment, reclamation and irrigation of waste lands for wet cultivation and encouragment of cultivation of cash crops, plantation of rubber trees, supply of fertilisers, etc, etc will have to be undertaken and financed by the Government This will, no doubt prove much more expensive than the present system of food subsidy But it will ensure gradual self-reliance and self-sufficiency in agricultural production in the not too distant future

Unfortunately, the law and order problem still exists in Mizoram today But here one may say that the more quickly ameliorative schemes are undertaken and executed, the more quickly will the law and order situation also improve

Today three years after Mizoram became a union territory the capital Aizal still experiences an acute scarcity of drinking water during the dry season that one considers oneself lucky if one can get a bucket of drinking water for a rupee while electricity is available almost only by default These I am sure every one will admit are conditions that do not make for contentment

It may also come as a startling revelation that there is today only one bank a branch of the State Bank of India at Aizal for the whole of the territory and this bank is so overworked that the majority of the people in Mizoram regard it as nothing but a second edition of the Government Treasury that has been in existence even before the Union Territory came into being

Therefore, water supply and electrification schemes should be steppped up without delay, and the benefits of

banking should be brought within the reach of the people in this very backward territory by opening banks in selected grouping centres and district and sub-divisional headquarters

I suggest that steps should also be taken to utilise, to the full, the bamboos in which our forests abound Conditions do exist for the setting up with full benefits, one may add, of a paper mill and I hope that this will also be taken up without any more delay

Extension of the railway line from Silchar to Vairangte or any other point within the territory of Mizoram will certainly serve the interests of the people in more ways than one and I suggest that this should be taken up forthwith while the larger plan of connecting Aizal itself by train may be taken up in due course

There is one more thing which I would like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister and that is the fact that there is sometimes the feeling that special concessions and provisions intended for backward areas and communities do not often benefit the people for whom they are intended probably because of loopholes in their implementation One such case is the exemption given to government servants belonging to the Scheduled Tribes from payment of income tax But quite a percentage of such servants are deprived of this privilege because those who work in places outside the Scheduled areas are excepted from this exemption Similarly there are certain conditions laid down for eligibility of what has come to be known as the tribal scholarship and here again certain categories of students who belong to tribal communities are also left out of the privilege I would, therefore, request that this should be looked into so that there will be no discrimination between one tribal and another tribal

श्री के० एस० चावड़ा (पाटन) : सभापति महोदय इस मे कोई शक नही है कि इन बजट प्रोपोजल्ज से कीमत बढ़ेगी—घटेगी नही, बेकारी कम नही होगी, और हमारे देश मे जो करीब 25 करोड जनता पावर्टी लवल से नीचे जीवन व्यतीत कर रही है, उस की दिक्कतो मे वृद्धि होगी—उस के स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग को ऊचा उठाने के लिए इस बजट मे कोई प्राविजन नही है।

पिछडी हुई जातियो खासकर के शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज, के उत्थान के बारे मे सरकार की तरफ से बडी बडी बाते कही जाती है। मगर सरकार की कथनी और करनी मे जमीन आसमान का फर्क है। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के जो विद्यार्थी कालेजो मे पढते है और जो सर्विस भी करते है, उनका स्कालरशिप बन्द कर दिया गया है। जो लोग सर्विस या कोई बिजिनेस कर के 500 या 750 रूपये महीना कमाते है उन के लडके लडकियो तो कालेजो मे स्कालरशिप पा सकते है, लेकिन एक क्लर्क जिस की आमदनी 20 रूपये प्रति-मास है, अब स्कालरशिप नही पा सकेगा।

वित्त मत्री ने शराब पर कोई टैक्स नही बढाया है। मेरा सुझाव है कि वह शराब पर और टैक्स लगाये, और उस से सरकार को जो इनकम हो, उसको शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्युल्ड ट्राइब्ज के उन स्टुडेंट्स को, जो सर्विस मे है और जिन का स्कालरशिप सरकार ने इस साल बन्द कर दिया है स्कालरशिप देने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाये।

सूरत मे करीब चालीस हजार पावरलूम हैं। जैसा कि मेरे पूर्ववक्ताओ ने बताया है, इन बजट प्रोपोजल्ज में पावरलूम्ज पर 10 रूपये से 200 रूपये तक एक्साईज ड्यूटी बढा दी गई है। क्या इस से इस गृह उद्योग मे काम करने वाले लोगो की दिक्कत नही बढ़ जायेंगी? इस समय वे लोग जो रोजी पाते हैं, उससे भी वे बेचारे मुश्किल से अपना गुजारा कर पाते हैं। इसलिए एक पावर लूम से चार पावर लूम तक चलाने वालो पर जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढाई

[श्री के० एस० चावड़ा]

गई है, वह नहीं लगानी चाहिए। इस से उन लोगों को काफी रिलीफ मिलेगा।

इस समय गुजरात में अकाल तो है ही, लेकिन वहां जो थोड़ी बहुत मूंगफली हुई भी है, वह भी हम एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं। क्यों? इस लिए कि हमारे देश में फारेन एक्सचेंज की दिक्कत है, और हम फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाना चाहते हैं। अब मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता है कि हमारे देश में 500 करोड़ रुपये की सिगरेट बनती है सालाना। फारेन फर्म्स तीन सौ चार सौ करोड़ की सिगरेट बनाती है और इस तरह से हमारे यहां से डिविडेड के तौर पर सब फारेन एक्सचेंज चला जाता है। तो क्या वह जरूरी है फारेन फर्म्स को अपने यहां यह काम करने के लिए एलाऊ किया जाय?

मैंने कोका कोला की बात कही थी। 168 सौ मीटरिक टन चीनी सालाना कोका कोला में इस्तेमाल होती है और चीनी का दाम बढ़ाया जा रहा है यह कह कर कि हम को फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाना है। हम चीनी एक्सपोर्ट करने की बात करते है और एक्सपोर्ट करते भी है। लेकिन क्या जरूरी हैं कोका कोला अपने देश में? अगर यह 168 सौ मीटरिक टन चीनी कोका कोला में इस्तेमाल होना बन्द हो जाय तो इतनी चीनी बच जायेगी और जो फारेन एक्सचेंज चला जाता है वह भी बच जायेगा। इसी तरह दवाओं में फारेन फर्म्स लगी है। हमारे देश में टेकनिकल नो हाउ है। हमारी देशी कम्पनिया दवाइया बनाती है। मगर फारेन फर्म्स की माल-प्रक्टिसेज की वजह से हमारे देश का बहुत सा फारेन एक्सचेंज बाहर चला जाता है। इसलिए इस बारे में गवर्नमेंट को कुछ सोचना चाहिए और जो हमारी इंडियन फर्म्स है उन्ही को इस काम में लगाना चाहिए।

व्यवधान

यह मेरा सुझाव है। उस बारे में गवर्नमेंट को कुछ सोचना चाहिए। आप ने जो मुझे पांच मिनट दिया उस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

श्री अचल सिंह (आगरा): सभापति महोदय, जो बजट हमारे सामने पेश किया गया है वह इस जमाने में जैसी हालत है उस के मुताबिक ठीक ही है। मुझे इस बात का खेद है कि मुझको आज इस पार्लियामेंट में 23 वर्ष हो गए है और जब से मैं यहां आया हूं तब से डेफिसिट बजट हमेशा पेश किया जाता है। क्या कोई यह नियम है सर्विसेज का कि हमेशा डेफिसिट बजट पेश किया जाय? मैं तो उन स्टेटों को धन्यवाद दूंगा जिन्होंने सरप्लस बजट बनाया है और कोई टैक्स नहीं लगाया है। हमारे नेताओं ने देश की बहबूदी के वास्ते प्लान बनाए और उस के जरिए से उन्होंने चाहा कि हम देश की उन्नति करें, लेकिन हम को दुख है कि उन प्लानों से जितनी हमें आशा थी वह पूरी नहीं हुई।

भारतवर्ष कृषि प्रधान मुल्क है। लेकिन यह ठीक है कि कृषि के वास्ते कुछ नहीं किया गया और आज हम को लाखों करोड़ों रूपये का गल्ला बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है। हां, यह ठीक है कि इंडस्ट्री में जरूर तरक्की की। इंडस्ट्री में हम ने काफी बड़े बड़े कारखाने खोले, छोटे-छोटे करखाने खोले, एक सौ के करीब हमारी गवर्नमेंट अंडरटेकिंग्स है। लेकिन साथ साथ मुझे दुख इस बात का है कि जहां इंडस्ट्री में हमारा 8 हजार करोड़ रूपया लगा हुआ है उसमें हमें फायदा नहीं होता है जब कि प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्री वाले कितना फायदा उठाते हैं। अगर दस प्रतिशत भी हमें फायदा मिले तो 8 सौ करोड रूपये हमें मिल सकते हैं। लेकिन हम देखते है कि वहा बजाय फायदे के नुकसान होता है। इसका कारण यही है कि वहां जो अधिकारी बैठे हुए है वे कुशल नहीं हैं, वे अपनी तरफ देखते हैं, राष्ट्र की तरफ नहीं देखते हैं। दूसरे, हमारे देश में बड़ी अराजकता है। हम देखते हैं कि आए दिन स्ट्राइक होती है, हमारे टीचर लोग, विद्यार्थी लोग, इंजीनियर, डाक्टर

और सर्विसेज के लोग तमाम स्ट्राइक करते हैं जिस की वजह से काफी क्षति पहुंचती है। अभी रेल की स्ट्राइक हुई। उस में कितना नुकसान हुआ? तो ये जो काम है इन की वजह से हमारे देश की एकोनामी खराब हो रही है। हम को ऐसा प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए कि स्ट्राइक न होने पाये।

आज जो इनकम टैक्स, सेल्स टैक्स, एक्साइज वगैरा की चोरियां होती हैं उस की वजह से इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ा है। उस का नतीजा यह है कि आज हमारा देश बहुत आर्थिक संकट की स्थिति में है। उसके लिए मिसा और डिटेंशन ऐक्ट वगैरह कुछ लागू किया है और उस से यह कुछ रुका है लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि इस ओर और ध्यान दिया जाय। साथ-साथ हमारे यहां जो खर्चे होते हैं वह बहुत फिजूल होते हैं। उसके लिए पिछले साल भी कहा था कि हम कुछ कटौती करेंगे लेकिन हम ने देखा कि कोई बचत नहीं हुई।

हमारे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि हम भारत में आजाद होने पर राम राज्य और स्वर्ग स्थापित करेंगे। अगर आज वह होते तो यह हालत देश की न होती। लेकिन आज महात्मा गांधी हमारे बीच में नहीं है और पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू हमारे बीच में नहीं है जिस की वजह से तमाम ऐसी अव्यवस्था हो रही है। तो मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि हमारे देश में नैतिकता होनी चाहिए। बगैर नैतिकता आप कोई काम नहीं हो सकता है। आज क्या स्टेट्स में क्या सेंटर में हर लेवल पर रिश्वत चल रही है। हर लेवल पर काम में खराबियां होती हैं। मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि देश में बहबूदी लानी है तो हमें नैतिक होना पड़ेगा, अपने खर्चे कम करने पड़ेंगे, सादा जीवन व्यतीत करना पड़ेगा। तभी हम अपने देश की रक्षा कर सकेंगे, नहीं हमारे देश की हालत बहुत खराब हो जायेगी।

सभापति महोदय: एक चीज मैं अर्ज कर दूं कि अभी जो बोलने वालों की लिस्ट है उसमें सात साहबान बाकी है और आप ही ने यह डिसाइड किया है कि 8 बजे तक बैठना है। इस के बाद मैं हाउस बिलकुल नहीं बढ़ाऊंगा तो मैं यह दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि मेहरबानी कर के पांच-पांच मिनट मेम्बर साहबान लें।

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have to participate at the fag end of the discussion on this budget debate. Therefore, it appears to me like a ritual However, since I have been asked to speak, I shall offer my comments.

The Finance Minister had to do a difficult job He has to collect the money and suggest ways to mobilise resources for implementation of certain projects On the other hand he cannot go on imposing tax on common items In this context he deserves the congratulations from all for presenting a growth oriented budget. I should call this budget rather agricultural growthoriented budget. Growth means stability, it also means growth with social justice, it also means self-reliance. During the current year, we had to incur an expenditure to the tune of Rs. 296 crores on importing foodgrains. Therefore, it is quite justified that emphasis has been laid on production of foodgrains. In this respect, irrigation and fertilisers are the two things which are more important The previous speaker said that up till now only about 25 per cent of the cultivable land in the country has been irrigated. This is the state of affairs In this context, if I refer to my State, there the percentage of irrigated lands is less than 3 per cent. But, then, Assam is the victim of perennial flood of the mighty Brahmaputra. If this mighty Brahmaputra river is controlled and irrigation facilities are provided, Assam can feed similar number of population in other States. Therefore, I suggest that the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission should be adequately financed so that this internationally famous mighty Brahmaputra river might be controlled. Sir, while referring to the growth, I would like to refer to the fulfilment of the basic needs. What are the basic

(Shri Biswanarayan Shastri)

needs? Everybody knows that they are shelter, food and clothing. Sir, I am rather disappointed to find that there is no adequate provision for construction of houses in rural areas. If there is any, it is confined only to urban areas. The people living without shelter cannot be proud of their democracy, cannot be proud of their liberty and equal rights. Therefore, to my mind, it is one of the foremost things that should be provided. So far as cloth is concerned, the Commerce Ministry has done something. But, there should be more production of standard cloth for the poor. Sir, growth also means proper growth of all the sectors, of all the regions. There is regional imbalance and as I referred to earlier, there is less than 3 per cent of irrigated land in the Eastern Region. My previous speaker has also pointed out about this.

If we look into other aspects, so far as finance is concerned, fourteen major banks were nationalised a few years back and there is spread of branches of those banks in different parts of the country. But, in my State, particularly in my district, Lakhimpur, there is only one branch of State Bank for more than three lakhs of people in Dhimajia. Other nationalised banks also have not established their branches. If we look into the other public financial institutions such as the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Industrial Finance Corporation, Agricultural Refinance Corporation and such other bodies, what is their investment in the Eastern region? If investment in this Eastern Region, more particularly in Assam, is 1 per cent, then, it will be 100 times in some other States. I have got the figures. But, I have no time to quote the figures. I will simply say that if it is 1 per cent here, it will be 100 per cent in some other States. This discrimination should not be there.

I am now referring to another point, that is, excise duty on tea. The tea growing areas in the country have been divided into five zones. To my mind, this is irrational. What is the need for dividing the regions into different zones and levying different grades of excise duty which is neither based on production nor on quality nor on the yield and nor on the prices at which the tea is sold? Therefore, Sir, we have been urging for rationalisation of this excise duty and to base it on a logical footing. Last year, the Commerce Minister has been pleased to assure us that it will be revised. But, this year, we have seen that the excise duty is more on those zones which are paying more except Zone III, which is Darjeeling. In regard to the second highest zone, which pays Rs. 1.15 per kg of tea the additional duty is another 15 paise. This makes up a total of Rs. 1.30. This is quite illogical and irrational. This should be revised. Otherwise, the industry will be killed and it will not serve the purpose of export also. I have got the figures to show how the export performance has been dwindling. In 1967-68, 106 million kg tea was exported to UK. In 1972-73, this came down to 53 million kg. This is almost half. In the case of other commodities, the excise duty is neutralised or freezed. Here, this excise duty goes up to Rs. 1.30 and Rs. 1.40. But, the rebate is, the existing one is 75 paise, 85 paise which has been proposed. I would urge upon the Finance Minister to consider this case favourably not only in the interest of the tea industry but in the interest of the country in terms of earning foreign exchange too.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Sir, those of us who are to be called have our own doubts whether we will get a chance in spite of the assurances. The names of these Members may be mentioned to be called first tomorrow. We are ready to wait till tomorrow.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): I had no mind to speak towards the fag-end of the debate, but one thing impelled me, and that is that this is perhaps the last budget of the fifth Lok Sabha and it may be that this will be the last budget in the life of some of us in Parliament also.

We made certain commitments in the mid-term parliamentary elections, namely, eradication of poverty, the in-

corruption, stability of prices, removal of unemployment and disparity. How far have we succeeded in fulfilling these commitments? Has any of these lessened or has it grown further? This is the test. The test of the pudding is in the eating. By any measure, have things come down or gone up?

People are not concerned how many articles of the Constitution we have amended and how many things we have nationalised. They want net results. What have they got? Has anything been added to their daily wages or daily rations? Are they getting more cloth than they were, getting before?

When we look at it from this point of view, we are very very depressed. Nothing has gone up, everything has gone down. After ten months, we are going in for election. What shall be say to the people? What have we done during the five years? Will you say, 'We have amended so many articles of the Constitution, we have nationalised so many things'? They will ask, 'What have we got?' What will you say? Let us have talking point to the electorate. I would request the Finance Minister through the Minister of State and the Deputy Minister to let us know what will be the talking points in the next election .

I do not want to traverse the whole budget, but will deal with only one point, regional imbalance. It has been said every time that regional imbalances are to be removed. Four Plans have passed and we have entered the fifth. How far have we lessened regional imbalances? I do not know of other States; but take my State, of Bihar. There is plenty of resources but the irony of fate is that there is scarcity in plenty. Bihar consists of three parts: Chotanagpur, South Bihar and North Bihar. I am a resident of North Bihar. Its population is about 3 crores, one-twentieth of the whole country. It is bigger than Assam, Orissa, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, even Mysore, and Kerala. In this part of Bihar, the per capita income is Rs. 150 per annum. What is the all-India average? How far are we below? What have you done to correct this? Not only has it decreased, but they have increased regional disparity in North Bihar.

Taking power consumption, the average per capita consumption in the country is 90 units, but in North Bihar it is only 10 units. The irony is that there is no central project for generation of power there. Money has been allotted for central projects, but not in Bihar. Two projects were planned to be taken up when Dr. K. L. Rao was the Minister; one at Muzzarfarpur and the other at Katihar. But they had been taken away and sent somewhere else, I do not want to be equal to other States. I want only half of the average. If it is 90, give us at least 45 or even 40. Members from other States are fighting for the benefit of their States. What should I fight for when I have got nothing? I ve got only 10 units.

श्री के० एस० चावड़ा : मैंने तो गुजरात के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है ।

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Because your belly is full and you do not want.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: 48 per cent of our people are below the poverty line.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: I am not talking of the poverty line. Please give half the per capita income to the other States, If the national per capita income is Rs. 300, I do not want 250; I want at least 250. If the per capita consumption of electricity is 90 units in other States, and my consumption is only 10 units, I want only 25 or 30, one third of the average. But what have you done to us? You have given no central project and whatever project was given was also taken away. What am I to say to our to our constituent?

The pressure on agricultural land has increased. The all India average

(Shri D. N Tiwary)

is about 68 6 in 1972-73 While the percentage of people engaged in agriculture has declined from 69 5 per cent in 1961 to 68 6 per cent in 1971 for the country as a whole, in Bihar it has registered an increase from 77 to 80 4 per cent This is the condition of the regional imbalance. Again in Bihar out of every 100 persons employed, only 1 6 are employed in manufacturing industries as against 4 2 in the country There are only 2 79 lakhs of factory workers in Bihar in 1970 as against 10 3 lakhs in Maharashtra, 8 4 lakhs in West Bengal, 43 8 lakhs in Gujarat and 4.2 lakhs in Tamilnadu These are the figures You say I am parochial and I am pleading the cause of Bihar, I am not I am only pointing out to what depths we are going down If I do not draw your attention to these facts, how are you going to remedy them? I request the Minister of State to bring these facts to the notice of the senior Minister so that he may reply to these points at the time of his reply

SHRI Y S MAHAJAN (Buldana) I congratulate the hon Minister of Finance on his Budget, which has the twin objective of growth and stability Since 1970-71 there have been the years of shortage and inflation and great tribulation to the country The disappointing performance of the economy during this period has been due largely to sluggishness of agricultural output which depends still on an erratic monsoon The slow rate of growth of industrial production and the diversion of resources to defence purposes and the recent stupendous burden imposed by the hike in oil prices had created problems and we have to find a way out of this difficult, disappointing and complicated situation The Finance Minister has decided to move with determination and a singleness of purpose to achieve the twin objectives of growth and stability In seeking to achieve these objectives, I welcome the overriding priority that he has assigned to food and agriculture and energy Agricultural growth is rightly regarded by him as the first charge on our developmental resources Agricultural production is dependent upon certain industries such as fertilisers, pesticides, agricultural machinery, etc These industries also have been given higher priority in the Plan for the next year

The factors which need urgent and immediate attention have been rightly identified by him as the supply of seed of high yielding variety, increase in the supply of surface and ground water to bring a larger proportion of land under irrigation and organisation of farmers' service societies Nobody can quarrel with this analysis of the situation or the remedies which he has prescribed but success will depend on the vigour enthusiasm and perseverence with which he pursues this programme For the last 15 years we have usually failed at the stage of implementation or have not been able to give a good account of ourselves

Let us take the case of supply of surface water Most or our river waters have been wanted on account of inter-State disputes In the case of Maharashtra alone there are 41 projects which have been pending some of them since 1964 on account of these inter-State disputes That this should have happened in the case of a State which has only eight per cent of cultivated land under irrigation and which suffers from chronic food deficit shows that the federal Government has not succeeded in evolving the necessary machinery for speedy solution of such problems

Secondly the Budget lays great emphasis on our energy problems With an increase of twelve per cent production of electricity and the expected increase of one million tonnes of oil next year, it is expected that the power position will ease to a considerable extent, but I would like to emphasise that the object of our short-term as well as long term policy should be to reduce our pathetic dependence foreign oil as a source of energy.

The year which is on its way out has been one of unprecedented strains on account of shortages and the sharpest increase in the price level since independence The wholesale price index had risen by 32 per cent during the twelve months preceding September, 1974 But determined action by the Government in the form of strict credit control and other measures has succeeded in reversing the inflationary tide But still we are not out of the woods, and therefore, it is but natural that the Finance Minister should decide to continue the severe monetary and credit controls which have been in operation for over a year Though these policies should continue in order to curb inflationary pressures, it is necessary to have some relaxation in these controls in the interest of production For instance in the case of Maharashtra, cotton growers are still getting only 30 per cent of the price because the Reserve Bank has not given a higher amount of credit, I am confident increase in credit here will not militate against our anti-inflationary policy

I hope lastly that the withdrawal of compounded levy scheme applicable to Khandsari the imposition of a higher duty of Re one per 1000 bidis will be reconsidered and the Finance Minister will announce suitable concessions when he replies to the debate

SHRI B V NAIK I am raising my point of order Under rule 376(1) and (2), is it not in the fitness of things and within the competence of the Chair that those who have very many wise things to say like Mr Mahajan should be given an opportunity to present their views if not today at least tomorrow? You cannot restrict the time Members can be given an opportunity tomorrow before the Minister gives his reply Will the hon Chair kindly place it on record that there are so many who are waiting anxiously and they should be given a chance

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN I support his suggestion.

सभापति महोदय : एक बात बिल्कुल क्लीयर है कि टाइम अलाट किया गया है जनरल डिस्कशन के वास्ते। आज हाउस के बैठने के लिए भी टाइम मुकर्रर किया गया है। जाहिर है की हम को और आप की इसकी पाबन्दी करनी चाहिए तभी हाउस को प्रापरली चलाया जा सकता है। वर्ना यह हो सकता है कि मि० नायक तो पद्रह मिनट मे अपनी बात पूरी कर सके और कोई दूसरा मैम्बर तीस मिनट मे भी अपनी बात पूरी न कर सके।

श्री बी० वी० नायक : कल यह चलेगा या नही ?

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH I would appeal to the House All of you have been waiting and we thought everybody should have an opportunity So with the consent of the opposition, time has been extended Kindly cooperate We will sit as long as you finish Tomorrow only the Finance Minister will reply

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी (मछलीशहर) : देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए वित्त मत्री ने जो बजट पेश किया है उसका मै समर्थन करता हू । सुरक्षा कृषि तथा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र पर जो अधिक ध्यान देने की उन्होंने बात की है और उसके लिए व्यवस्था की है उसकी मै सराहना करता हू ।

बंगला देश के प्रश्न को लेकर पाकिस्तान से हुए युद्ध तथा भीषण सूखे का असर न केवल कृषि के उत्पादन पर पडा बल्कि बिजली के उत्पादन की कमी के कारण औद्योगिक क्षेत्र पर भी बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पडा । उसके कारण हमारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था बहुत अस्तव्यस्त हो गई । उस बात को ध्यान मे रखते हुए आशका की जा रही थी कि इस साल के बजट मे टैक्स बहुत बढेगे लेकिन जिस तरह की शका की जा रही थी उस तरह की बात नही हुई । कुछ वस्तुओ पर जरूर कुछ टैक्स बढ़ा है जैसे बीडी, तम्बाकू—यदि इन पर न बढाया जाता तो अच्छा होता—लेकिन मैं समझता हू कि देश

[श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी]

की आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए वित्त मंत्री ने जिस संयम से काम लिया है उसकी सराहना की जानी चाहिए।

देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को बिगाड़ने में तस्करों ने जिस तरह के कार्य किए उनको देखते हुए इस तस्करी को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने जो अभियान चलाया है उसकी मैं प्रशंसा करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि उस दिशा में हमारे कदम कड़े उठने चाहिए, उन में किसी तरह की ढिलाई नहीं आनी चाहिए।

देश की जो आर्थिक स्थिति बिगड़ी है उस में जय प्रकाश जी के आन्दोलन का भी कुछ हाथ है। यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि सर्व सेवक संघ के नाम पर, सर्वोदय के नाम पर जो आन्दोलन वह चला रहे हैं और आचार्य विनोबा भावे जो इसके अगुआ हैं उनकी सलाह मान कर उन्होंने सर्व सेवा संघ से अपना इस्तीफा दे दिया है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि उनका उस संस्था में से यह एक प्रकार से निष्कासन ही है। लेकिन मैं आशा करता हूं कि अब वह सर्व सेवा संघ के नेता की हैसियत से अपने इस आन्दोलन को आगे चलाने का प्रयास नहीं करेंगे।

यहां महंगाई की बहुत चर्चा की जाती है और 1930-31 में जो मंदी आई थी उसका भी आप देखें। उस समय देश के किसानों की हालत जो हुई थी उसको भी आप जानते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इस साल की महंगी अपने ढंग की बहुत बड़ी महंगी है। आज जब महंगी का जिक्र किया जाता है तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो लोग इसकी बात करते हैं उनकी निगाहें किसान के उत्पादन पर होती हैं, उसके अन्न पर होती हैं और वे चाहते हैं कि उनको अन्न सस्ता मिले। औद्योगिक चीजें जो हैं उनकी महंगाई पर उनका उतना ध्यान नहीं जाता है। आज के पैसे में अगर वे पुराने पैसे जितना सामान खरीदना चाहें तो वह नहीं हो सकता है। आज का पैसा पुराना पैसा नहीं रह गया है। आज के कागज के नोट से उतनी चीजों का मिलना असम्भव है। लोग चाहे कि इस तरह से किसान के उत्पादन को सस्ते में खरीद लें तो यह असम्भव है। मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि जब सरकार गल्ले के दाम निर्धारित करे तो उसको इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि पिछले साल के मुकाबले में बिजली की दरें, सिंचाई की दरें, खाद की कीमतें आदि कितनी बढ़ी हैं और उनको ध्यान में रख कर ही दाम निर्धारित उसको करने चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो इसका बहुत बुरा प्रभाव किसानों पर पड़ेगा, उस किसान पर पड़ेगा जिस की संख्या देश में 70-75 प्रतिशत या उससे भी अधिक है।

जहां तक भावों की बात है मैं चाहूंगा कि सोने के सिक्के की बात इसके सम्बन्ध में की जाए। पहले एक तोले सोने में जितना गल्ला मिलता था उतना ही इसके बदले में आज कोई लेना चाहे तो ले ले या चीजों का विनिमय कर ले, कपड़ा दे कर गेहूं ले ले, चावल ले ले। लेकिन यह नहीं हो सकता है कि अपनी चीज के दाम तो ज्यादा और किसान की चीज के दाम कम। किसान की चीज के दाम कम दे कर अगर कोई लेना चाहे तो यह असम्भव होगा। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं समझता हूं कि हम को अपनी अर्थ नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिए और उसका संचालन होना चाहिए।

देश में किसानों की बरबादी का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण आज की न्याय-पालिकायें हैं और उन में काम करने वाला वकील वर्ग है। अगर न्यायपालिका की पद्धति को आप नहीं बदलते हैं तो किसान की अधिकांश कमाई मुकदमेबाजी में ही खर्च हो जाएगी और वह तबाह व बरबाद हो जाएगा। आज भी किसान की कमाई का अधिकांश अंश इस मुकदमेबाजी में बरबाद हो रहा है।

किसानो के जो मुकदमे है वे 25—30 बरस तक लटकते रहते है जिसके कारण किसान बरबाद हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हू कि न्याय पद्धति को आप बदले ताकि उसकी बरबादी को रोका जा सके।

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur) Mr Chairman Sir I welcome the budget provision for 1975-76, which appears to be a balanced one at the present time of crisis and inflation But, in my opinion it would have been better if the fresh levies could have been avoided this year, because the fresh taxes would indirectly affect the common man in the country,

I come from Bihar As you know Bihar is a very backward State in the country and is always in financial troubles Much needed projects and schemes which are in the public interest are delayed every year, and sometimes given up for shortage of funds Therefore I would say that the Centre should be reasonable and liberal in granting finance to Bihar State Sir I want to mention here that the Government of Bihar has submitted a scheme to the Central Government for setting up an atomic power plant near Bagha village in Champaran district in North Bihar as the State is most backward in power generation But instead of sending an expert team to investigate the possibility of setting up such a plant in North Bihar the Centre rejected the proposal and sanctioned an atomic power plant at Norora in Uttar Pradesh at a total cost of Rs 500 crores

Recently, an expert team of the Ministry of Energty of the Government of India visited some places in West Bengal in connection with the construction of an atomic power plant there Sir I am not against the sanctioning of any project to any other State, but what I am pointing out here is that the genuine claims of my State of Bihar are being ignored This is not the only case, I can cite and place before this august House many other instances where justice has not been done to Bihar by the Centre So, I would earnestly request the Finance Minister to see that at least one atomic power plant is erected in Bihar at least during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Centre should not ignore this genuine demand of the State of Bihar, where rare minerals like uranium are found in plenty, which are required for national consumption

Here I would like to point out one very important thing Crores and cross of rupees are lying in the country in the form of black money

2 hrs

I would request the Finance Minister to see that the elections of the Assemblies and the Lok Sabha are held at the same time Either the Assembly elections should be advanced or the Lok Sabha elections should be postponed It should be adjusted in such a waky that you do not spend money on elections again and again Suppose you are going to spend money on elections in 1976 for the Lok Sabha, Then again in 1977 you spend money on elections to Assemblies This is my suggestion It is up to you to waste public money It is public money that you are wasting on these things

Now I come to black money The black money which is still in circulation in the country to the tune of thousands of crores of rupees should have been seized by now There is no doubt that the raids on smugglers and black-marketeers in the country have checked and discouraged black money trade in the country But searches so far made, as the hon, Minister said sometime back in this House, are not sufficient, The Government should leave no stone unturned to unearth black money throughout the country and abroad till it is confiscated which is the root cause of rise in prices and inflation

Even the nationalised banks, including the State Bank of India, are not free from corruption It is on the

(Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi)

increase day by day. The officers and staff do whatever they like in their own interest and genuine grievances of the constituents and general public are ignored. Even one-rupee, five-rupee and ten-rupee notes are not available in the banks. I do not know why the Government is not printing them. I would request the Finance Minister to see that these notes are available in the banks.

Further, I would like to point out that it is said the prices of foodgrains have come down considerably. But that does not appear to be so because, when one goes to the retail shop to buy them, the shop-keeper charges the same prices as prevailing in the recent past. The common man does not feel any relief at all. The Government should seriously look into the matter and do something about it. The more the thing is controlled by the Government, the more difficult it is to get it, the prices rise and hoarding takes place. So, the Government should come forward with some fool-proof scheme and create a cell, if necessary.

In conclusion, I say, enough taxes have been levied in this Budget. I would request the Finance Minister to reduce the taxes to some extent and save the common man and that he should not come forward with any supplementary budget during the financial year, 1975-76.

With these words, I support the Budget.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would read out exactly the prescription instead of trying to diagnose. I carefully went through the speeches of Mr. Indrajit Gupta, Mr. Piloo Mody and Mr. Salve. These are the three persons who have been a sort of outposts and, within them, we have to work out the right, the left and the middle, the right being Mr. Piloo Mody, the left being Mr. Indrajit Gupta and the middle being Mr. Salve. I do not think we can add more to what has been said.

I also feel that the Budget which is presented should not be an exercise of very intelligent people talking to intelligent people, a Budget of clever technocrats and bureaucrats. A Budget of a country should be understood by the common man. I should say that all these documents, the Economic Survey it is a hard reading--Part A of the Finance Minister's Budget Speech, Part B of the Finance Minister's Speech, the Budget at a Glance, there is so much of expertise involved that we, who represent the common people and who do not have any claims to better understanding, will not be in a position to understand the highly complicated and a pedantic budget documents and the highly pedantic speech. Before the Finance Minister gives us the 'Budget At a Glance' and the Budget as to where the rupee comes from and where the rupee goes, let him tell us from whom the rupee comes and to whom the rupee goes; we are more interested in that. We are not interested in tax revenue, development expenditure, non-development expenditure and so on. We know that you are able to do all these things. We also know that there is a lot of development expenditure, there is a lot of room for funds being used and wasted also, What we want to know is, out of nearly Rs. 10,000 crores, both capital as well as revenue, which you are going to receive, how much comes from the poor men in this country and how much from the rich; the hon. Minister may kindly tell us how much comes from the large masses and how much comes from the rich people, My feeling is that your Budget, both on the receipts side as well as on the expenditure side, tends to soak the poor and on the expenditure side it tends to feed the rich. It is for you to prove what it is. I do not have an establishment of 10,000 or 20,000 people to work for me. I have to work all alone with all these budget documents. Therefore, please give us the information at least next year or you may tell us during your reply to the debate.

Now I come to the prescriptions. I have written these down after five days work

The first is, nationalise those industries—do not go on ideological grounds —which are indulging in under-production for the sake of profiteering, which are piling up inventories for the sake of profiteering, nationalise them under the Twenty-fifth Amendment, do not give them compensation

Secondly, instead of amending the Unit Trust law, amend the Act on limitation on distribution of dividends and invest directly the dividends due to the share-holders in their name in the name of the share-holders, in the Units In case these funds are not ploughed back by the respective concern, plough them back into the expansion of production facility, productive business enterprise, wherever, as Mr Gupta has said, it is used for unproductive purposes, instead of giving Ways and Means advances for making *maja* by the big people, take back and put it for productive purposes saying that the capital market is depressed, do not try to give back—when we have said and rightly said by Mr Gupta that there will be parity in the sacrifice between the workers wage-earners as well as dividend-earners.

The current coinage corruption, in this country has emerged—excuse me, if I shock you—as a necessary evil in the capitalist system of society The corruption by the poor should be condoned point blank for instance, a police constable taking a rupee or two for feeding his children I do not think that that is immoral But the profits of the rich which is another form of social corruption, should be curtailed and eliminated in due course I am not a Marxist Points from capital are distinct from rent of ability Ability—don't stiffle it. If there is an excellence, if there is a competence, pay it It is not corrupt Therefore, this big bogey of corruption, of the middle class corruption, of lower class corruption and things like that is intentionally raised by vested interests who have made a big issue of corruption but are not ready to change the corrupt system itself. They want the *status quo* when it comes to the system But they want to pillory and do the witch-hunting in regard to individuals who are a part of it and are victims of the system

Work and discipline, this is exactly the theme song of the moral of the platitudinous budget Work and discipline Who said it? Benito Mussolini Hitler also adopted this theme It has a tremendous fascist flavour in it Therefore, instead of being platitudinous and moralising, let us drop that word 'discipline' Let us stick to 'work because once the workers stick to work the word 'discipline' is superfluous

When it comes to the question of growth with socio-economic social justice growth will be produced by work Therefore, let us concentrate only on two things—work and socio-economic justice One is the cane and the other is the carrot Let us delete these other two areas of growth and discipline In the entire Plan document you do not see this theme song It is superfluous

I have said it in 1972 We have had the pleasure of discussing it with our ex-Planning Minister, Shri Mohan Dharia I had said that by resource-budgeting alone this country cannot benefit We have to budget the man-power in this country We have to budget land in this country At that time, the pandits of the Planning Commission said that it looked fascist, and that it looked to totalitarian It is not so As a democrat, I am not going to be swayed by the slogans of Gunnar Myrdal Democracy is equipped to do exactly all these very things which can be done by a totalitarian system We know how to operate the democracy through the right people I think whatever the

[Shri B. V. Naik]

authoritarian and totalitarian states can do, we can do as well do. Therefore, it is not difficult, as the pandits of the Planning Commission said, to do the budgeting of man-power, land as well as the resources. Till we do that, we do not break-through.

Unemployment is another blind alley. We have shown no seriousness about this. A concrete suggestion I am placing before the Minister. We shall pay an unskilled illiterate labourer—Rs. 60 per month, semi-skilled illiterate labourer—Rs. 90 per month i.e., Rs. 3 per day, a Matriculate—Rs. 120 per month and a Graduate—Rs 150 per month. Let us fix it just like minimum wages for agricultural labour. This country can afford this We should tell the unemployed youth, 'We will give you any job, not a job of your liking. Take it or leave it.'

Then item No 9—Demonetisation.

Item 10—I will not go into the exercise. But I just had a discussion with the Deputy Minister for Finance. Rs. 330 crores for imported material. We have said that it is non-inflationary. My contention is that it is certainly inflationary. We have bought Rs. 330 crores worth of material in this country by pumping in money and exported it. We spent foreign exchange worth Rs. 330 crores and bought food and fertilizers from abroad and distributed them. I do not know how it is non-inflationary. I don't know how we can call this Rs. 625 crores of deficit as illusory when Rs. 330 crores which have been spent in foreign exchange has been again purchases made in this country in Indian rupee pumping that much money in the Indian economy and therefore the sum total effect of buying either in foreign currency or Indian rupee of any commodity is the same as far as the deficit is concerned.

In the budget what we have adopted is a socialist growth, as I understand it. There is one practical item which I suggest in regard to tax-collection. You have granted exemption for non-branded bidis. For heaven's sake—and this stands to reason—don't levy excise duty on non-branded snuff. By all means, tax Ambal Snuff, Madras snuff and such other branded things. This is what I suggest.

My next point is this. Bring all public sector distribution under Public Sector Distribution Law so that the wrong-doers and blackmarketeers in this system are given the most deterrent punishment possible and let sky alone be the limit

There are many other things which I wanted to deal with but I have not got the time. In the end, I thank you for I have tried your patience, and I wish to say that the Finance Minister has made the best of a bad business, in this chronically deficit budget of a poor country like ours. He deserves our congratulations. With these words I close.

*SHRI R. N. BARMAN (Balurghat): Sir, I whole heartedly support the budget Bitter criticisms have been levelled about the provisions of the budget by the members of the Opposition parties It has been argued that the welfare of the common man has not been taken care of by this budget. I, however, feel that in the present economic situation a better budget could not have been presented. If we look back to the decade in retrospect, we will find that the country had to fight two wars against Pakistan and prices started rising I do not say that war was the only reason for price rise There were other contributing factors like, famine, drought and floods, mass influx of people from Bangladesh and as a cumulative effect prices started rising since 1963-64 and by 1973-74 the price rise was as high as nearly 33%. But it has to be conceded by all because of wise economic

*The Original speech was delivered in Bengali

management by the Government even this unprecedented price rise was contained, By October last, signs were apparent where the onward march of the prices was halted and by December, the prices started falling in regard to some of the Commodities. Is it not a great achievement particularly when all the developed countries of the West are still grappling with the problem and many of them are yet not as fortunate as we are in our achievement. The Government must be complimented on this count. The present budget carries with it an added responsibility of not only to maintain the present financial trend but to ensure that some stability is achieved in the price behaviour. To my mind Sir, the first imperative to achieve this objective would be to augment production. The budget has given priorities to an agriculture and power production and this has been done rightly so. In a country where 90 per cent of the population directly and indirectly depend on land for their living, agriculture must receive the top priority—there can be no two opinions about it. But here, we have to find out why we are not able to make the progress that we desire in the sphere of agriculture. Since 1970-71, i.e., during the last four years nearly three to four million hectares of additional land has been brought under irrigation. It will also be conceded by all that the area under high yielding variety of paddy has gone up by three times What could we hope out of these favourable developments? Could we not hope that food production in our country would not only go up but we would be able to meet our requirements too. But what happened? Barring West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh, the rate of growth in agricultural production has registered a decline and in 1974-75 we would be able to produce 104 million tons of food grains when in 1970 we were able to produce 108.4 million tons. From all these, I am inclined to believe that the law of diminishing return has set in motion in our agricultural sector. It is a danger signal which we should take a serious note of. We have not only to stop this trend but we have to reverse it and usher in an era of increasing production. It is however not an easy task. But we are sanguine that we would be able to achieve our goal with determination and hard work just as we have succeeded to turn the tide of inflation. The present budget, my friends opposite will agree, has rightly made suitable provisions for equipping the nation to meet this mighty challenge . I cannot speak for other States, but I can say without any hesitation that in West Bengal, we are trying our best to increase production of paddy and, God willing, in 2/3 years time we may be able to reach a point where we would be able to meet our own requirements at least. We not only need good highyielding seeds, fertilisers and irrigation facilities for achieving a major break through in agriculture but need these essential inputs at a reasonable low price. You must have noticed Sir, that since last one year the demand for fertiliser has not been rising. It does not mean that the agriculturists do not require fertiliser but the price is so high that it has virtually gone beyond the reach of a middle holding farmer. In regard to bank loan also, the lot of the small cultivator is no better. The quantum of loan given by the nationalised banks to agriculturists in the eastern region is the lowest in the country. While big farmers get loans to a tune of 50 per cent of their assets, the small farmers get only 15 per cent and this too is never given to them in time. Only such bank agents are sent to rural areas whose records are not good and even today a rural posting is considered to be a punishment. These agents remain at the back and call of the big farmers and have no time to look into grievances of the small farmers. I would therefore, urge upon the Government that they should ensure that the right type of people are sent to the rural areas, who have some sympathy, some devotion and feeling for the betterment of the nation. The rural area covered by nationalised banks is insignificant and a great deal more needs to be

[Shri R. N. Barman]

done in this regard. To get the right type of people and to give them some incentive Government can consider the grant of a village allowance to them. It is a real tragedy that CBI alone is investigating into the cases of defalcation of bank money to a tune of Rs. 7 crore. In 1974 a Calcutta branch of the Central Bank of India gave loans to a tune of Rs. 51 lakhs to 14 firms but on later enquiries it was found that 11 out of 14 firms were non-existence. I went to ask whether the bank money is exclusively meant for the use and misuse of the business community of the urban areas while the rural agriculturist will starve for it? The situation calls for urgent attention and remedial action.

A talk of agricultural development will remain incomplete without a mention about the lot of the persons who are physically responsible for its success. What do we find in the rural area today? With Government assistance the big farmers are becoming richer and the small farmers are not only becoming poorer but they are losing their land too. I am talking of the situation obtaining in West Bengal. The Economic Review of the State of West Bengal for 1974-75 states that in 1961 the number of agriculturists was 44,59,000 but in 1971 it came down to 39,55,000. In 1961 the number of agricultural worker was 17,72,000 but in 1971 the number rose to 32,72,000. In other words during the last ten years more than 15 lakh additional agricultural labourers were created while more than 5 lakh small farmers lost their land, and who are these 32 lakh agricultural workers? A great majority of them are members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in their regard, the Centre too has some responsibility to discharge. The same situation may be obtain in other States also and I would demand that the existing Standing Committee, which has been set up by the Central Government should examine why and how small farmers are deprived of their land in all States and why minimum wages are not being given to them.

Along with agriculture, we have to stream line the distribution system of essential commodities to common men at a reasonable price. Some time ago, our Industrial Minister Mr. Pai had envisaged a plan for distribution of some essential commodities but we have not heard anything about it thereafter nor the budget makes a mention of the same. I feel it is a step in the right direction and this will go a long way in keeping the prices under control. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to throw some light on this issue when he replies.

I will now approach the conclusion of my speech by mentioning a few words about industry. We are suffering stagnation at present. The present budget as the earlier one has provisions for resource mobilisation tax relief for new ventures and concessions for setting up industries in backward areas. While I wish that these measures will yield better results this year than in the past. I would like to say something about my own State. You are all aware of the fact that West Bengal tops the list of educated unemployed in the country. These young men cannot be employed in agriculture. They have to be employed in industry, companies and offices, but despite the best efforts of the State Government new investment is not being made in industry. Even though 119 industrial licences were issued to the States in 1974, but excepting only one cement factory, no other heavy industrial units has been set up which can absorb a good bulk of the unemployed youth. It is perhaps because of this that the Chief Minister has appealed that restrictions of the Monopoly Houses Act may not be enforced in West Bengal, as it will hamper industrial growth and solution of unemployment problem in the State. This appeal has been misunderstood and opposed among others, by the members of our own party. But I would like to say that in all humility that the hon. members who have

[Shri R. N. Barman]

opposed it come from States where very fortunately the problem is not so acute as it is in West Bengal We have to realise the fact that Calcutta, which is the nerve centre of the State and industries have grown on its peripheries is a national city and the State Government do not subscribe to the theory of the 'sons of the soil' The educated unemployed comprise a volatile section We cannot keep them out of employment for long and for all times to come The problem has some political implications and the law and order aspect of the matter cannot be brushed aside too lightly As yet we have not succeeded to provide electricity to the rural areas which, otherwise would have helped the growth of cottage industries Therefore, I would urge that we should not try to assess all problems on some fixed theoretical dogma Instead we should appreciate the practical difficulties involved in the problem and try to solve it realistically

Sir, in the end I must offer my heartfelt good wishes to the Prime Minister during whose time the Centre has thought of the development of the city of Calcutta We had received some financial assistance from the World Bank last year But it is now being feared that some difficulties have cropped up which may hamper the flow of World Bank assistance for the Calcutta Development Project I would therefore, urge upon the Finance Minister that he would ensure that these difficulties are overcome and work on Calcutta Development Project goes on unhindered

With my fullest support to the budget, I conclude my speech

SHRI SHAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore) Mr Chairman, Sir probably, I am the last speaker on the general discussion of this Budget May I have the right to submit, Mr Chairman, that if I sum up this Budget correctly, it is a realistic Budget par excellence? It does not create high hopes among the utopians for eradication of every evil by a stroke nor it satisfies the hopefuls Sir, this Budget gives a direction to the people that we have to go in a realistic way The whole country is passing through a turmoil, a crisis that is engulfing the whole sub-continent Mr Chairman on the one side, we are faced with a rising tide of fascist forces. On the other side, the infantile communists are also trying to subvert our liberty and our Independence We see what happened in Bangladesh The international conspirators and the national vested interest combined to subvert the newly achieved Independence That is why, Banga Bandhu, Sheikh Mujibur Rehman had to declare one party system of Government, Presidential type of Government This is an international conspiracy which we should not lose sight of

Mr Chairman, Sir, in this connection, I have to point out one thing that however socialistic our approach might be and whatever socialistic directions we may give to the people, unless there is mass participation in the implementation of the projects the schemes are not going to be fruitful Sir, I was reading the report of an international journalist who has gone to China and come back He has reported that Chairman Mao Tse-tung has given a clarion call to the people 'Leap Forward', that is in the implementation of the Fifth Plan of China people have to give their voluntary labour Mr Chairman, Sir, unless we ask our people to give voluntary labour, no dam can be completed in the shortest possible time, we cannot connect our villages by roads and so on This is impossible We may spend billions of rupees but, it is impossible Even within 50 years, we may not be able to complete all the schemes that we have proposed That is why, in socialist countries they ask the people to give voluntary labour, whether they are technocrats or bureaucrats—in Indian terms IAS and ICS Officers—or ordinary labour, they have to give some voluntary labour for the success of their country's Plan.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must confess that the prices of many commodities have come down I have some reports from Orissa—the prices eight days before and now The price of Arahar Dal per 50 Kg. was Rs. 140 eight days before and now it is Rs 120 Mustard oil—the price eight days before was Rs 365 and now it is Rs. 350. Coconut oil—the price eight days before was Rs. 610 per 50 Kg and now it is Rs 580 In the open market, sugar was selling at Rs. 465 and now it is Rs 445 I must admit, Mr. Chairman, Sir, that this Budget which is a realistic Budget is going to create an atmoshpnere where the blackmarketeers and the hoarders will never venture to sell their commodities at higher prices.

Mr Chairman, Sir, here, I would also point out that Orissa should get justice from the Centre We must have the Budget in such a balanced way and we must operate the economy in such a balanced manner that no region should clamour for more money and no region should suffer from regional imbalance Mr Chairman, Sir if we take the whole country, the number of industrial licences given to Orissa has been the lowest In 1970 the number of industrial licences given for the whole country was 363 Orissa had only 4 In 1971, the number for the whole country was 625 and Orissa had only 8 For 1972, it was 563 and the quota of Orissa was only 3 In 1973, it was 596 and Orissa had only one Therefore, I submit before you, Mr Chairman, is it not enough for the people of Orissa to say that their case has gone by default? Mr Chairman, Sir, what is the employment figure in the whole country? If we take one lakh of people as the unit, in Gujarat, the number of people employed in industries is 1,659, Kerala—967 Maharashtra—2018, Tamil Nadu—1071, West Bengal—1883 and in the case of Orissa, it is only 349 Mr Chairman, if we take another factor, the number of letters of intent issued, the same picture is there. From 1970 to 1974, respectively, the figures in respect of Maharashtra were 106, 118, 138, 171 and 131 What was the quota of Orissa? Sir, the quota of Orissa was two in 1971 and one in 1972, 1973 2, 1974: 5. This is the position.

Why do people in different States say that there has been regional imbalance? I will certainly not agree with Shri V. P. Naik who, before relinquishing charge of the Chief Ministership of Maharashtra, told a meeting of Maharashtra MPs that Maharashtra has been neglected in Indian economic development. From the figures I have given, you would have found that Maharashtra has got the lion's share. On the other hand, there are under-developed States like Orissa, Nagaland, Assam and even West Bengal who have not got their legitimate share.

In this Budget, the Government of India have been kind enough to clear six important projects for Orissa I must thank them for it But they have only accepted in principle a fertiliser plant in Paradeep. The Prime Minister, the leader of our country, had announced in Orissa that a fertiliser plant would come up in Paradeep I hope the hon Finance Minister will act on this and see that her promise is fulfilled

Then we have been clamouring for years for a ferro vanadium plant. Shri Chandrajit Yadav, our Minister of Steel, had announced in Rourkela that it is coming up very soon. But we understand that the planning Commission has not agreed to it.

Then there are items like the Rare Earths complex at Gopalpur, a fishing harbour at Paradeep and so on Orissa's demands are many. I do not say that all of them should be accepted, but at least some of our submissions should be accepted, and the minimum that must be done for all regions to be developed must be accepted.

In conclusion, I would say that the success of an individual is known by the reputation he enjoys outside. The success of our Prime Minister or the Government should be judged by the good words used by foreign dignitaries plenipotentiaries, Presidents and Prime Ministers who have visited our country and have said that India has progressed in the shortest possible time to achieve an egalitarian society.

MR. CHAIRMAN. The list of speakers is exhausted. The hon. Finance Minister will reply tomorrow.

20.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Friday, March 14, 1975 Phalguna 23, VRTF (Saka).